INSTITUTE FOR SYSTEMATICS AND ECOLOGY OF ANIMALS,
SIBERIAN BRANCH OF THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Catalogue of the jumping spiders of northern Asia (Arachnida, Araneae, Salticidae)

by
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KMK Scientific Press Ltd.

2000

D. V. Logunov & Y. M. Marusik. **Catalogue of the jumping spiders of northern Asia (Arachnida, Araneae, Salticidae).** Moscow: KMK Scientific Press Ltd. 2000. 299 pp. In English.
Д. В. Логунов & Ю. М. Марусик. **Каталог пауков-скакунчиков Северной Азии (Arachnida, Araneae, Salticidae).** Москва: издательство КМК. 2000. 299 стр. На английском языке.

This is the first complete catalogue of the jumping spiders of northern Asia. It is based on both original data and published data dating from 1861 to October 2000. Northern Asia is defined as the territories of Siberia, the Russian Far East, Mongolia, northern provinces of China, and both Korea and Japan (Hokkaido only). The catalogue lists 216 valid species belonging to 41 genera. The following data are supplied for each species: a range characteristic, all available records from northern Asia with approximate coordinates (mapped), all misidentifications and doubtful records (not mapped), habitat preferences, references to available biological data, taxonomic notes on species where necessary, references to lists of regional fauna and to catalogues of general importance. 24 species are excluded from the list of the Northern Asian salticids. 5 species names are newly synonymized: *Evarcha pseudolaetabunda* Peng & Xie, 1994 with *E. mongolica* Danilov & Logunov, 1994; *Heliophanus mongolicus* Schenkel, 1953 with *H. baicalensis* Kulczyński, 1895; *Neon rostratus* Seo, 1995 with *N. minutus* Żabka, 1985; *Salticus potanini* Schenkel, 1963 with *S. latidentatus* Roewer, 1951; and *Synageles lepidus* Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1897 with *S. subcingulatus* (Simon, 1878). One *Evarcha* species is transferred to *Pancorius*: *Pancorius crassipes* (Karsch, 1881) comb. nov. 5 species names, *Attus quadrifasciatus* Grube, 1861, *Salticus japonicus* Karsch, 1879, *Phidippus procus* Karsch, 1879, *Pseudoheliophanus similis* Schenkel, 1963 and *Attus basalis* Karsch, 1878, are recognized to be *nomina nuda*. 2 species names, *Attus dimidiatus* Grube, 1861 and *Attus fuscostriatus* Grube, 1861, are reported as *nomina oblita*.
This catalogue is intended for zoologists, mainly arachnologists, as well as for biogeographers, local biologists and naturalists.

Первый полный каталог пауков-скакунчиков Северной Азии включает 216 видов из 41 рода. Для каждого вида указаны: полная характеристика ареала, все имеющиеся указания с территории Северной Азии с примерными координатами (все точки картированы), все ошибочные и сомнительные указания, ссылки на имеющиеся данные по местообитаниям и биологии, таксономические заметки (если необходимы), ссылки на списки региональных фаун и общие каталоги. 24 вида исключены из списка сальтицид Северной Азии. 5 видовых названий впервые синонимизированы. Один вид *Evarcha* перемещен в род *Pancorius*. 5 видовых названий указаны как *nomina nuda*. 2 видовых названия указаны как *nomina oblita*.
Каталог предназначен для зоологов, главным образом арахнологов, а также для биогеографов, краеведов и натуралистов.

ISBN 5-87317-081-9

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Content

Checklist of genera 4
Foreword 6
Preface 7
Acknowledgements 7
Introduction 8
Brief historical remarks 8
Methodology 10
Geographical distribution 17
Catalogue of the genera and species 28
Annotated checklist 28
Nomina dubia 258
Nomina oblita 259
Erroneous and/or doubtful records 259
References 266
Index to species 293

Checklist of genera

1. *Aelurillus* 28
2. *Asianellus* 33
3. *Ballus* 40
4. “*Bianor*” 41
5. *Bristowia* 46
6. *Carrhotus* 47
7. *Chalcoscirtus* 49
8. *Dendryphantes* 59
9. *Euophrys* 71
10. *Evarcha* 78
11. “*Harmochirus*” 96
12. *Helicius* 98
13. *Heliophanus* 99
14. *Laufeia* 123
15. *Marpissa* 123
16. *Mendoza* 131
17. *Menemerus* 139
18. *Mogrus* 140
19. *Myrmarachne* 141
20. *Neon* 146
21. *Pancorius* 150
22. *Pellenes* 151
23. *Philaeus* 162
24. *Phintella* 164
25. *Phlegra* 175
26. *Plexippoides* 179
27. *Plexippus* 182
28. *Pseudeuophrys* 183
29. *Pseudicius* 189
30. *Rhene* 194
31. *Salticus* 195
32. *Siler* 200
33. *Sitticus* 201
34. *Synageles* 226
35. *Synagelides* 232

36. *Talavera* 234
37. *Tasa* 242
38. *Telamonia* 242
39. *Tuvaphantes* 243
40. *Yaginumaella* 244
41. *Yllenus* 248

Foreword

Spider catalogues fall into two general categories. First, there are the major catalogues covering the species of the whole world, which have been provided by Bonnet (1945–1961) and Roewer (1942–1955), with later supplements by Brignoli (1983) and Platnick (1989, 1993, 1998). These are indispensable to all spider taxonomists, but the amount of information they contain about each species is necessarily limited by the enormous number of species which are listed.

The second type of catalogue is the regional or national catalogue, which can range from a simple checklist of spiders to a work containing a considerable amount of information about each species. Earlier examples of such more detailed catalogues are those of Prószyński & Staręga (1971) on Polish spiders, Maurer & Hänggi (1990) on the spiders of Switzerland and, most relevant to the present work, that of Charitonov (1932) on Russian spiders.

In recent years there has been a proliferation of catalogues dealing with the spiders of various parts of the former Soviet Union, or with certain families of Russian spiders. Especially notable are those by Eskov (1994) on the linyphiids of northern Asia, Esyunin & Efimik (1996) on the spiders of the Urals, and Mikhailov (1997) on all the spiders of the former Soviet Union. It is probably largely a reflection of the fact that they deal with fewer species, that the catalogues of Eskov and Esyunin & Efimik contain much more detailed information than that of Mikhailov.

The present catalogue of the salticids of northern Asia carries this process of specialisation still further. By dealing with a comparatively small number of species (216), it has been possible to include more detailed data than can be found in any previous catalogue. The taxonomic part of this work will be a valuable source of reference for all those working on salticid systematics, while the information brought together here on the faunistics and habitats and especially the distribution maps, will be useful to many arachnologists working outside the region covered by the catalogue. Much of these information has previously been scattered among journals which are inaccessible to many western workers. The authors are to be congratulated on producing a catalogue of a high standard which will probably serve as a model for a number of future catalogues, both in Russia and in other parts of the world.

Peter Merrett
British Arachnological Society

Preface

This catalogue, which derived from a draft prepared for PhD thesis of one of us (DL), is intended as a working tool for spider taxonomists and faunists who deal with the Holarctic jumping spiders. Recent progress in treating the salticid fauna of the eastern Palaearctic has resulted in tremendous advances in our knowledge of the Salticidae of this region as compared, for instance, with Prószyński's book of 1976. The new data is scattered through hundreds of publications, often small and difficult to find. As the eastern Palaearctic, represented mainly by Russia, Mongolia and China, is still poorly known by workers in the West, we decided to bring together all available information on the Salticidae of this huge area and publish it in this volume. We have attempted to supply most of the records included (ca. 90%) with approximate coordinates in the hope that this will facilitate use of the data. We have critically studied not only all available literature sources (altogether 314) devoted to the jumping spiders of this region, from the first work of A. E. Grube in 1861 to the end of October, 2000, but we also re-examined almost all the salticid collections from Siberia, Mongolia and the Russian Far East, both old and new. Therefore, we were able to consider most of misidentifications and doubtful or false geographical records reported from this area. All these cases are carefully analyzed and discussed in this catalogue. It is our hope that any active arachnologist will be able to use this catalogue as a comprehensive source of the faunistic/taxonomic information on the Salticidae in northern Asia gained to October, 2000, without the necessity to search through masses of eastern literature still poorly represented in western libraries.

Acknowledgements. We wish to express our deep gratitude to our colleagues and friends Drs. Kirill G. Mikhailov (Moscow, Russia), Vladimir I. Ovtsharenko (New York, USA), Torbjorn Kronestedt (Stockholm, Sweden) and Seppo Koponen (Turku, Finland) for help with photocopies of rare arachnological papers. In addition, Drs. Kirill G. Mikhailov (Moscow, Russia), Sergei L. Esyunin (Perm, Russia) and Torbjorn Kronestedt (Stockholm, Sweden) were kind enough to examine and comment on an earlier version of the catalogue. We are obligated to Mr. Alexander V. Gromov (Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan) and Dr. Sergei N. Danilov (Ulan-Ude, Russia) for help with coordinates of, respectively, Kazakhstan and Transbaikalian localities. Use of faunistic/taxonomic data published in Oriental languages would have been impossible or at least incomplete without the kind help of the following col-

leagues: Prof. Daxiang Song (Beijing, China) and Dr. Xiping Peng (Changsha, China) are gratefully acknowledged for their help with Chinese localities, and Dr. Hiroyoshi Ikeda (Kanagawa, Japan) for translating Japanese names of the localities from Hokkaido. Particular thanks must go to Dr. Vladimir V. Dubatolov (Novosibirsk, Russia), who has helped us to solve many linguistic and orthographic problems connected with Chinese and Japanese geographical names. Our warmest thanks also go to Dr. Sergei L. Esyunin (Perm, Russia) for providing his computer data base (some his data are yet unpublished) on the jumping spiders of the Urals and bibliographical help regarding the Urals arachnological literature. Linguistic help of Mr. Donald J. Buckle (Saskatoon, Canada) is also deeply acknowledged. Other people who helped in various ways include Dr. Roman Yu. Dudko (Novosibirsk, Russia; computer versions of figures 1 and 2) and Dr. Victor V. Glupov (Novosibirsk, Russia; the cover-design of this book).

Introduction

Brief historical remarks

The brief historical remarks presented here chiefly concern advances in the study of the Salticidae of Siberia, Mongolia and the Russian Far East. Exhaustive data on the present advances in the study of spiders, including the salticids, of other areas included in this catalogue can be found in the following souces: the Urals (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Japan (Hokkaido) (Yaginuma, 1970, 1977, 1986; Matsuda, 1997) and China (Peng *et al*., 1993; Song *et al*., 1999).

Three periods in the study of the Salticidae of this area can be established: (1) 1861–1936; (2) the late 1930s — the late 1960s; and (3) the late 1960s — until now.

The first period began with publication of a work by A. I. Grube (1861), who described 13 new salticid species from Cisamuria, of which nine are now considered valid (*vide* Prószyński, 1971a). Later, L. Koch (1878, 1879a,b) and W. Kulczyński (1885) reported on 5 additional Siberian species, of which one (*Heliophanus camtschadalicus*) was described as new to science. The next work of W. Kulczyński (1895a) was a major contribution to the salticid fauna of northern Asia, as the author reported on 24 species, of which 11 were described as new. Of these species, 6 are still valid (*vide* Prószyński, 1990). It is interesting to note that from that time until the late 1960s no new salticid species were described from Siberia (including Mongolia) and the Russian Far East. All subsequent works (Odenwall, 1901; Kulczyński, 1901, 1908, 1926; Spassky, 1930; Spassky & Lavrov, 1928; Ermolajew, 1928, 1934; Ermolajew & Samko, 1929; Schenkel, 1930; Sytshevskaya, 1935, *etc*.) recorded only a few new faunistic findings for particular regions of the area. Eventually, all these data were carefully compiled by D. E. Charitonov (1932, 1936) in his famous Catalogue of Russian spiders. He listed 49 salticid species (41 with regards to modern synonymy), of which 16 were first described from the territory of northern Asia.

The second period (the late 1930s — the late 1960s) was clearly that of stagnation in araneological studies (not only of the Salticidae but most of spider groups), as no taxonomic/faunistic works, in which the jumping spiders were mentioned, were published. Reasons should be searched in the Soviet history of that time, *viz*. the period of political repressions, the Second World War, *etc*.

The third period (the late 1960s — until now) in the study of the jumping spiders of northern Asia began with the important works of J. Prószyński (1968a,b, 1971a,b, 1973a,b, 1979, 1982), which provided the basis for systematic investigations of the Salticidae of this area. For instance, Prószyński's work of 1979 contained taxonomic drawings for 74 salticid species of the ex-USSR and functioned as the first identification manual to the salticids of that area. Therefore, most of contemporary and subsequent regional faunistic studies of the 1970–1980s (e.g. Loksa, 1965; Savelyeva, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1979; Holm, 1973; Izmailova, 1980, 1989, Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981; Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977; Šternbergs, 1977, 1981, 1988; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985; Eskov, 1986, 1988; Oliger, 1988; Danilov & Kurtova, 1991, *etc*.) referred to Prószyński's works, when dealing with the salticids. However, many of the published faunistic data of that time were clearly in need of revision upon reference to pertinent materials. For example, Holm's (1973) record of *Marpissa muscosa* from the Yenisei River turned out to belong to *M. pomatia* (*vide* Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Šternbergs' (1988) record of *Siler cupreus* from Maritime Territory should be referred to *"Harmochirus" pullus* (*vide* Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), and so on. The above listed faunistic works added no new salticid species to the already known fauna of northern Asia and only provided new faunistic records for its particular subregions/localities.

Unlike the faunistic works of the 1980s, regional taxonomic studies particularly devoted to the Salticidae were of greater importance in that time. Of such works the best was doubtless that of P. M. Dunin (1984), who generalized all the available data, both personal and published, and provided a first account of the Salticidae of the Russian Far East (48 species with regards to modern synonymy, of which 3 were new to the considered fauna). Further new records and species were added by A. B. Nenilin (1984a, 1985) and especially by Yu. M. Marusik and co-authors (Marusik, 1988, 1990, 1991a,b; Marusik & Cutler, 1989; Wesołowska & Marusik, 1990). The latter authors recorded 23 salticid species, of which 3 (sub)species were described as new to science and 3 were first recorded for the fauna at hand. At the same time, A. Bohdanowicz & J. Prószyński (1987) published a first revisional taxonomic survey of the Japanese salticids, in which 45 species were recorded/redescribed (6 new to science). W. Wesołowska (1981b), K. Y. Paik (1985, 1986, 1987) and K. Y. Paik and J. P. Kim (1985) published first taxonomic information on the Salticidae of Korea.

Beginning in the 1990s, a rapid increase in the number of known salticids for the fauna of northern Asia (both new species and records) was brought

about by the activity of the authors of the present catalogue (e.g. Logunov, 1991, 1992a–d, 1993a–c, 1995a,b, 1996a,b, 1997a,b, 1998a,b, 1999; Logunov & Marusik, 1991, 1994, 1999a,b, 2000, *etc*.), as well as authors from Japan (Ikeda, 1993, 1995a,b, 1996, 1998), Korea (Paik, 1996; Seo, 1992a,b, 1995a,b; Kim, 1991, 1994; *etc*.), and China (Peng *et al*., 1993; Song *et al*., 1999; *etc*.). These recent advances in taxonomic studies have made possible the preparation and publication of this catalogue, which includes 216 species from 41 genera so far encountered in northern Asia.

It should be noted here that several attempts have been made to list the salticid fauna of different parts of northern Asia (for instance, of the ex-USSR). Despite its pretentious title, the work of Sokolov (1979) was not a list of the jumping spiders of the former USSR, but chiefly those of the European part thereof and partly of Middle Asia. Since the time of Charitonov's (1932, 1936) catalogue, a first complete list of the Salticidae in the ex-USSR was published by Nenilin (1985). Complete, up-to-date checklists of the Salticidae in the ex-USSR (as a part of the whole spider fauna) have been published by Mikhailov (1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000), but these data do not provide a detailed picture on the distribution of any taxon within the area covered or any of its subregions. Therefore, the present catalogue is a first comprehensive source of the faunistic/taxonomic information on the Salticidae of this vast area.

Methodology

Northern Asia (Fig. 1) is understood as combining the territories of Siberia (with adjacent Urals, Cisuralia, and Kazakhstan hill-land), the Russian Far East, Mongolia, northern provinces of China (Xinjiang, northern part of Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang), and both Korea and Japan (Hokkaido only). A few exceptions are made for type localities of several species (e.g. *Hasarius crinitus* Karsch, 1879; *Hyllus lamperti* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906; *etc*.) described or known from Japan outside of Hokkaido.

Thus, the area in question covers almost the entire eastern half of the Palaearctic Region, except for Central Asia (*s.str*.). The territory of northern Asia and its main physiographical subregions is shown in Figs. 1, 2.

As the higher classification of the Salticidae is not yet understood, showing little consensus or progress in recent years, all genera and species included are presented in an alphabetical order. The structure of the catalogue is as follows:

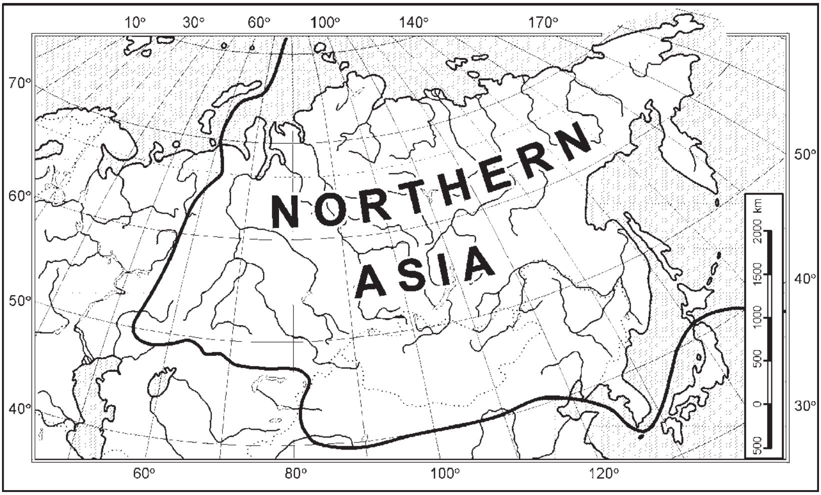


FIG. 1. THE TERRITORY OF NORTHERN ASIA AS IT IS UNDERSTOOD IN THE PRESENT CATALOGUE.

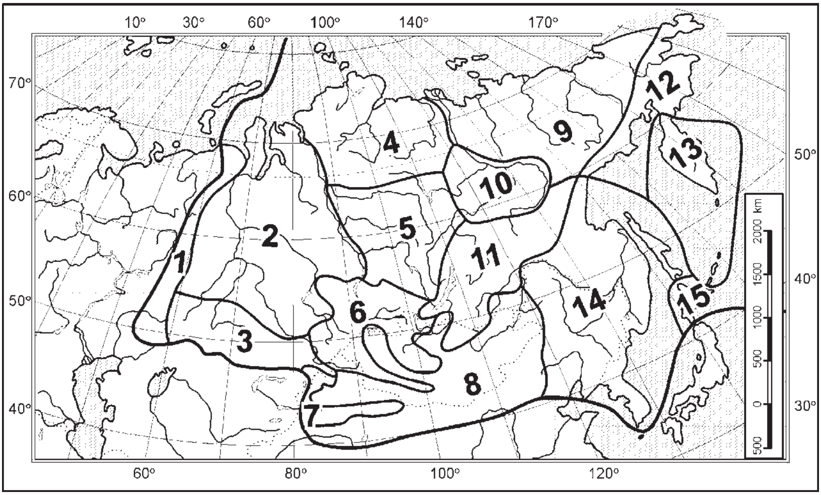


FIG. 2. PHYSIOGRAPHICAL REGIONING OF NORTHERN ASIA (AFTER GERASIMOV, *ET AL.*, 1964, WITH SOME CHANGES AND SIMPLIFICATIONS): 1 — THE URALS (INCLUDING THE NW PART OF CISCASPIAN-TURAN AREA); 2 — WEST SIBERIA; 3 —

— *Valid species name*; given both bold and italic and is followed by reference to a map number. The maps contain collecting localities for all listed species to visualize their distributions in northern Asia.
— *Reference list* of each species provides: (a) a reference to the original description; (b) all relevant literature concerning the records from the area in question, including both faunistic and taxonomic works, with detailed data on pages, figures and tables/maps published (works are arranged in accordance to dates of publication); (c) all synonyms reported from the area treated, and (d) all wrongly spelled names and/or records under wrong names. Data from the Urals are adopted from Esyunin & Efimik (1996), plus subsequent publications. Data from Hokkaido are adopted from Matsuda (1997), plus subsequent publications. In both cases, earlier references were carefully cited in Esyunin & Efimik (1996) and Matsuda (1997) and are not included in our catalogue, excluding those dealing with habitat preferences of listed species. For a complete list of all taxonomic sources for each species involved see Prószyński's (1990) catalogue and its up-dated CD and INTERNET versions <http://spiders.arizona.edu/salticid/main.htm>, as well as books cited under "*Catalogues*".
— *Distribution*. This paragraph provides, for each species, the characteristics of its distributional pattern in a manner largely adopted from Gorodkov (1984, 1992), i.e. each range name includes an indication of the geographical sector (*viz*. a longitudinal component; *e.g*. Palaearctic, Siberio-American, *etc*.) and the biogeographic zone to which it belongs (*viz*. a latitudinal component; *e.g*. boreal, subboreal, temperate, *etc*.). After a range characteristic, a description of species distribution is given indicating the western, eastern, northern and southern limits of the range. Distributional terms are explained below under "Geographical distribution". If there are erroneous/doubtful faunistic records from outside Northern Asia, which influence on a range characteristic but can-

Kazakhstan hill-land (melkosopochnik); 4 — The North of Middle Siberia (the islands of the Euro-Asian sector are not included); 5 — Central Siberia; 6 — The Altai and Sayany Mts.; 7 — Mountains of Middle and Central Asia (NE part only); 8 — Plains of Central Asia; 9 — North-Eastern Siberia (including the islands of the East-Asian sector, e.g. Wrangel Is.); 10 — Central Yakutia; 11 — Cis- and Transbaikalia; 12 — North-Eastern part of the Far East; 13 — Kamchatka and Kurile Islands; 14 — Cisamurian-Korean Area; 15 — Japanese Islands (only Hokkaido included here).

TABLE 1.
ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF MONGOLIA (AS SPELLED IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES).

English (from Canadian maps)	**Mongolian**	**Russian**	**German**	**English (most common)**
Arhangai	Архангай	Ара-Хангай (Арахангай)	Archangaj	Arkhangay
Bayan-Щlgiy	Баян-θлгий	Баян-Улэгэй	Bajan-Щlgij	Bayan-Oulgiy (Bayan Ulegei)
Bayanhongor	Баянхонгор	Баян-Хонгор	Bajan-chongor	Bayankhongor
Bulgan	Булган	Булган	Bulgan	Bulgan
Duцrhangay	θвθрхангай	Увэр-Хангай (Увэрхангай)	Uburchangaj	Ouvourkhangay
Dorngovi	Дорноговь	Восточно Гобийский	?	Dornogov' (Eastgobi, East Gobi)
Dornod	Дорнод	Восточный	Ost(?) (Cojbalsan)	Eastern
Dungovi	Дунговь	Среднегобийский	Mittelgobi	Dungov' (Middlegobi)
Dzavhan	Завхан	Дзабханский	Zavchan	Zavkhan (Dzabkhan)
Govi-Altay	Говь-Алтай	Гоби-Алтай	Gobi Altaj	Gov'-Altai (Gobi-Altay)
Hentiy	Хэнтий	Хэнтэйский	Chentej	Khentiy (Khentei)
Hovd	Ховд	Кобдо (Кобдоский)	Chovd	Khovd (Kobdo)
Hцvsgцl	Хθвсгθл	Хубсугул	Chцvsgцl	Khouvsgoul (Khubsugul)
Цmnцgovi	θмнθговь	Южно-Гобийский	Sьdgobi	Oumnougov' (South-gobi, South Gobi)
Selenge	Сэлэнгэ	Селенгинский	Selenge	Selenge (Selenga)
Sьhbaatar	СҮхбаатар	Сухэ-Батор	Suchebaatar	Sukhbaatar (Sukh-Bator)
Tцv	Тθв	Центральный	Central	Touv (Central)
Uvs	Увс	Убсунурский Убсу-Нурский	Uvs	Uvs

not be considered in the paragraph "*Misidentifications*" (see below), we specially commented on them in this paragraph.

— *Records*. This paragraph includes all the records of each species in northern Asia and is arranged according to present-day political-administrative division of the area in question (no political meaning is given to the so-called disputed territories, *e.g*. South Kurile Islands). Figures given in square brackets at the beginning of this paragraph show species records from physiographical subregions (after Gerasimov, *et al*., 1964, with some simplifications; see Fig. 2). The spelling of the geographical names for administrative units of Russia is given in accordance with Gorskaya (1994), for instance, we used "Territory" instead "Krai" or "Province" and "Area" instead "Oblast'" or "Region". The few localities put in quotes ("") are those we have been unable to find on available maps, either because their transliteration into the English is incorrect (apparently some of the Korean localities) and/or they reflect old names, which have been changed during the last decades (some records from the Russian Far East).

Records in Korea are given as follows: "*North*" refers to the modern territory of Korean People's Democratic Republic; "*South*" refers to records from Republic of Korea. Administrative divisions of both Korean republics are not included. Altai Territory is considered without separating off the modern Gorno-Altai Republic; such consideration seems to better fit the meaning what is the Altai as a geographical area. Cisirtyshia is the region lying immediately east of Irtysh River. Some old and out-of-date geographical names are omitted: e.g. Semei Area of Kazakhstan (=Semipalatinsk Area); Verkhneudinsk (=Ulan-Ude).

All Russian geographical names are transliterated into English according to the British standard of transliteration of Cyrillic letters into Latin ones: а — a; б — b; в — v; г — g, gh; д — d; е — e; ё — e, yo; ж — zh; з — z; и — i; й — i (ий — ii); к — k; л — l; м — m; н — n; о — o; п — p; р — r; с — s; т — t; у — u; ф — f; х — kh; ц — ts; ч — ch; ш — sh; щ — shch; ъ — to omit; ь — '; э — e; ю — yu; я — ya.

Mongolian geographical names have been transliterated from both Mongolian and Russian Cyrillic to several languages with Latin alphabets. Here we provide a table (Table 1) with different spellings occurring in the available zoological literature. In our catalogue, we followed the most common English transliteration of Mongolian names.

Type localities, if they occur within the territory of northern Asia, are underlined. Each record is followed by it's approximate coordinates put in square brackets ([]) and references to it's original source and/or unpublished original data. However, we have been unable to find coordinates for some

localities which are absent from maps available to us (many Korean and some Chinese and Russian localities). Where a record has been published under a wrong or wrongly spelled name, or under a older synonym, there is an attribution to that name given as "sub".
— *Misidentifications*. This paragraph contains all the erroneous records, which we or other authors have been able to check by re-examining the relevant collections. The paragraph is arranged as "*Records*", but each record is followed by a correct identification and reference either to revised published data given in figure brackets ({}), or to unpublished data of the first author referred to as "DL, pers. data". Data considered misidentifications are not mapped and not included into the reference list.
— *Doubtful records*. This paragraph contains all doubtful records, which (1) were based on juveniles; (2) were already subjected to doubts in original sources; or (3) could not be revised upon reference to the relevant collections. The paragraph is arranged in the same way as "*Misidentifications*". Data treated as doubtful records are not mapped and not included into the reference list.
— *Habitat*. This paragraph includes all available information concerning habitat preferences in northern Asia and is arranged according to present-day political-administrative divisions of the area. English geobotanical terminology is adopted from Goryshina *et al*. (1988).
— *Biological information*. This paragraph contains references to, and/or short comments on, biological data (ecology, behaviour, *etc*.), if any, available for a species. No more than 13 northern Asian salticid species (ca. 6%) have been subjects for special natural history studies, mainly performed by a few European and Japanese authors. All these sources are carefully cited.
— *Taxonomy*. This paragraph contains selected references allowing easiest identification of each species, i.e. containing what we think to be the best figures of every listed species.
— *Comments*. In a few cases, we added a special paragraph to emphasis relevant details concerning the taxonomic status of a species or the date of it's description (especially in cases of new synonymy provided in this catalogue).
— *Checklists*. This paragraph contains references to regional faunistic lists containing data on jumping spiders. Only journal papers are included.
— *Catalogues*. This paragraph contains references to books, mostly catalogues, being of general importance and helping a user to collect all available taxonomic information about each species.

Each genus is supplied with the following information: (a) a reference to original description; (b) type species; (c) data on it's distribution and the num-

ber of described species; (d) comments on relevant taxonomic problems concerning a genus; and (e) references to general/regional revisions, if available. Generic names put in quotes (“”) refer to genera which are of unclear taxonomic status and in need of revision. The term “chorological center” is used to indicate a recent center of diversity of a genus (*sensu* Varga, 1976; not to be confused with a center of origin for a taxon).

Abbreviations used in the text: C. — Central; Co. — County; D — described; E. — East/Eastern; M. — Middle; N. — North/Northern; NE — North-East; NW — North-West; pers. data — unpublished data provided by our colleagues (e.g. S. L. Esyunin, who is further referred to as SE) or one of us (DL or YM); Pref. — prefecture; R. — River; Res. — Reserve; S. — South/Southern; SE — South-East; SW — South-West; Terr. — Territory; W. — West/Western; * — specimens not seen or re-examined by the authors; ♂ — male; ♀ — female.

The up-to-date checklist of species includes 215 valid species and is followed by the list of erroneous and/or doubtful records (31 in total), which are also arranged in an alphabetical order. To our mind, it is better to separately discuss all the erroneous/doubtful records reported for the studied area rather than to include them in the revised list of species.

Two species, *viz*. *Pseudicius cambridgei* Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981 and *P. deletus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1885), are not included in the catalogue. Although, both species were described from Xinjiang (Shache* (=Yarkand) [38°25′N, 77°15′E]), their exact localities lie beyong the delimited territory of Northern Asia (Fig. 1).

Maps are provided for all valid species: closed signs refer to localities given in “*Records*”, while open signs refer to province/region records and are used in cases where no exact localities have been published for particular regions, or we have been unable to find them on available maps. *Nomina dubia*, *nomina oblita* and erroneous or doubtful records are not mapped.

To facilitate searching for a particular name, users are invited to consult “The list of genera” at the beginning or “The index to species names” at the end of this catalogue.

Geographical distribution

In the present work, a taxon’s range is treated, after Lopatin (1980), as a part of the Earth’s surface within which populations of the taxon are consistently found. Ranges of individual taxa have been outlined on maps (*e.g.* Logunov, 1996a, 1997a; Marusik *et al*., 2000), providing the data from which

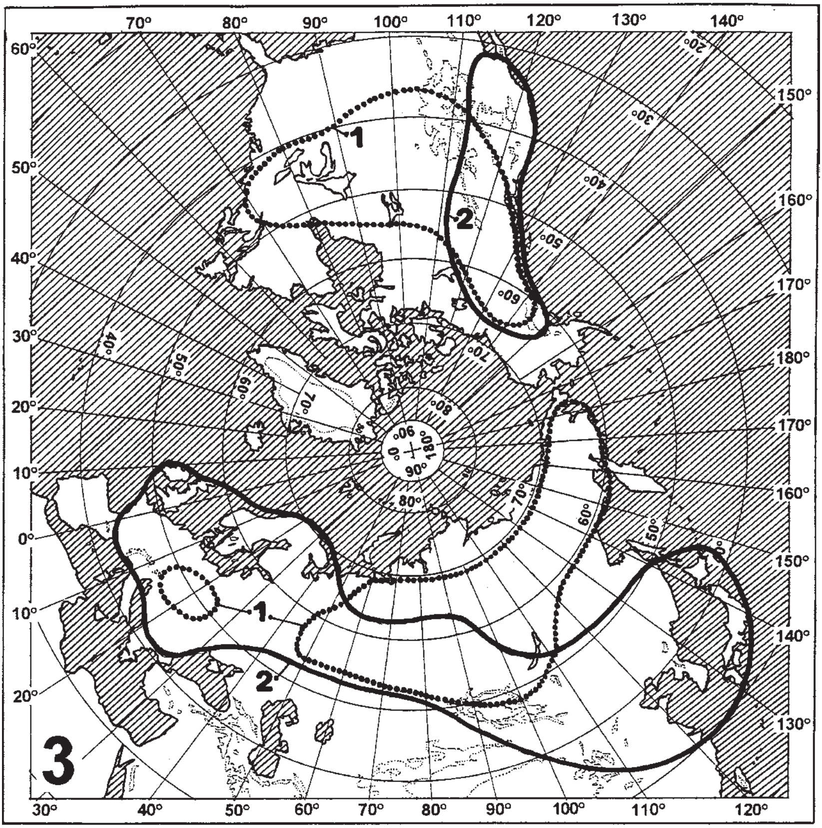


Fig. 3. Distribution patterns of *Chalcoscirtus alpicola* (1) and *Neon reticulatus* (2).

patterns could be recognized. The most obvious characteristic of a range is its shape, which can be referred to as consisting of two components: longitudinal and latitudinal (i.e. as two-dimensional; cf. Gorodkov, 1984, 1992). Altitudinal components of ranges are not usually considered. Altogether, 39 distribution patterns are recognized in the N. Asian salticids, with relevant examples of them being shown in Figs. 3–16.

The latitudinal components of ranges are used here to show the approximate northern and southern limits of a species' range, *viz*. to describe essen-

FIG. 4. DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF *EVARCHA PROSZYNSKII* (1) AND *CHACOSCIRTUS CARBONARIUS* (2).

tially climatic limits or/and vegetation/landscape zones, in which a species is distributed from the south to the north and hence reflect the species' relationships to its biotops. Main latitudinal components used in range descriptions are defined as follows:

— Hypoarctic (*sensu* Chernov, 1978) — means the subzone of southern tundras, forest-tundra and partly the subzone of northern taiga, or the zone from about 65 to 67–68°N; included in the subarctic climatic zone (*sensu* Sinitsyn, 1980).

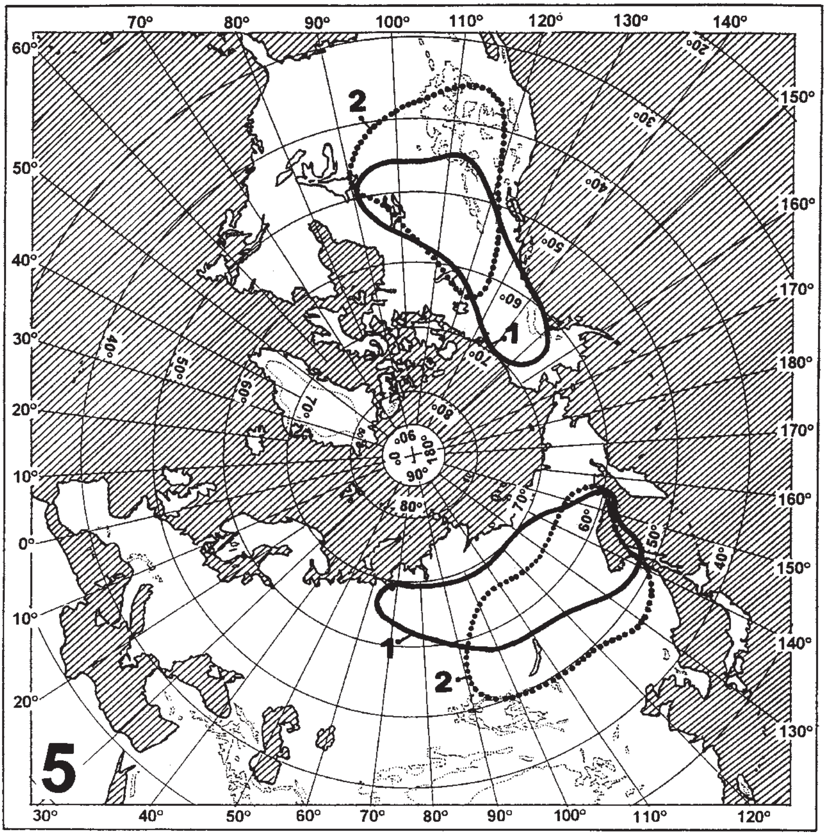
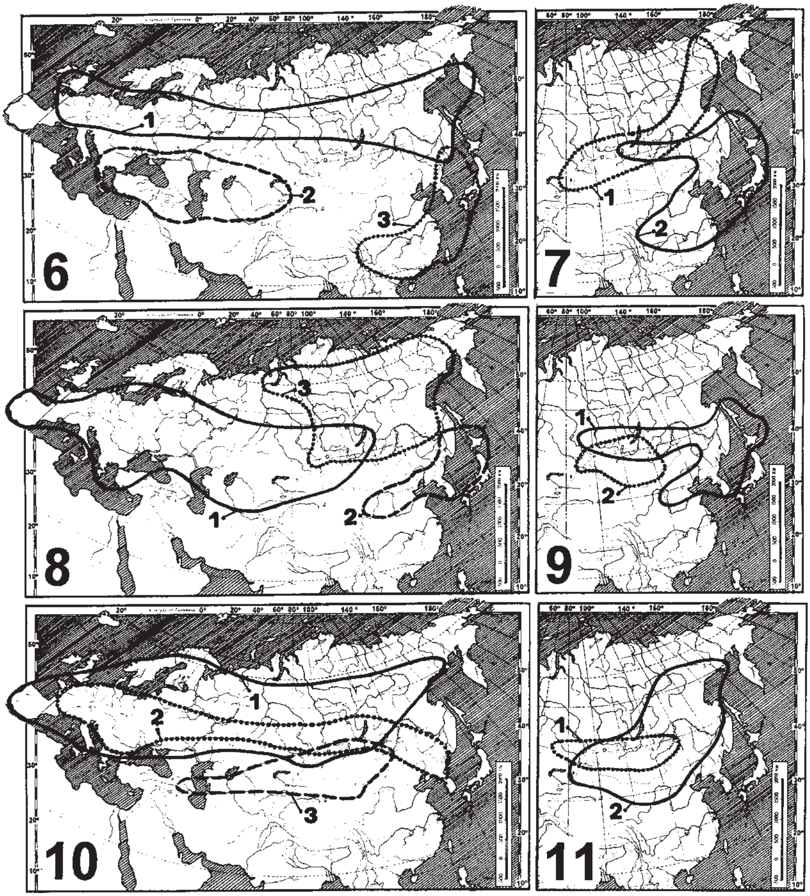


FIG. 5. DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF *SITTICUS FINSCHI* (1) AND *S. CUTLERI* (2).

— Boreal (*sensu* Gorodkov, 1984) — means the taiga zone and its analogues in the Oceanic climates (not to be confused with taiga dwellers), or the zone from about 50 to 65°N; included in the cool temperate climatic zone (*sensu* Sinitsyn, 1980). In a few cases, we used the term "boreo-montane" (i.e. a three-dimensional characteristic in describing a range) to stress on a fact that some species (*e.g. Chacoscirtus alpicola*, *etc.*) show a boreal distributional pattern, but in S. Siberia occur only in (sub)goltsy belt (i.e. mountain tundras above the timber-line and forest-tundras).

— Subboreal (*sensu* Gorodkov, 1984) — means the nemoral forests in humid regions and the forest-steppes, steppes and semideserts in arid regions, or the



FIGS. 6–11. DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF N. ASIAN SALTICIDS: **6** — *SITTICUS CARICIS* (1), *PELLENES SERIATUS* (2), *RHENE ATRATA* (3); **7** — *EUOPHRYS PROSZYNSKII* (1), *PSEUDICIUS VULPES* (2); **8** — *NEON LEVIS* (1), *PSEUDEUOPHRYS IWATENSIS* (2), *DENDRYPHANTES CHEKANOWSKII* (3); **9** — *HELIOPHANUS USSURICUS* (1), *YLLENUS MONGOLICUS* (2); **10** — *AELURILLUS V-INSIGNITUS* (1), *SYNAGELES HILARULUS* (2), *ASIANELLUS POTANINI* (3); **11** — *DENDRYPHANTES TUVINENSIS* (1), *HELIOPHANUS BAICALENSIS* (2).

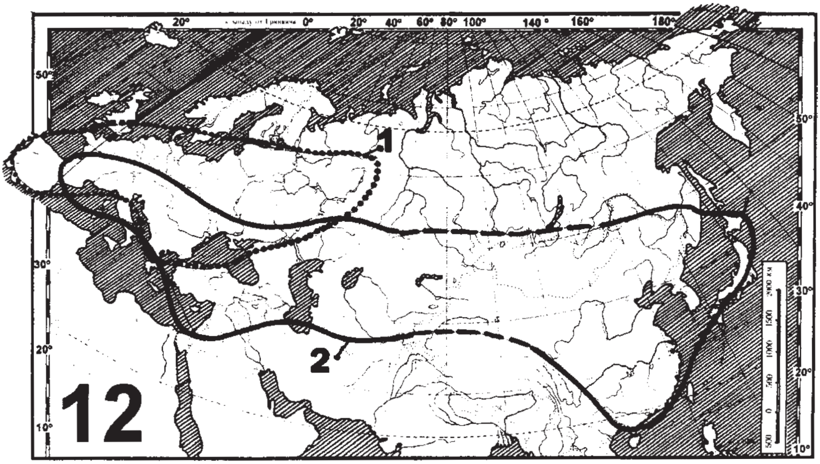


FIG. 12. DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF N. ASIAN SALTICIDS: *SALTICUS ZEBRANEUS* (1), *MENDOZA CANESTRINII* (2).

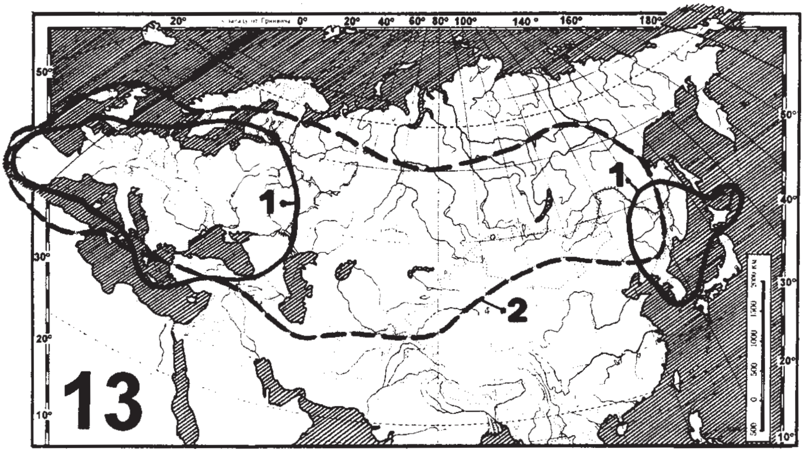


FIG. 13. DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF N. ASIAN SALTICIDS: *MYRMARACHNE FORMICARIA* (1), *HELIOPHANUS FLAVIPES* (2).

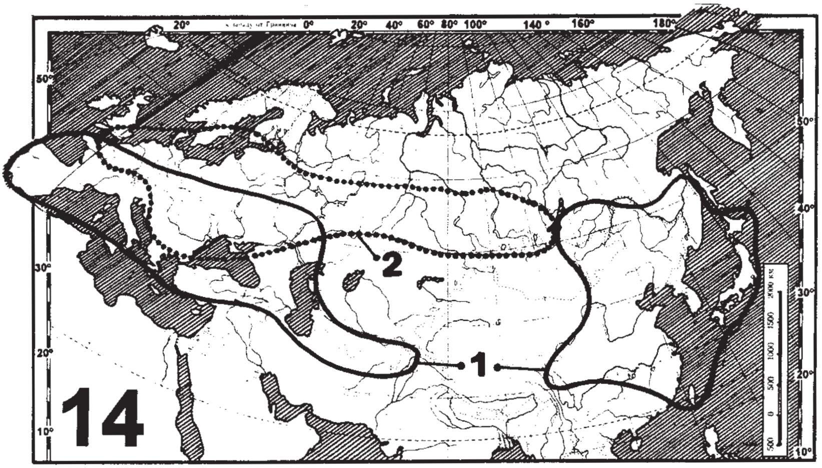


FIG. 14. DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF N. ASIAN SALTICIDS: *CARRHOTUS XANTHOGRAMMA* (1), *MARPISSA RADIATA* (2).

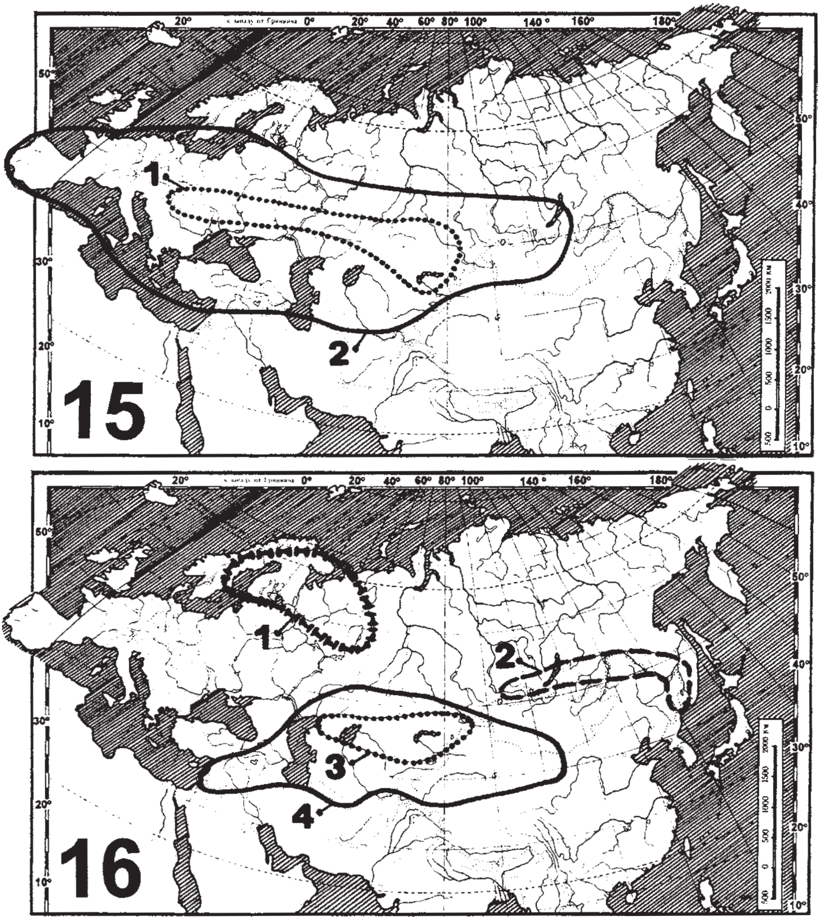
zone from about 40 to 50°N; included in the zone of typical temperate climate (*sensu* Sinitsyn, 1980). Sometimes the term "nemoral" is substituted for "subboreal" (e.g. Marusik *et al.*, 2000). However, the former term has a confused meaning, as some authors (e.g. Sergeev, 1986, 1992) use it in a restricted sense, *viz.* referring it to species occurring in nemoral (=deciduous) forests only. That is why "subboreal" seems to be a more appropriate term for a further usage.

— Temperate (*sensu* Gorodkov, 1984) — means boreal + subboreal. Frequently northern limits of the salticid ranges in Siberia lie slightly to the south of the arctic circle (60–65°N). This line clearly corresponds to the limit of the so-called mesotermal vegetation (*sensu* Blyumental, 1979), which is also divided into boreal and subboreal.

— Subtropical — means the zone lying to the south of the subboreal zone (from 25–30 to 40–45°N); included in the warm temperate and cool subtropical climatic zones (*sensu* Sinitsyn, 1980).

— Tropical — means the zone lying to the south of the subtropical zone; no specification seems to be necessary.

The nomenclature for longitudinal components of ranges is largely adopted from Gorodkov (1984, 1992) and is additionally defined as follows:



FIGS. 15–16. DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF N. ASIAN SALTICIDS: **15** – *CHALCOSCIRTUS BREVICYMBIALIS* (1), *HELIOPHANUS AURATUS* (2); **16** – *TALAVERA ESYUNINI* (1), "*HARMOCHIRUS*" *LATENS* (2), *CHALCOSCIRTUS PLATNICKI* (3), *HELIOPHANUS CURVIDENS* (4).

— Pan-tropical, i.e. occurring in most tropical regions of the Earth. Examples: *Plexippus paykulli* (*vide* Żabka, 1985: map 33).
— (Circum)Holarctic, i.e. widespread and occurring in both the Palaearctic and the Nearctic Regions. Examples: hypoarcto-boreo-montane species

(*Chalcoscirtus alpicola*; Fig. 3: 1) and temperate species (*Neon reticulatus*; Fig. 3: 2).
— Siberio-American, i.e. occurring from N. to S. Siberia (mostly eastward from the Yenisei River) or NW areas of W. Siberia (Fig. 2) to varying limits in N. America (sometimes reaching Great Lakes). Examples: hypoarcto-temperate species (*Sitticus finschi*; Fig. 5: 1), boreal species (*Sitticus cutleri*; Fig. 5: 2), boreo-montane species (*Chalcoscirtus carbonarius*; Fig. 4: 2) and temperate species (*Evarcha proszynskii*; Fig. 4: 1)
— Trans-Eurasian, i.e. occurring across most of Eurasia (yet not recorded in N. Africa). Examples: boreal species (*Sitticus caricis*; Fig. 6: 1), temperate species (*Aelurillus v-insignitus*; Fig. 10: 1), subboreal species (*Synageles hilarulus*; Fig. 10: 2), and subboreal-subtropical species (*Mendoza canestrinii*; Fig. 12: 2).
— Trans-Palaearctic, i.e. unlike the previous group, occurring also in N. Africa. Examples: temperate species (*Heliophanus flavipes*; Fig. 13: 2).
— Amphi-Eurasian, i.e. demonstrating a European–Far Eastern disjunction in their distribution, mostly species inhabiting deciduous forests. Examples: subboreal species (*Myrmarachne formicaria*; Fig. 13: 1), and subboreal-subtropical species (*Carrhotus xanthogramma*; Fig. 14; 1).
— European, i.e. occurring from Europe (sometimes also in N. Africa, Algeria; e.g. *Heliophanus cupreus*, *vide* Wesołowska, 1986: map 894) east to the Urals. Examples: boreal (*Talavera esyunini*; Fig. 16: 1), and temperate species (*Salticus zebraneus*; Fig. 12: 1).
— Euro-Siberian, i.e. occurring from Europe throughout W. Siberia eastward to approximately 105–110°E (mountains of S. Siberia, Cis- and Transbaikalia). Most of Euro-Siberian salticid species are restricted in their distribution in Siberia to the so-called Southern Siberian faunal “corridor” (*sensu* Gorodkov, 1984). Examples: temperate species (*Marpissa radiata*; Fig. 14: 2), subboreal species (*Chalcoscirtus brevicymbialis*; Fig. 15: 1).
— Euro-Siberio-Central Asian, the same distribution as in the previous group, but unlike it the species are also widely distributed in Central Asia. Examples: temperate species (*Heliophanus auratus*; Fig. 15: 2), and subboreal species (*Neon levis*; Fig. 8: 1).
— Euro-Central Asian, i.e. occurring in from S. Europe eastward to the mountains of Central Asia. Occurrence in Northern Asia is restricted to the S. Urals, Kazakhstan hill-land (Fig. 2: 3) and sometimes Xinjiang, with no records in S. Siberia and Mongolia. Examples: subboreal species (*Pellenes seriatus*; Fig. 6: 2).

— W. Siberian, i.e. being restricted to the steppe zone of W. Siberia. Examples: subboreal (*Aelurillus lutosus*; Map 2).
— Siberian, i.e. being almost restricted to Siberia (eastward to the Yenisei River), i.e the area of the so-called Angaran autochtonous faunogenesis complex (*sensu* Eskov, 1988). However, some species (e.g. *Euophrys flavoatra*) are known from the Polar Urals. Most of the salticid species from this group can be considered Siberian (sub)endemics (*vide* Logunov, 1997a). Examples: hypoarcto-montaneous species (*Dendryphantes czekanowskii*; Fig. 8: 3), hypoarcto-boreal species (*Euophrys proszynskii*; Fig. 7: 1), boreo-montaneous species (*Chalcoscirtus grishkanae*; Map 8), and temperate species (*Heliophanus baicalensis*; Fig. 11: 2).
— S. Siberian, i.e. being restricted to the mountains of S. Siberia (all of them seem to be endemics), but sometimes being distributed eastward to Cisamuria (e.g. *Synageles nigriculus*). Examples: subboreal (*Sitticus burjaticus*; Map 41).
— S. Siberio-Mongolian, i.e. being almost restricted to the Central Asian sector of the steppe zone of Eurasia (*sensu* Mordkovitch, 1982). Examples: subboreal (*Yllenus mongolicus*; Fig. 9: 2).
— Mongolian, i.e. occurring only in S. Mongolia. Examples: subboreal (*Yllenus bajan*; Map 41). It is very likely that members of the S. Siberian, S. Siberian-Mongolian and Mongolian groups can be considered together in the same range group, as almost all these species are dwellers of the (dry)steppe landscapes of the Dahurian-Mongolian type (i.e. the species considered may be of the same origin).
— Kazakhstan-Mongolian, i.e. occurring from N. Kazakhstan (Kazakhstan hill land; Fig. 2: 3) to W. and SW Mongolia. Examples: subboreal (*Dendryphantes tuvinensis*; Fig. 11: 1).
— Near East–Mongolian, i.e. occurring from the Near East to S. Mongolia. The only example: subboreal-subtropical species (*Heliophanus curvidens*; Fig. 16: 4).
— Caucaso-Siberian, i.e. occurring from the Caucasus to Transbaikalia, S. Mongolia or/and NW China. Examples: subboreal (*Asianellus potanini*; Fig. 10: 3).
— Central Asian, i.e. occurring throughout Turan plateau (sometimes, from the Caucasus; e.g. *Chalcoscirtus tanasevitchi*), estward to NW China and Mongolia. Examples: subboreal species (*Chalcoscirtus platnicki*; Fig. 16: 3). It is very likely that members of the Near East-Mongolian, Caucaso-Siberian and Central Asian groups can be considered together in the same range group (i.e. the species considered may be of the same origin). Occurrence of species

with such ranges seems to reflect old faunal relationships between (and joint origin of) semiarid landscapes of S. Siberia and (semi)deserts of the Ancient Mediterranean (*vide* Emeliyanov, 1972).

— S. Siberio-Manchurian, i.e. occurring from the mountains of S. Siberia eastward to the Pacific Ocean's shore; as a rule, in Siberia the distribution of these species is limited by the Southern Siberian faunal "corridor" (*sensu* Gorodkov, 1984). Examples: subboreal species (*"Harmochirus" latens*; Fig. 16: 2).

— S. Siberio-Japanese, i.e. unlike the previous group, occurring from the mountains of S. Siberia eastward to Sakhalin, Kurile Islands and Japan. The only example: subboreal species (*Heliophanus ussuricus*; Fig. 9: 1).

— S. Siberio-Far Eastern, i.e. unlike the two previous groups occurring from the mountains of S. Siberia eastward to Sakhalin, Kurile Islands and Japan, and southward to S. China. Examples: subboreal-subtropical species (*Pseudicius vulpes*; Fig. 7: 2). It is very likely that the three latter range groups (S. Siberian-Manchurian, S. Siberian-Japanese and S. Siberian-Far Eastern) can be considered together, as the occurrence of such ranges points to the relic faunal relationships between S. Siberian and the Palaearchearctic (=Manchurian) faunas (*vide* Medvedev, 1986; *etc.*), *viz*. the species considered may be of the same origin.

— Manchurian, i.e. occurring in (and seem to be restricted to) Cisamuria, Korea and NW China; the species of this group are roughly limited in their distribution to the north-east by the Bolshoi Khingan or Stanovoi Mt. Ranges and Amur River basin. Examples: subboreal (*Mendoza nobilis*; Map 29).

— Manchurian-Japanese, i.e. unlike the previous group occurring also in Sakhalin and Japan. Examples: subboreal (*Pseudeuophrys iwatensis*; Fig. 8: 2).

— Far Eastern, i.e. occurring in the Palaearchearctic subregion of the Palaearctic (*sensu* Semenov-Tian-Shanskii, 1936; see also Sergeev, 1992). Unlike the two previous groups, these species reach southward S. and SW provinces of China (but absent from the Himalayas). Besides, in their northward distribution, they are often restricted to Korea only. All the species of this group belong to genera having their chorological centers in the Oriental Region. Examples: subboreal-subtropical species (*Rhene atrata*; Fig. 6: 3), subboreal-tropical species (*Phintella versicolor*; *vide* Żabka, 1985: map 7, sub *Chrysilla v.*).

Catalogue of the genera and species

Annotated checklist

Gen. *Aelurillus* Simon, 1884

Aelurillus Simon, 1884: 314.

Type species: *Araneus v-insignitus* Clerck, 1758.

Western Palaearctic; ca. 60 species, 4 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. This is a poorly studied genus needing revision; the bulk of the species are known from the (semi)arid regions of Mediterranean (Prószyński, 1990), with about a half of them being (sub)endemics of this area. A smaller center of diversity occurs in Central Asia (not less than 10 local species).

Aelurillus helvenacius **Logunov, 1993** (Map 2)

Aelurillus helvenacius Logunov, 1993b: 47–49, figs. 1a,b (D♀).

Distribution. Mongolia (the type locality only).

Records. [8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***(?) Aimak***: Ekhiyn-Gol Oasis (Logunov, 1993b).

Habitat. ***Mongolia***: *Achnatherum splendens* stands (=saz steppe) (Logunov, 1993b).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1993b).

Catalogues. Platnick (1997, 2000).

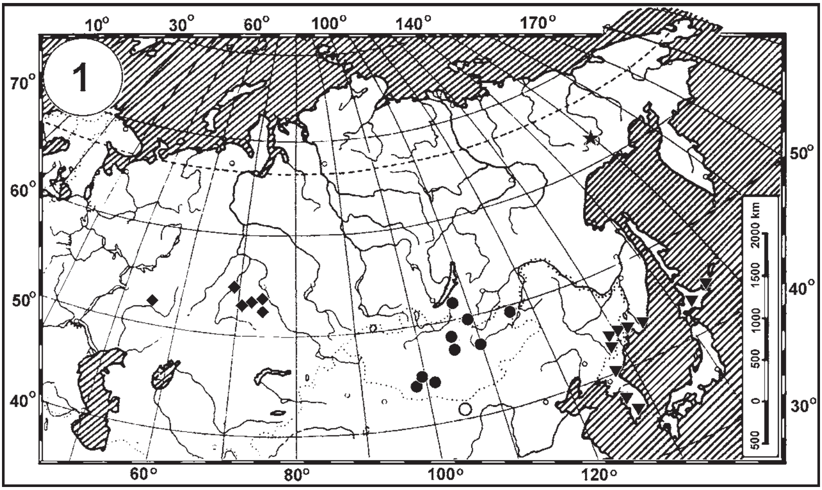
Aelurillus laniger **Logunov & Marusik, 2000** (Map 1)

Aelurillus laniger Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 265, figs. 1–6 (D♂♀).

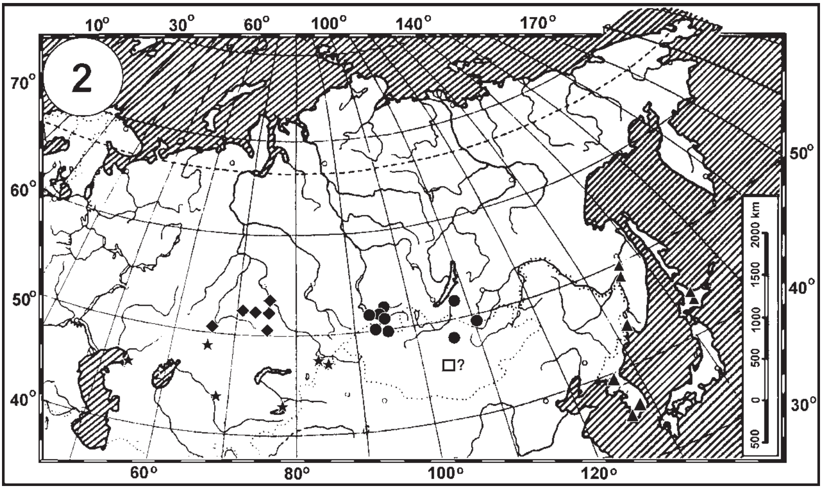
Aelurillus sp.: Rakov, 1999: 305–306.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian subboreal range (in steppe zone); E. Ukraine (Donetsk and Dnepropetrovsk areas) (DL, pers. data), throughout Orenburg Area, east to Pavlodar and Kokchetav areas.

Records. [1, 2, 3] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Aksu (=Ermak) [52°03’N, 76°54’E], Lake Malyi Kalkaman [52°04’N, 76°33’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Pavlodar [52°16’N, 76°58’E], Shchiderty [51°43’N, 74°41’E], Lake Kokuirym [51°16’N, 76°42’E] (Rakov, 1999: sub *Aelurillus* sp.). — ***Kokchetav Area***: Ruzaevka [53°12’N, 66°50’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg [ca. 51°48’N, 55°05’E] (DL, pers. data).



MAP 1. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *AELURILLUS LANIGER* (◆), *ASIANELLUS POTANINI* (●), *CHALCOSCIRTUS CARBONARIUS* (★), *SYNAGELIDES AGORIFORMIS* (▼) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.



MAP 2. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *AELURILLUS LUTOSUS* (◆), *A. HELVENACIUS* (□), *ASIANELLUS ONTCHALAAN* (●), *CHALCOSCIRTUS PLATNICKI* (★), "*HARMOCHIRUS*" *PULLUS* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Habitat. ***Pavlodar Area***: dry (xerophytic) steppes and sandy plots (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Orenburg Area***: zonal stony steppe (under stones) (DL, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

Aelurillus lutosus **(Tyshchenko, 1965)** (Map 2)

Melioranus lutosus Tyshchenko, 1965: 703, fig. 10 (D♀).

Aelurillus lutosus: Prószyński, 1976: map 6; 1979: 303, fig. 1; 1990: 42; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 206; Rakov, 1999: 306; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 265–267, figs. 7–11.

Distribution. W. Siberian subboreal range (in steppe zone); Pavlodar and Kokchetav areas.

Records. [2, 3] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kokchetav Area***: Kokshetau Mt. [50°08'N, 67°35'E] (Tyshchenko, 1965: sub *Melioranus l.*; Prószyński, 1979; Rakov, 1999). — ***Pavlodar Area***: Lake Malyi Kalkaman [52°04'N, 76°33'E], Lake Kokuirym [51°16'N, 76°42'E], Shchiderty [51°43'N, 74°41'E], Babaly Mt. Range [50°20'N, 76°38'E], ca. 20 km S of Pavlodar [52°05'N, 77°07'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***Pavlodar Area***: dry (xerophytic) steppes and sandy plots, also screes in arid habitats (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 2000).

Aelurillus m-nigrum **Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891** (Map 3)

Aelurillus m-nigrum Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891: 31–32, tab. I, fig. 5 (D♀).

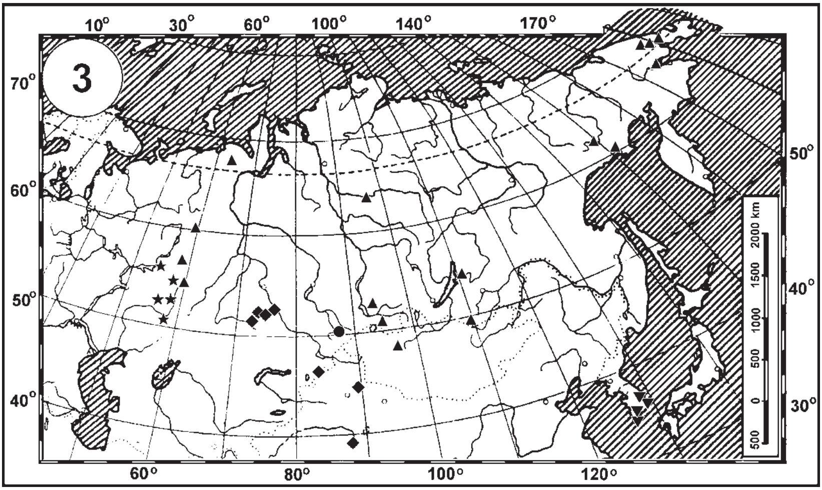
Aelurillus m-nigrum: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Zhou & Song, 1988: 1, figs. 1a–e; Hu & Wu, 1989: 357, figs. 281(1–4), 287; Prószyński, 1990: 42; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 206; 1999: 25; Rakov, 1999: 306; Song *et al*., 1999: 505, figs. 288H–J, 289A.

Distribution. Euro-Central Asian subboreal range; SE Europe, throughout the steppe zone of the European part of Russia and W. Siberia, east to NW China (Xinjiang), south to Tajikistan and SW China (Sichuan). The two latter records need confirmation upon reference to the pertinent material (DL, pers. data).

Records. [2, 3, 7, 8] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Lake Malyi Kalkaman* [52°04'N, 76°33'E], Tundyk R.* [50°20'N, 76°41'E], Lake Kokuirym* [51°16'N, 76°42'E], Lake Koktas* [52°13'N, 76°50'E] (Rakov, 1999). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Ruoqiang* (=Qarkilik) [39°01'N, 88°11'E], Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E], Mori* [43°29'N, 90°42'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. ***Pavlodar Area***: stony steppes (Rakov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979).



MAP 3. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *AELURILLUS M-NIGRUM* (◆), *ASIANELLUS KURAICUS* (●), *BALLUS DEPRESSUS* (★), *CHALCOSCIRTUS ALPICOLA* (▲), *PHINTELLA BIFURCILINEA* (▼) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1955); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Song *et al*. (1999).

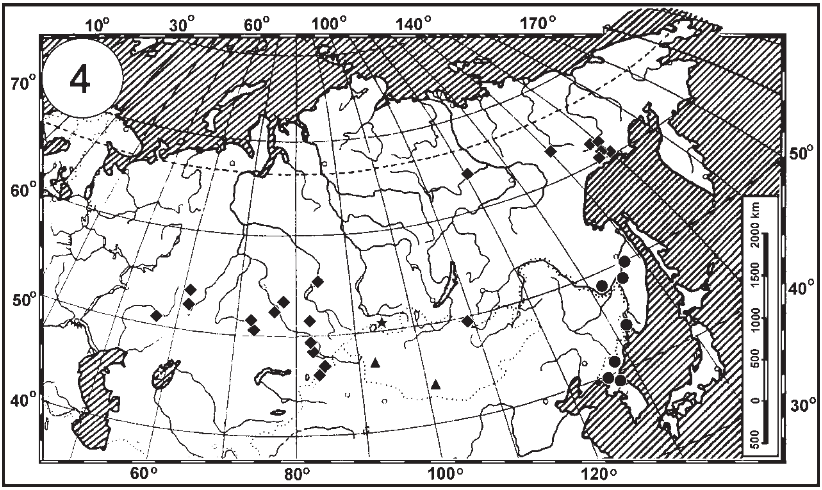
***Aelurillus v-insignitus* (Clerck, 1758)** (Fig. 10: 1; Map 4)

Araneus v-insignitus Clerck, 1758: 121 (D♂).

Aelurillus v-insignitus: Prószyński, 1971c: 236–241, figs. 8–26; 1979: 303; 1983a: 165, fig. 3; 1990: 44; Savelyeva, 1979: 144; 1990: 173–174; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1994: 218; Hu & Wu, 1989: 357, figs. 281(5–6), 287; Danilov & Kurtova, 1991: 34; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993b: 76; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 26; 1996a: 72; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 72, 78; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 206; 1999: 25; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 179; Bukhkalo, 1996: 25; 1997: 16; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Rakov, 1999: 305; Danilov, 1999: 273; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 70; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 279.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to Magadan and Chita Areas, south to Greece (Metzner, 1999), N. Kazakhstan and NW China (N. part of Xinjiang).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Lake Zhamantuz* [ca. 50°33'N, 77°52'E], Tundyk R.* [50°20'N, 76°41'E], Shchiderty* [51°43'N, 74°41'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***:



MAP 4. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *AELURILLUS V-INSIGNITUS* (◆), "*HARMOCHIRUS*" *NIGRICULUS* (●), *CHALCOSCIRTUS KOPONENI* (★), *DENDRYPHANTES CHULDENSIS* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1979, 1990), Saikan Pass [47°20'N, 85°31'E] (Eskov & Marusik, 1995), Lake Glubokoye [50°08'N, 82°19'E], Slavyanka [48°46'N, 83°38'E], Mt. Aktobe [48°40'N, 83°32'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Chelyabinsk* [ca. 51°10'N, 61°26'E] (Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Karasuk* [53°42'N, 78°02'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Yurga* [55°43'N, 84°55'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Uglovskoe [ca. 51°30'N, 81°15'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991; Danilov & Logunov, 1994). ***Yakutia***: Vilyui R. (between Lakes Sordonchiakh [64°13'N, 121°45'E] and Bagaradzha [64°03'N, 120°55'E]) (Prószyński, 1979), Tomporuk R. [63°50'N, 137°30'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994; Bukhkalo, 1996, 1997), Kava R. [59°24'N, 147°00'E], Kulu [61°51'N, 147°40'E], Vetrennyi [61°40'N, 149°30'E], Ust'-Omtchug [62°05'N, 149°23'E], Yablonevyi [60°27'N, 151°30'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1992), Dukcha R. [59°43'N, 151°00'E] (YM, pers. data). — ***Uncertain localities***: "East Siberian expedition of Przewalski" (Prószyński, 1971c), East Siberia (Prószyński, 1979). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989).

Habitat. ***Pavlodar Area***: stony steppes (Rakov, 1999); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: dry stony steppes with *Artemisia* and *Salsoleae* (Eskov & Marusik, 1995) and pebble river banks (Savelyeva, 1990); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: zonal stony feathergrass steppes (Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998); ***Orenburg Area***: zonal and mountain srubby and forb-feathergrass steppes (SE, pers. data); ***Altai Terr***.: pine forests (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Chita Area***: plain and sloping stony steppes and sparse larch forests bordered by mountain shrubby-moss tundras (1600–1700 m a.s.l.) (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991; Danilov & Logunov, 1994); ***Magadan Area***: Siberian dwarf-pine (*Pinus pumila*) elfin woods (Bukhkalo, 1996), S. slopes with *Alnus fruticosus* thickets, sandy grassed dunes (450–650 m a.s.l.) (YM, pers. data).

Biological information. Nielsen (1931: sub *Aelurops V-insignitus*); Canard (1984a,b: sub *Phlegra v*.). ***Magadan Area***: adults appear in the first decade of June (YM, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1971c); Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954: sub *A. litera v-insignitus*); Bonnet (1955); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Asianellus* Logunov & Hęciak, 1996

Asianellus Logunov & Hęciak, 1996: 104.

Type species: *Euophrys festiva* C. L. Koch, 1834.

Palaearctic; 6 species, 5 in Northern Asia.

Comments. This genus includes 6 species (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996; Metzner, 1999). One species, *A. festivus*, is widespread in the Palaearctic, while four are restricted to the mountains of S. Siberia (a present chorological center of the genus).

Revisions. Logunov & Hęciak (1996).

Asianellus festivus **(C. L. Koch, 1834)** (Map 5)

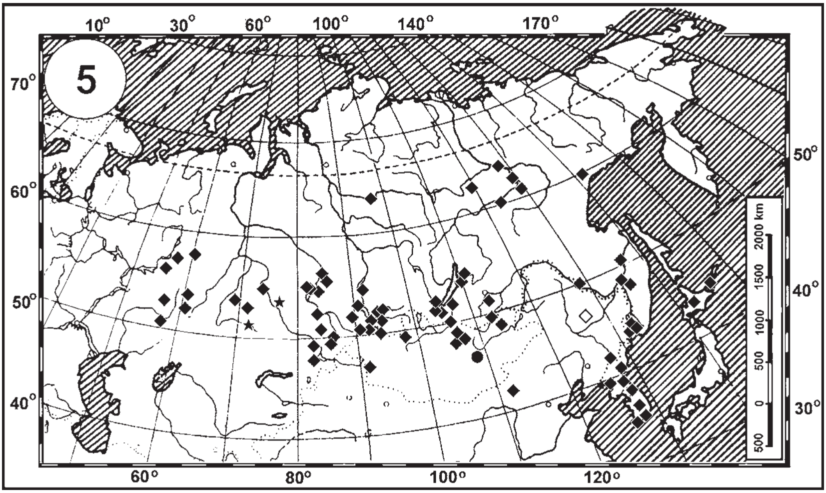
Euophrys festiva C. L. Koch, 1834.

Attus melanotarsus Grube, 1861: 24. Synonymized with *Aelurillus festivus* by Kulczyński (1895a).

Attus melanotarsus: Grube, 1862: 177.

Asianellus festivus: Logunov & Hęciak, 1996: 106–108, figs. 1–5, 8, 10, 17–19, 23–28, 35, 39; Logunov, 1997a: 198; Mikhailov, 1997: 206; 1998: 31; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 140; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Rakov, 1999: 305; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 248; Danilov, 1999: 273; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 94, 216, map 162; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 70–71; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 279–280.

Aelurillus festivus: Kulczyński, 1895a: 82; Spassky & Lavrov, 1928: 12; Ermolajew, 1934: 144; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1990: 173; Prószyński, 1971a: 209–210, figs. 7–9; 1979: 302; 1982: 274–275, figs. 1, 3, 7, 9; 1983a: 165, fig. 2; Šternbergs, 1981: 131; 1988: 93; Dunin, 1984a:



Map 5. Collection localities of *Asianellus festivus* (◆), *A. kazakhstanicus* (★), *Dendryphantes darchan* (●) in northern Asia. One dot may represent more than one close locality.

128–129, fig.1; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Eskov, 1988: 142; Chikuni, 1989: 146, 273, fig. 2; Izmailova, 1989a: 150–151, fig. 148; 1989b: 162; Danilov, 1989: 166; 1990: 88; 1995: 62; Logunov, 1992a: 48–50; 1996a: 72; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 115; Song *et al*., 1992: 113; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993b: 76; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 26; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 64; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; Matsuda, 1997: 39; Song *et al*., 1999: 505–506, figs. 288M–O, 289B–C.

Attus gilvus Simon, 1868: 532. Synonymized with *Aelurillus festivus* by Prószyński (1971c).

Aelurillus gilvus: Knor & Kirov, 1985: 43.

Aelerillus festivus (lapsus): Wesołowska, 1991: 1.

Langona festiva: Logunov, 1992d: 6, 15; Marusik *et al*., 1996: 37.

Phlegra festiva: Wesołowska, 1981b: 46–47, figs. 2–4; Paik, 1985: 47–49, figs. 17–27; Seo, 1990: 152, figs. 89–91; Prószyński, 1990: 282; Kim, 1994: 146; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 187.

Phlegra pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 438–440, fig. 251. Synonymized with *A. festivus* by Logunov & Hęciak (1996).

Phlegra pichoni: Wesołowska, 1981a (*e.p.*): 153–154, figs. 77–88; Yin & Wang, 1979: 10–11, fig. 20.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; France, east to Kurile Islands and Japan, north to C. Yakutia, and south to Afghanistan (Roewer, 1962) and S. China (Sichuan, Zhejiang and Anhui).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kokchetav Area***: Borovoe* (=Burabai) [53°06'N, 70°16'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928: sub *Aelurillus f.*), Ruzaevka [53°12'N, 66°50'E] (Knor & Kirov, 1985: sub *Aelurillus gilvus*). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970), Lake

Glubokoye [50°08'N, 82°19'E], Slavyanka [48°46'N, 83°38'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Bashkiria***: Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Chelyabinsk* [ca. 51°10'N, 61°26'E] (Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ekaterinburg* [ca. 56°51'N, 60°38'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Omsk Area***: Omsk* [ca. 54°58'N, 73°24'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928: sub *Aelurillus f.*). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Lebedevo [54°55'N, 84°20'E] (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996), Chik* [55°09'N, 82° 28'E] (Rakov, 1999), Inya R. (ca. 5 km upstream the mouth) [54°59'N, 83°03'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Nikonovo [54°25'N, 83°57'E] (DL, pers. data). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Ermolajew, 1934: sub *Aelurillus f.*). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Yurga* [55°43'N, 84°55'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E], Chulyshman R. mouth [51°20'N, 87°44'E] (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996; Marusik *et al.*, 1996: sub *Langona f.*), Larichikha [53°45'N, 83°02'E], Sentelek [51°10'N, 83°45'E], Uglovskoe [ca. 51°30'N, 81°15'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Taimura R. [63°45'N, 98°05'E] (Eskov, 1988). — ***Khakassia***: Birikchul' [53°19'N, 89°52'E], NE of Askiz [53°16'N, 90°48'E], Lake Shira [54°30'N, 90°07'E], Lake Itkul' [54°28'N, 90°05'E], Nizhnyaya Sogra [53°42'N, 91°29'E] (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996), Iyus railway-station [54°41'N, 89°46'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tuva***: Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93°28'E], Uyuk R. mouth [52°04'N, 94°22'E], Seserligh [51°54'N, 94°11'E], Kyzyl [51°46'N, 94°27'E], Shagonar [51°34'N, 93°08'E], Torgalygh [51°20'N, 92°50'E], Khovu-Aksy [51°07'N, 93°36'E], Lake Chagytai [50°57'N, 94°41'E], Belengishch Stand [50°47'N, 94°19'E], Kham-Dagh R. [50°46'N, 91°55'E], Aryskannyg-Khem (R.) Canyon [50°45'N, 94°29'E], NE bank of Ubsunur (Lake) [50°40'N, 92°58'E], Tsagan-Shibetu Mt. Range [50°24'N, 90°30'E], Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E], Mugur-Aksy [50°20'N, 90°30'E], Dus-Khol' (Lake) [50°19'N, 95°01'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov & Hęciak, 1996), Kaa-Khem (R.) [51°43'N, 94°42'E], the middle reaches of Kargy R. [50°31'N, 97° 03'E], Dzhen-Aryk Creek [50°28'N, 95°24'E], SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1998; Marusik *et al.*, 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Aelurillus f.*), no exact locality (Izmailova, 1989a), Boraktsin Is.* [53°51'N, 108°43'E (?)] (Izmailova, 1989b), Murino [51°28'N, 104°22'E], Angara R. (Padun) [56°25'N, 101°40'E] (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996), Maritui R. [51°45'N, 103°56'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Deben [50°45'N, 106°18'E], Lake Gusinoe [51°08'N, 106°15'E], Tayozhnyi [51°12'N, 105°43'E], Svyatoi

Nos Peninsula (Glinka) [53°35'N, 108°50'E], Ust'-Barguzin [53°24'N, 109°02'E], Bryanka R. [51°55'N, 108°10'E], Barguzinskii Res. (Severnyi cordon) [54°30'N, 109°30'E] (Šternbergs, 1981: sub *Aelurillus f.*; Danilov, 1989: sub *Aelurillus f.*; Logunov & Hęciak, 1996; Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Yakutia***: Lena R. (5 verst upsteram of Cherkuskaya), Amga R. (Prószyński, 1979), Kempendyai R. [62°05'N, 118°50'E], Sangar [63°55'N, 127°30'E], Oy-Bestyas [61°33'N, 129°15'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1993b). — ***Chita Area***: Darasun [51°31'N, 113°58'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Aelurillus f.*; Danilov, 1990), no exact locality (Izmailova, 1989a), Kyra [49°33'N, 111°56'E], Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), between Lakes Zun- and Barun-Torei [50°10'N, 115°20'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Amur Area***: Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Okhotsk* [59°12'N, 143°09'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Ulia R. [58°27'N, 141°00'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1992), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Komsomol'sk-na-Amure* [50°19'N, 136°35'E], Voronezhskie Sopki (Hills)* [48°14'N, 135°05'E], Priamurskii* [48°31'N, 134°55'E], Slavyanka* (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995), "*Ex Sibiria orientali*"* (Grube, 1861, 1862: both sub *Attus melanotarsus*; Prószyński, 1971a). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Ryazanovka [42°46'N, 131°11'E], Furugel'ma Is. [42°28'N, 130°55'E], Pos'et Bay [42°23'N, 130°28'E] (Šternbergs, 1988; Logunov & Hęciak, 1996), Lake Khanka* [44°52'N, 132°07'E], Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E], Kangauz* (=Anisimovka) [43° 10'N, 132°46'E] (Prószyński, 1979; Dunin, 1984a), Romanovka [43°14'N, 132° 26'E], Gornotayozhnoe [43°42'N, 131°71'E], Vityaz' Bay [42°19'N, 131°07'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Nakhodka [42°32'N, 132°32'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Lazo [43°23'N, 133°54'E], Bol'shoi Vorobei Mt. Range [43° 15'N, 132° 47'E], Mt. Gorelaya Sopka [43°30'30"N, 134°06'08"E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir Is. [44°01'N, 140°41'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Ulaanbaatar [48°07'N, 106°54'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b), Kherulen (=Kerulen) R.* [48°00'N, 108°30'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *Aelurillus f.*; Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Selenge Aimak***: Shamar (=Delgerhaan) [50°07'N, 106°10'N], Sukhbaatar [50°15'N, 106°12'N] (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996). — ***Khubsugul Aimak***: Somon Burenchaan* (Prószyński, 1982: sub *Aelurillus f.*). — ***Arkhangai Aimak***: Urdtamir R.* [47°30'N, 102°00'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *Aelurillus f.*). — ***Eastern Aimak***: Bajan-uul* [49°05'N, 112°45'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *Aelurillus f.*). — ***Khovd Aimak***: Somon Uench* [46°12'N, 92°08'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *Aelurillus f.*). — ***Bulgan Aimak***: Bulgan-gol* (Wesołowska, 1991: sub *Aelurillus f.*). — ***Khentiy Aimak***: W. Khentei Mt. Range (Sutzunte Stand) [ca. 48°25'N, 107°10'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Changbai Mts* [ca. 41°26'N, 128°10'E] (Song *et al.*, 1992: sub *Aelurillus f.*; 1999). — ***Heilongjiang***: Tailai Co.* [46°24'N,

123°24'E] (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Inner Mongolia***: Huhhot* (=Hohhot) [40°49'N, 111°40'E] (X. Peng, pers. data). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Thesong*, Musu-ri* [42°09'N, 129°39'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b), Kumgang Mts. [ca. 38°40'N, 128° 04'E], Ferin, Khesaibin (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Andong* [36° 34'N, 128°43'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Kümhwa* [38°17'N, 127° 28'E], Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Geoje-do Is.*, Pusan* [35° 42'N, 128°02'E], Namhae-do Is.* [ca. 34°48'N, 127°53'E] (Paik, 1985; Seo, 1990; both sub *Phlegra festiva*). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Mitsuishi-cho* [42°15'N, 142° 33'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub *Aelurillus f.*).

Habitat. ***Kokchetav Area***: in wheat fields (Knor & Kirov, 1985: sub *Aelurillus gilvus*); ***Bashkiria***: rock outcrops, screes, mountain shrubby or forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995; Efimik, 1995a); ***Orenburg Area***: rock outcrops and screes (SE, pers. data); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: zonal stony and forb-feathergrass steppes (Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998); ***Altai Terr.***: pirfall traps in forest-steppes (Marusik *et al*., 1996), pine forests and steppe slopes (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***. (Evenkiya): screes and sandy plots in river valley (Eskov, 1988); ***Tuva***: pebble river banks or lake shores, sloping shrub-stony steppes, screes, desert nanophanerophyte steppes (=tar steppe) with *Nanophyton erinaceus* and cobble-gramineous stands (Logunov, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: steppes and dry pine forests (Danilov, 1989: sub *Aelurillus f.*); bird cherry (*Padus* sp.) stands (Danilov, 1995); ***Mongolia***: sweeping in the meadow steppe-clad slopes (Marusik & Logunov, 1999); ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: stony river banks (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992); ***Kunashir Is.***: meadows with mats of *Empetrum asiaticum* (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: an univoltine species, with males occuring from May till the mid-June, and females from May till July (Logunov, 1992a).

Taxonomy. Chikuni (1989); Logunov & Hęciak (1996); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *Aelurillus f.*); Nenilin (1985: sub *Aelurillus f.*); Eskov (1988); Kim (1991, 1994; both sub *Aelurillus f.*); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a; both sub *Aelurillus f.*); Roewer (1954: sub *Aelurillus f.*); Bonnet (1955: sub *Aelurillus f.*); Brignoli (1983: sub *Phlegra pichoni*); Prószyński (1990: sub *Phlegra festiva*); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997; all sub *Phlegra f.*; 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996: sub *Phlegra f.*); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Asianellus kazakhstanicus Logunov & Hęciak, 1996 (Map 5)

Asianellus kazakhstanicus Logunov & Hęciak, 1996: 108–109, figs. 6, 13, 33–34, 37, 40–43 (D♂♀).

Asianellus kazakhstanicus: Mikhailov, 1997: 206; 1999: 25; Rakov, 1999: 306–307.

Distribution. W. Siberian subboreal range (in steppe zone); Pavlodar and Novosibirsk areas.

Records. [2, 3] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Shchiderty [51°43'N, 74°41'E] (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996). — **RUSSIA**: ***Novosibirsk Area***: Karasuk [53°42'N, 78°02'E] (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996).

Habitat. ***Pavlodar*** and ***Novosibirsk Areas***: zonal steppes (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Hęciak (1996).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Platnick (2000).

Asianellus kuraicus Logunov & Marusik, 2000 (Map 3)

Asianellus kuraicus Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 267–268, figs. 16–17 (D♀).

Distribution. S. Siberia (the Altai, the type locality only).

Records. [6] — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: Kurai [50°12'N, 87°57'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***Altai Terr***.: dry *Artemisia-Festuca* steppes (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

Asianellus ontchalaan Logunov & Hęciak, 1996 (Map 2)

Asianellus ontchalaan Logunov & Hęciak, 1996: 109–113, figs. 9, 11, 14–16, 20–22, 29–30, 38, 43, 44–48 (D♂♀).

Asianellus ontchalaan: Mikhailov, 1997: 206; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 140; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 248; 2000: 280; Danilov, 1999: 273; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 94, 216, map 166.

Aelurillus cf. *potanini*: Logunov, 1992a: 50, 51.

Aelurillus sp.: Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 26.

Distribution. S. Siberio-Mongolian subboreal range; the mountains of S. Siberia (Tuva), south to C. Mongolia, east to SE Transbaikalia (Dahuria); occurrence in Xinjiang, Gansu and Inner Mongolia (China) is quite possible.

Records. [6, 8, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Kyzyl [51°46'N, 94°27'E], Kaa-Khem (R.) [51°43'N, 94°42'E], Sug-Bazhi [51°40'N, 94°53'E], Shagonar [51°34'N, 93°08'E], Torgalygh [51°20'N, 92°50'E], Oo-Shinaa [50°41'N, 93°50'E], NE bank of Ubsunur (Lake) [50°40'N, 92°58'E], Ak-Erik [50°32'N, 94°37'E], Onchalaan Rocks [50°16'N, 94°54'E], Erzin [50°14'N, 95°09'E], SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov, 1992a: sub *Aelurillus* cf. *potanini*; Logunov & Hęciak, 1996; Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Bryanka R. [51°55'N, 108°10'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994: sub *Aelurillus* sp.). — ***Chita Area***: between Lakes Zun- and Barun-Torei [50°10'N, 115°20'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Somon Bayankhangai [47°20'N, 105°24'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: desert nanophanerophyte steppes (=tar steppe) with *Nanophyton erinaceus*, dry shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes, desert sandy shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes (Logunov, 1992a: sub *Aelurillus* cf. *potanini*; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Mongolia***: mountain steppe-semideserts (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: an univoltine species, with adults occuring from May till the beginning of July; mating was observed in the second half of May (Logunov, 1992a: sub *Aelurillus* cf. *potanini*).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Hęciak (1996).

Checklists. Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997); Marusik *et al*. (2000); Platnick (2000).

***Asianellus potanini* (Schenkel, 1963)** (Fig. 10: 3; Map 1)

Phlegra potanini Schenkel, 1963: 436–438, fig. 250 (D♂).
Phlegra potanini: Wesołowska, 1981a (*e.p.*): 153–154, figs. 72–76; Prószyński, 1990: 283.
Asianellus potanini Logunov & Hęciak, 1996: 113–114, figs. 7, 12, 31–32, 36, 43, 49–56.
Asianellus potanini: Mikhailov, 1997: 206; Logunov, 1997a: 198; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 248; Song *et al*., 1999: 506, figs. 288P–Q, 289D; Danilov, 1999: 273; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 280.
Aelurillus potanini: Prószyński, 1983a: 165, fig. 2; 1982: 276–277, figs. 2, 4–5, 6, 8, 10–11.
Langona potanini: Logunov, 1992d: 6.

Distribution. Caucaso-Siberian subboreal range; Azerbaijan (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996), east to SE Transbaikalia (Dahuria), and south to C. China (Gansu).

Records. [6, 8, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53’N, 107°27’E] (Logunov & Hęciak, 1996). — ***Chita Area***: between Lakes Zun- and Barun-Torei [50°10’N, 115°20’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Somon Burenkhaan* (Prószyński, 1982: sub *Aelurillus p.*), Somon Bayankhangai (47°20’N, 105°24’E) (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). —***South Gobi Aimak***: Zoolen uul [43°21’N, 103°11’E] , Noyon uul [43°01.73’N, 102°05.90’E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Bor-Tolgoi [44°06’N, 100°56’E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Khentiy Aimak***: Somon Mörön* [47°30’N, 110°24’E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *Aelurillus p.*; Logunov & Hęciak, 1996). — ***Middle Gobi Aimak***: Somon Delgertsogt* [46°00’N, 106°24’E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *Aelurillus p.*). —***Eastern Aimak***: Mt. Avdai-Tolgoi (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Gansu***: “monastery Dzhoni” (Schenkel, 1963: sub *Phlegra p.*; Wesołowska, 1981a: sub *Phlegra p.*; Logunov & Hęciak, 1996; Song *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. ***Mongolia***: mountain steppe-semideserts, sand-stony deserts, screes and cliffs, sweeping and shaking *Oxytropis glabra*, also on *Zygophyllum xanthoxylon*, *Caragana* sp., *Amygdalis* sp. bushes, and under stones (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Hęciak (1996).

Checklists. Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983: sub *Phlegra p.*); Prószyński (1990: sub *Phlegra p.*); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997; all sub *Phlegra p.*; 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Ballus* C. L. Koch, 1851

Ballus C. L. Koch, 1851: 68.

Type species: *Aranea chalybeia* Walckenaer, 1802.

Western Palaearctic; 5–6 valid species, 1 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. Most of the known species are restricted to Mediterranean (Alicata & Cantarella, 1987; Prószyński, 1990). North American species are to actually be referred to *Attidops* Banks, 1905 (*vide* Edwards, 1999), while those from the Oriental Region (*e.g. B. sellatus* Simon, 1990; *B. tabupumensis* Petrunkevitch, 1914; *etc*.) need a revision regarding their generic assignment (*e.g.* Logunov, 1993c).

Revisions. Alicata & Cantarella (1987).

Ballus depressus **(Walckenaer, 1802)** (Map 3)

Aranea depressa Walckenaer, 1802: 242 (D♀).
Ballus depressus: Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 206; 1998: 31; 1999: 25; Kuznetsov, 1997: 179.
Ballus chalybeus: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 64; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 179; Efimik, 1997: 136.
Ballus rufipes (misidentified): Ashikbaev, 1976: 21.

Distribution. Euro-Central Asian subboreal range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000: sub *B. chalybeus*), east to Perm Area, south to Iran (Logunov & Marusik, 2000) and south-east to Tajikistan.

Records. [1] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kustanai Area***: no exact records (Ashikbaev, 1976: sub *B. rufipes*). — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Sarashi* [56°45'N, 55°40'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub *B. chalybeus*). — ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59'N, 56°29'E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997; both sub *B. chalybeus*). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg* [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E] (Kuznetsov, 1995), Cisuralia (no exact localities) (Kuznetsov, 1997) {*Salticus cingulatus*; Efimik *et al*., 1997}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: in litter of birch-forests (SE, pers. data), meadows, mountain shrubby and forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Perm Area***: in litter of oak-forests (Esyunin *et al*., 1993); ***Orenburg Area***: in litter of birch-forests (SE, pers. data).

Biological information. Canard (1984a,b).

Taxonomy. Alicata & Cantarella (1987); Żabka (1997: sub *B. chalybeus*); Metzner (1999: sub *B. chalybeus*).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985: both sub *B. chalybeus* and *B. rufipes*); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996: sub *B. chalybeus*).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954: sub *B. chalybeus*); Bonnet (1955); Prószyński (1990: sub *B. chalybeus*); Platnick (1989, 1993, 2000, all sub *B. chalybeus*, 1997); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 1999); Esyunin & Efimik (1996: sub *B. chalybeus*).

Gen. *Bianor* Peckham & Peckham, 1885

Bianor Peckham & Peckham, 1885: 284.

Type species: *Scythropa maculata* Keyserling, 1883.

Southern Palaearctic, Afrotropical and Oriental; some 16 species, 5 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. All the N-Asian species are to be revised regarding their generic assignment and are only provisionally considered in the genus *Bianor* (DL, pers. data).

***"Bianor" aemulus* (Gertsch, 1934)** (Map 6)

Sassacus aemulus Gertsch, 1934: 22 (D♀).

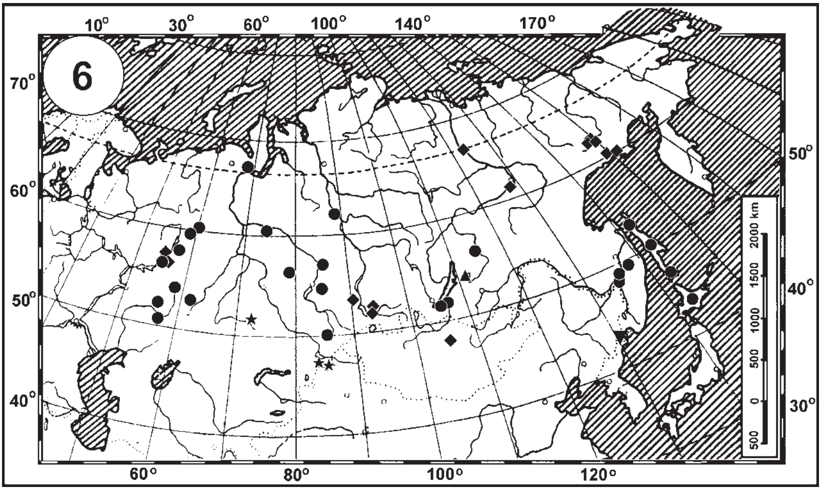
Bianor aemulus: Prószyński, 1990: 71; Logunov & Marusik, 1991: 41–46, figs. 1d–k, 2a–d,k, 4; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993b: 76; 2000: 94, 216, map 163; Logunov, 1992a: 51; 1996a: 73; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 179; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 207; Efimik & Esyunin, 1997: 48; Bukhkalo, 1997: 4, 8, 16; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 248; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 71.

Bianor aurocinctus (misidentified): Marusik, 1988a: 1482.

Bianor cf. *aurocinctus*: Marusik, 1994: 218; Bukhkalo, 1994: 233; 1995: 33.

Distribution. Siberio-American temperate range; in Palaearctic, the M. Urals, through C. Siberia, east to Magadan Area, south to Tuva and C. Mongolia; in Nearctic, from Alberta to New Brunswick, south to Ontario and Wyoming. The Siberian population may belong to a separate species.

Records. [1, 6, 8, 9] — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Perm [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E], Preduralie Res. (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1991; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Esyunin, 1997). — ***Khakassia***: Birikchul' [53°19'N, 89°52'E] (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Tuva***: Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93°28'E], Seserligh [51°54'N, 94°11'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1991; Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Yakutia***: Zhigansk [66°47'N, 123°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1991), Pokrovsk [61°30'N, 129°10'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a: sub *Bianor aurocinctus*; Logunov & Marusik, 1991; Marusik, 1994: sub *Bianor* cf. *aurocinctus*), Vetrennyi [61°40'N, 149°30'E], Kontaktovyi Stream [61°52'N, 147°30'E], Talon Town [59°50'N, 148°18'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992; Marusik, 1994; Bukhkalo, 1994, 1995; the three latter sub *Bianor* cf. *aurocinctus*). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Baga-Mukhar [48°22'N, 106°18'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).



MAP 6. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF "*BIANOR*" *AEMULUS* (◆), "*B.*" *AUROCINCTUS* (●), "*B.*" *JAPONICUS* (▼), *CHALCOSCIRTUS TANASEVITCHI* (★), *DENDRYPHANTES BARGUZINENSIS* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Habitat. ***Perm Area***: floodplain grass meadows (Logunov & Marusik, 1991; Pakhorukov *et al*., 1995); ***Khakassia***: pine forests (Logunov, 1992a); ***Tuva***: taiga forests, including mixed taiga (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Magadan Area***: yernik (dwarf birch thicket) (Bukhkalo, 1995: sub *B*. cf. *aurocinctus*), open larch forests with shrubs (willow, Ericacea, *etc*.; occurs on logs and fallen trees) (450–650 m a.s.l.) (YM, pers. data); ***Mongolia***: birch stands, pure pine or birch-pine forests, where the species was found on thick dry meadows (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (1991).

Checklists. Richman & Cutler (1978); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1958: sub *Sassacus a.*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

"Bianor" aurocinctus **(Ohlert, 1865)** (Map 6)

Heliophanus aurocinctus Ohlert, 1865: 11 (D♀).

Bianor aurocinctus: Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985: 124; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Eskov, 1988: 142; Danilov, 1989: 166; 1990: 88; 1999: 273; Prószyński, 1990: 64; Logunov & Marusik, 1991: 39–40, figs. 1a–b, 2a–b, 3; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; 1996: 37; Logunov, 1991: fig. 3,4; 1996a: 72;

1997a: 197–198; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 26, 28; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 64; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 207; 1998: 32; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 179–180; Esyunin, 1996: 78; Efimik, 1997: 136; Rakov, 1999: 307; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 71.
Bianor aenescens: Šternbergs, 1977: 88; Dunin, 1984a: 130.
Oedipus aenescens: Kulczyński, 1901: 319.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to Sakhalin and Japan, north to C. Siberia (Evenkiya); southern limits of the range are yet unclear, as most of the S. Palaearctic records [*e.g.* from Kyrghyzstan (Nenilin, 1984b), Iran (Roewer, 1955) or S. China (Song *et al*., 1999)] need confirmation upon reference to the pertinent material.

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res.* (Troitsk) [54°05'N, 61°33'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ivdel'* [60°41'N, 60°27'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Perm Area***: Baseghi Mt. Range (Gornozavodsk) [58°23'N, 58°20'E], Perm [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1991; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Mt. Denezhkin Kamen* [ca. 60°16'N, 59°18'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Bashkiria***: Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1991; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Tyumen Area***: Khadyta-Yakha R. [ca. 66°58'N, 69°16'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1991), Yuganskii Res.* (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Biaza [56°36'N, 78°18'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Kuragan Pass [49°50'N, 86°17'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Stolby Res.* [ca. 55°53'N, 92°46'E] (Šternbergs, 1977), Bakhta* [62°27'N, 88°59'E] (Eskov, 1988; Logunov & Marusik, 1991). — ***Buryatia***: Selenginsk [52°01'N, 106°51'E] (Danilov, 1989), Baikal'skii Res. (Tankhoi) [51°32'N, 105°07'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1991; Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Zima* [53°55'N, 102°04'E] (Kulczyński, 1901: sub *Oedipus aenescens*). — ***Chita Area***: Kust-Kemda* [56°57'N, 118°20'E] (Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985). — ***Yakutia***: Chechetkina (Logunov & Marusik, 1991). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range* [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E] (Dunin, 1984a). — ***Sakhalin***: Chekhov Peak [47°03'N, 42°50'E], Novo-Alexandrovsk [47°02'N, 142°18'E], Korsakov [46°22'N, 142°30'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1991), Aniva [46°25'N, 142°19'E], Okha [53°21'N, 143°01'E], Smirnykh [49°26'N, 142°34'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Misidentifications. ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude* [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Izmailova, 1980, 1989a) {*Dendryphantes fusconotatus*; Danilov, 1997b}. — ***Chita Area***: Apsat R.* [56°22'N, 115°43'E] (Izmailova, 1980, 1989a) {*Dendryphantes fusconotatus*; Danilov, 1997b}. — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62° 00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a) {*B. aemulus*; Logunov & Marusik, 1991}.

Doubtful records. **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1990) {"*Bianor*" sp.; DL, pers. data}. **— RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr***.: Vladivostok [43°05'N, 131°32'E] (Dunin, 1984a). — ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: Boitsovo* [46°59'N, 134°20'E], Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995) {"*Harmochirus*" *nigriculus*; DL, pers. data}. — **KOREA**: ***North***: Myohyang-san Mts* [40°01'N, 128°23'E], D□uyr* (Wesołowska, 1981b**)**. **—*South***: Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Odae Mt.* (in Kangwon-do), Kwangleung* (in Kyonggi-do), Keumleung-gun (Gikji Temple*), Gumi* (Paik, 1985; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1991, 1994). {"*Harmochirus*" *nigriculus*; DL, pers. data}. — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Changbai Mts* [ca. 41°26'N, 128°10'E] (Song *et al*., 1992: sub *B. aenescens*). {"*Harmochirus*" *nigriculus*; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: rock outcrops, screes, floodplain and upland meadows, and mountain forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Logunov & Marusik, 1991; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Perm Area***: meadows and mountain tundras (Esyunin, 1991; Logunov, 1997a); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: zonal meadow steppes (SE, pers. data); ***Tyumen Area***: (Yuganskii Res.) low-land bogs (Esyunin, 1996), (Yamal Peninsula) floodplain grass meadows (Logunov & Marusik, 1991); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***. (Evenkiya): upland meadows (Eskov, 1988; Logunov, 1997a); ***Buryatia***: birch forest (in litter and herbage) (Danilov, 1989; Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov, 1997a).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (1991); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999: sub *B. albomaculatus*).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1993a); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1955: sub *B. aenescens*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

***"Bianor" inexploratus* Logunov, 1991** (Map 7)

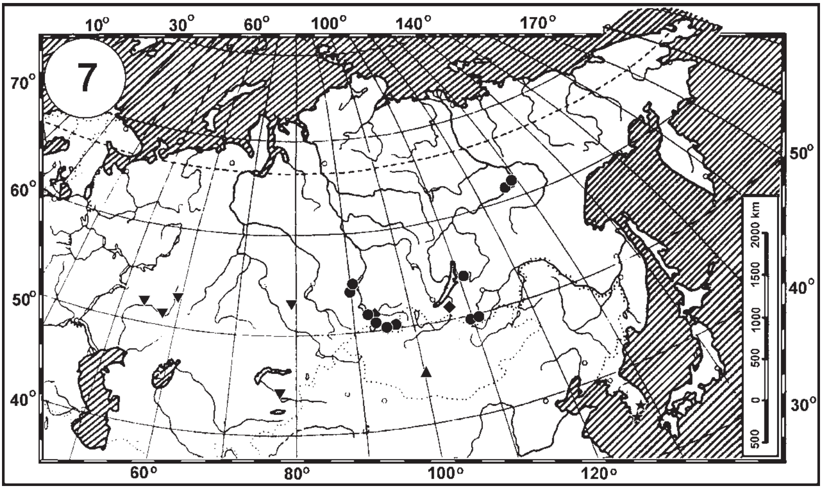
Bianor inexploratus Logunov, 1991: 56–57, figs. 3,1–3 (D♂♀).

Bianor inexploratus: Logunov, 1992a: 51; 1997a: 198; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 28; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 207; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 140; Danilov, 1999: 273; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 94, 207, 216, map 163.

Distribution. Caucaso-Siberian subboreal range; Azerbaijan, east to Transbaikalia. The record from China (Hunan: Yueyang City* [29°22'N, 113° 05'E]; Peng *et al*., 1993b) needs confirmation upon reference to the pertinent material.

Records. [6, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Kyzyl [51°35'N, 94°15'E] (Logunov, 1991; Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Bryanka R. [51°55'N, 108°10'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1999).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: *Achnatherum splendens* stands (=saz steppe) (Logunov, 1991, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: sloping stony steppes (Danilov & Logunov, 1994).



MAP 7. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF "*BIANOR*" *INEXPLORATUS* (◆), "*B.*" *STEPPOSUS* (●), *BRISTOVIA HETEROSPINOSA* (★), *CHALCOSCIRTUS BORTOLOGOIS* (▲), *C. BREVICYMBIALIS* (▼) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Taxonomy. Logunov (1991).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al.* (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Platnick (1993, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Marusik *et al.* (2000).

***"Bianor" japonicus* Logunov, Ikeda & Ono, 1997** (Map 6)

Bianor japonicus Logunov, Ikeda & Ono, 1997: 11–12, figs. 18-20 (D♂).

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese(?) subboreal range; Maritime Terr., east to Japan (Logunov *et al.*, 1997).

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43°11'N, 131°23'E] (DL, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Logunov *et al.* (1997).

Catalogues. Platnick (2000).

***"Bianor" stepposus* Logunov, 1991** (Map 7)

Bianor stepposus Logunov, 1991: 51–54, figs. 2,1–7 (D♂♀).

Bianor stepposus: Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Logunov, 1992a: 51; 1992b: 66; 1992d: 15; 1997a: 199; Marusik *et al.*, 1993b: 76; 1996: 37; 2000: 94–95, 216, map 166; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 28; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 207; Danilov, 1997a: 58; 1999: 273; Logunov *et al.*, 1998: 140.

Distribution. Siberian temperate range (Siberian subendemic); Kyrghyzstan (Tian-Shan) (Logunov, 1992a), north-east to C. Yakutia, east to Transbaikalia; occurrence in Mongolia is quite possible.

Records. [6, 10, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996). — ***Khakassia***: Novorossiiskoe [53°26'N, 91°47'E], NE of Askiz [53°16'N, 90°48'E] (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Tuva***: Kyzyl [51°35'N, 94°15'E], NE bank of Ubsunur (Lake) [50°40'N, 92°58'E], Ak-Erik [50°32'N, 94°37'E], Onchalaan Rocks [50°16'N, 94°54'E], Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E], SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov, 1991, 1992), Sanghelen Mt. Range [50°31'N, 97°03'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1997a). — ***Chita Area***: Kyra [49°33'N, 111°56'E], Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Logunov, 1992b; Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Yakutia***: Oktemtsy [61°40'N, 129°30'E], Ulakhan-Aan [61°20'N, 128°35'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992; Logunov, 1992a), Pokrovsk [61°30'N, 129°10'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: urema (=floodplain forests of *Populus laurifolia-Betula microphylla-Salix* sp.), steppe-upland meadows (mostly with *Caragana spinosa*), *Achnatherum splendens* stands (=saz steppe), sloping shrub-stony steppes dry shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes and desert sandy shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes (in steppes usually occuring near rocks and stones) (Logunov, 1991, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: forb meadows (Danilov, 1997a); ***Yakutia***: river-side steppes (Koponen & Marusik, 1992).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1991).

Checklists. Marusik *et al*. (1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Platnick (1993, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Gen. *Bristowia* Reimoser, 1934

Bristowia Reimoser, 1934: 17.

Type species: *Bristowia heterospinosa* Reimoser, 1934.

Oriental (monotypic); a single species also in Northern Asia.

Bristowia heterospinosa **Reimoser, 1934** (Map 7)

Bristowia heterospinosa Reimoser, 1934: 17 (D♂♀).

Bristowia heterospinosa: Seo, 1986: 24–25, figs. 1–9; 1990: 144, figs. 4–8; Prószyński, 1990: 75; Kim, 1994: 144.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; S. China (Yunnan, Guizhou and Hunan) (Song *et al*., 1999), east to S. Korea and Japan (Ikeda, 1995b), south to Sumatra and Sulawesi (Żabka, 1985).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Geoje-do Is.* (Gabe), Kyongsangguk-go* (Geumo Mt.) (Seo, 1986, 1990; Kim, 1994).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1985), Seo (1990).

Checklists. Kim (1991, 1994).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1955: sub *B. heteracantha*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000).

Gen. *Carrhotus* Thorell, 1891

Carrhotus Thorell, 1891: 140.

Type species: *Plexippus viduus* C. L. Koch, 1846.

Afrotropical and Oriental; ca. 16 species, 1 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. This genus shows two main chorological centers: in the Oriental Region (8 species, 7 endemics), and Afrotropical Region (4 species, all endemics). Only one species, *C. xanthogramma*, occurs in the southern areas of the Palaearctic Region, including Northern Asia.

***Carrhotus xanthogramma* (Latreille, 1819)** (Fig. 14: 1; Map 8)

Salticus xanthogramma Latreille, 1819: 103 (D♀).

Aranea bicolor Walckenaer, 1802: 247 (D♂; preoccup.).

Philaeus bicolor: Kulczyński, 1895a: 73.

Carrhotus xanthogramma: Prószyński, 1973a: 100–102, figs. 8–14; 1979: 304, fig. 17; 1990: 78–79; Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981: 18, figs. 2–3; Wesołowska, 1981b: 50–52, figs. 19–21; Song, 1982: 102; Dunin, 1984a: 130, figs. 3, 4; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Paik & Kim, 1985: 72; Chikuni, 1989: 146, 273, fig. 1; Danilov, 1989: 166; 1995: 62; 1999: 273; Kim *et al*., 1990: 130; Seo, 1990: 144, figs. 9–10; Krasnobaev, 1994: 158; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 115; Song *et al*., 1992: 113; 1999: 507, figs. 290K, 291C; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 28; 1996a: 73; Kim, 1994: 144; 1995a: 78; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 64; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 207–208; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 180; Efimik *et al*., 1997: 86; Matsuda, 1997: 39; Kurenshchikov, 1997a: 17; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 71; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 280.

Hasarius crinitus Karsch, 1879: 86. Synonymized with *C. xanthogramma* by Prószyński (1973a).

Carrhotus detritus Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 358. Synonymized with *C. xanthogramma* by Prószyński (1973a).

Carrhotus bicolor: Prószyński, 1971a: 224.

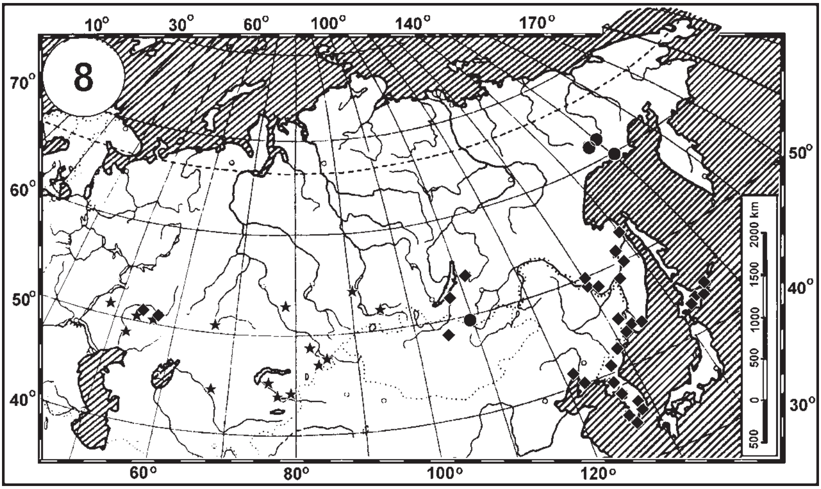
Carrhotus detritus: Namkung *et al*., 1972; 95; Šternbergs, 1988: 93.

Carrhotus pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 444, fig. 254. Synonymized with *C. xanthogramma* by Wesołowska (1981a).

Carrhotus pichoni: Yin & Wang, 1979: 2–3, figs. 3-A–E.

Distribution. Amphi-Eurasian subboreal-subtropical range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to the S. Urals (Orenburg area), and then from Buryatia to S. Kurile Islands and Japan; south to C. and SE provinces of China [*e.g.* Zhejiang (Wesołowska, 1981b)], Pakistan (Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981) and Afghanistan (Roewer, 1962). The species is absent from W. Siberia and arid regions of Central Asia.

Records. [11, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Chkalov* [51°44'N, 55°22'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik *et al*., 1997), Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Buryatia***: Selenginsk [52°01'N, 106°51'E] (Danilov,



MAP 8. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *CARRHOTUS XANTHOGRAMMA* (◆), *CHALCOSCIRTUS GRISHKANAE* (●), *C. NIGRITUS* (★) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

1989), Tarakanovka [52°02'N, 106°52'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). —***Amur Area***: Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E], Malaya Sezanka [51°14'N, 128°04'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: "Regio Ussurica" (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Philaeus bicolor*), "Malvinskoe" (?) near Okhotsk Sea* (Prószyński, 1979), Amur R. basin* (Prószyński, 1971a), Korfovskii* [48°12'N, 135°05'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Komsomol'skii Res.* (Goryun R. mouth) [50°40'N, 137°40'E] (Krasnobaev, 1994), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Slavyanka (field station) [49° 45'N, 136°30'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Pashkovo [48°34'N, 130°25'E], Priamurskii [48°31'N, 134°55'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1997a). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Vladivostok* [43° 05'N, 131°32'E], Monakino* [43°24'N, 133°29'E], Tikhookeanskii* [42°59'N, 132°25'E], Blagodatnyi* [45°18'N, 135°24'E], Kedrovaya Pad' Res.* [43°11'N, 131°23'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Anisimovka (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], Romanovka [43°14'N, 132°26'E], Gornotayozhnoe [43°42'N, 131°71'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Chernyshevka [44°11'N, 133°12'E], Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Ussuriisk [43°29'N, 131°35'E], Barabash-Levada [44° 46'N, 131°27'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Furugel'ma Is. [42°28'N, 130° 55'E] (Šternbergs, 1988), Sinii Mt. Range [ca. 44°30'N, 133°17'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N,

145°52'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1993a). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Baga-Mukhar [48°22'N, 106°18'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Changbai Mts* [ca. 41°26'N, 128°10'E] (Song *et al.*, 1992, 1999). — ***Liaoning***: Sitaizi* [41°17'N, 122°16'E], Fengcheng Co.* [40°24'N, 123°54'E] (Song *et al.*, 1999). — ***Uncertain localities***: "Chungar"* (=Chungare near Otu on Amur R. between Sungari and Ussuri Rivers) (Prószyński, 1971a: sub *C. bicolor*). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Pyongyang* [39°02'N, 125°44'E], Thesong*, Džamo-ri*, Lake Changjin-ho* [=Čangdžin-ho] [ca. 40°28'N, 127°12'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b), Kumgang Mts. [ca. 38°40'N, 128°04'E], Lake Changyon (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127°43'E] (Namkung *et al.*, 1972: sub *C. detritus*), Chin-do Is.* (Chindo) [34°28'N, 126°16'E], Koch'ang* [35°26'N, 126°42'E], Kyungsan-gun*, Ch'ungju* [36°58'N, 127°56'E], Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E], Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E], Kyongsangnam-do* (Paik & Kim, 1985; Kim *et al.*, 1990; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994, 1995), Suwon [37°16'N, 127°07'E], northern part of Kanghwa Is. [ca. 37°49'N, 126°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **JAPAN**: no exact locality (Karsch, 1879: sub *Hasarius crinitus*; Prószyński, 1973a), Saga*, Buna Mt.* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: sub *C. detritus*; Prószyński, 1973a). — ***Hokkaido***: Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Shibetsu* [44°11'N, 142°23'E], Asahikawa-shi* [43°46'N, 142°22'E], Chitose* [42°46'N, 141°39'E], Kami-Furano-cho* [43°22'N, 142°25'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Habitat. ***Orenburg Area***: meadows (Efimik *et al.*, 1997); ***Buryatia***: meadows (Danilov, 1995); ***Mongolia***: shaking bushes in birch stands (Marusik & Logunov, 1999); ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: sweeping grass in deciduous (aspen-birch-oak) forests and coastal vegetation on stream submerison areas (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Biological information. Sexual behaviour (Saito, 1984; Maekawa & Ikeda, 1992).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970: sub *C. detritus*, 1977); Nenilin (1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Marusik *et al.* (1993a); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *C. bicolor*); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1956: sub *C. bicolor*); Brignoli (1983: sub *C. pichoni*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al.* (1999).

Gen. *Chalcoscirtus* Bertkau, 1880

Chalcoscirtus Bertkau, 1880: 284.

Type species: *Callietherus infimus* Simon, 1868.

Holarctic; ca. 35 species, 13 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. The main center of diversity of the genus lies in Central Asia (20 species, 18 endemics) (*vide* Marusik, 1990, 1991a,b; Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). Two secodary chorological centers occur in Central Europe (8 species, 5 endemics) and Siberia (7 species, 3 endemics). Only three species are reported from N. America (Cutler, 1990; Dondale *et al.*, 1997). The only Oriental species, *C. vietnamensis* Żabka, 1985, (*vide* Żabka, 1985; Marusik, 1991b) actually is not a member of *Chalcoscirtus* and belongs elsewhere (DL, pers. data).

Revisions. Cutler (1990); Marusik (1990, 1991a,b); Logunov & Marusik (1999a).

Subgenus *Chalcoscirtus* Bertkau, 1880

Type species: *Callietherus infimus* Simon, 1868.

***Chalcoscirtus (Chalcoscirtus) carbonarius* Emerton, 1917** (Fig. 4: 2; Map 1)

Chalcoscirtus carbonarius Emerton, 1917: 271 (D♂♀).

Chalcoscirtus carbonarius: Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1990: 53, fig. 3; 1994: 218; Prószyński, 1990: 80; Marusik *et al.*, 1992: 151; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 208; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 71.

Distribution. Siberio-American boreo-montane range; Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.); in Nearctic, Alaska and Yukon, south to Montana (Dondale *et al.*, 1997).

Records. [9] — **RUSSIA**: ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00’N, 149°18’E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1990, 1994).

Habitat. ***Magadan Area***: slate-stone screes of south exposure in the subgoltsy zone (1000 m a.s.l.) (Marusik, 1990).

Biological information. ***Magadan Area***: adult males occur from the beginning of May; females lay eggs in the mid-June (Marusik, 1990).

Taxonomy. Swan & Robey (1975); Cutler (1990).

Checklists. Richman & Cutler (1978); Marusik *et al.* (1992); Mikhailov (1996); Dondale *et al.* (1997); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1956); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997).

***Chalcoscirtus (Chalcoscirtus) bortolgois* Logunov & Marusik, 1999** (Map 7)

Chalcoscirtus bortolgois Logunov & Marusik, 1999a: 215, figs. 36–37, map 3 (D♀).

Chalcoscirtus bortolgois: Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249.

Distribution. S. Mongolia (the type locality only).

Records. [8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Bor-Tolgoi [44°06’N, 100°56’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a).

Habitat. ***Mongolia***: plain sandstone deserts with few bushes (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (1999a).
Catalogues. Platnick (2000).

Chalcoscirtus (Chalcoscirtus) brevicymbialis **Wunderlich, 1980** (Fig. 15: 1; Map 7)

Chalcoscirtus brevicymbialis Wunderlich, 1980: 355–358, figs. 1–9 (D♂♀).
Chalcoscirtus brevicymbialis: Prószyński, 1990: 80; Logunov & Marusik, 1999a: 206, figs. 12, 13, 28, 29, map 3; Rakov, 1999: 307; Mikhailov, 1999: 25.
Chalcoscirtus infimus (misidentified): Logunov, 1996a: 73 (*e.p.*; records for W. Siberia).

Distribution. Euro-Siberian subboreal range (in steppe zone); Austria (Wunderlich, 1980), east to Novosibirsk Area, southmost to S. Kazakhstan (Almaty Area) (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a).

Records. [1, 2] — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Bekeshevo (=Baimak) [ca. 52°36'N, 58°20'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Troitskoe [53°44'N, 77°51'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a; Rakov, 1999).

Habitat. ***Novosibirsk Area***: meadow steppes (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a); ***Orenburg Area***: stony steppes (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a).

Taxonomy. Wunderlich (1980); Logunov & Marusik (1999a).

Catalogues. Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1999).

Chalcoscirtus (Chalcoscirtus) grishkanae **Marusik, 1988** (Map 8)

Chalcoscirtus grishkanae Marusik, 1988a: 1475, figs. 4,1–4 (D♂♀).
Chalcoscirtus grishkanae: Prószyński, 1990: 80; Marusik, 1991a: 30; 1994: 218; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 28; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 208; Logunov, 1997a: 199; Marusik & Logunov, 1999b: 208; Danilov, 1999: 273; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 72.

Distribution. Siberian boreo-montane range (Siberian endemic); Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R. and Magadan) and SE Transbaikalia (Sokhondo Res.).

Records. [9, 11, 12] — **RUSSIA**: ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov & Marusik, 1999b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E], Kontaktovyi Stream [61°52'N, 147°30'E], Magadan [59°34'N, 150°30'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1991, 1994; Marusik *et al*., 1992).

Habitat. **Chita Area**: mountain lichen-*Dryas* stony tundra (Danilov & Logunov, 1994); ***Magadan Area***: screes and rock outcrops of south exposition (450–600 m a.s.l.) (Marusik, 1988a).

Biological information. ***Magadan Area***: adults occur from the mid-May till the late August, while males appear only in the mid-June (Marusik, 1998).

Taxonomy. Marusik (1988).

Checklists. Marusik *et al*. (1992); Mikhailov (1996); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1993, 2000); Mikhailov (1997).

Chalcoscirtus (Chalcoscirtus) nigritus (Thorell, 1875) (Map 8)

Heliophanus nigritus Thorell, 1875: 114 (D♂).

Chalcoscirtus nigritus: Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 209; 1999: 26; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 140; Esyunin *et al*., 1999: 325; Logunov & Marusik, 1999a: 216–217, figs. 44–48, 53, 54, map 2; 2000: 280; Rakov, 1999: 307; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 95, 216, map 164b.

Euophrys nigrita: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 128–129; Hu & Wu, 1989: 362, figs. 284 (3–5), 287.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian subboreal range (in steppe zone); Germany (Bauchhenss, 1993), through S. Ukraine and NW and N. Kazakhstan, east to Tuva and NW China (Xinjiang).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 7] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***West Kazakhstan* (=*Uralsk*) *Area***: Dzhanybek [49°25'N, 46°51'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — ***Kokchetav Area***: Kuibyshevskii [53°12'N, 66°50'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Saur Mt. Range [47°18'N, 85°26'E], Kalbinskii Mt. Range [49°20'N, 83°07'E], NW spur of Manrak Mt. Range [47°40'N, 84°16'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Esyunin *et al*., 1999), Shybyndy ravine (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54°35'E] (DL, pers. data). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Troitskoe [53°44'N, 77°51'E] (Rakov, 1999), Karasuk [53°42'N, 78°02'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khakassia***: Novorossiskoe [ca. 53°23'N, 91°39'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — ***Tuva***: Kaa-Khem (R.) [51°43'N, 94° 42'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989: sub *Euophrys nigrita*; Song *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. ***Orenburg Area***: zonal stony steppes (under stones) (Esyunin *et al*., 1999), screes in steppe ravines (DL, pers. data); ***Tuva***: dry shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppe (Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***South Kazakhstan Area***: loamy desert (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a).

Taxonomy. Bauchhenss (1993); Logunov & Marusik (1999a).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985: sub *Euophrys nigrita*); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996: sub *Euophrys nigrita*); Logunov *et al*. (1998).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *Heliophanus n*.); Bonnet (1957: sub *Heliophanus n*.); Prószyński (1990: sub *Euophrys nigrita*); Platnick (1993: sub *Euophrys n*., 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Chalcoscirtus (Chalcoscirtus) platnicki Marusik in Eskov & Marusik, 1995 (Fig. 16: 3; Map 2)

Chalcoscirtus platnicki Marusik in Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 68, 72, 78, figs. 91–92 (D♂).

Chalcoscirtus platnicki: Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 209; 1999: 26; Logunov & Marusik, 1999a: 217–218, figs. 55, 56, 59–61, map 6.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; throughout Kazakhstan (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). Occurrence in NW China (Xinjiang) and W. Mongolia is quite possible.

Records. [3] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Turgai Area***: Tselinnyi [50°06'N, 67°26'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: S bank of Lake Zaisan [47°43'N, 84°15'E], Sarybulak R. valley [47°28'N, 85°32'E] (Eskov & Marusik, 1995; Logunov & Marusik, 1999a).

Habitat. ***East Kazakhstan Area***: dry stony steppes with *Artemisia* and *Salsoleae* (Eskov & Marusik, 1995; Logunov & Marusik, 1999a).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (1999a).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Platnick (1997, 2000).

Chalcoscirtus (Chalcoscirtus) tanasevichi **Marusik, 1991** (Map 6)

Chalcoscirtus tanasevitchi Marusik, 1991a: 29, figs. 5.1–5 (D♂).

Chalcoscirtus tanasevichi: Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 72, 78; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 209; 1999: 26; Logunov & Marusik, 1999a: 218–219, figs. 49–52, map 5; Rakov, 1999: 307.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; Armenia (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a), throughout Kazakhstan, east to E. Kazakhstan Area. Occurrence in NW China (Xinjiang) is quite possible.

Records. [3] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Kyzyl-Zhar [52°28'N, 76°40'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Dzheminei R. canyon [47°26'N, 84°52'E], Kenderlyk R. basin [47°16'N, 85°24'E], Saikhan Pass [47°20'N, 85°31'E] (Eskov & Marusik, 1995).

Habitat. ***East Kazakhstan Area***: dry stony steppes with *Artemisia* and *Salsoleae*, mountain larch forests and alpine meadows coexisting with larch forests (Eskov & Marusik, 1995).

Taxonomy. Bauchhenss (1993); Logunov & Marusik (1999a).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Platnick (1993, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999).

Subgenus *Chalcosibiricus* Marusik, 1991

Type species: *Chalcoscirtus glacialis* Caporiacco, 1935.

Chalcoscirtus **(*Chalcosibiricus*)** ***alpicola*** **(L. Koch, 1876)** (Fig. 3: 1; Map 3)

Euophrys alpicola L. Koch, 1876: 273 (D♀).

Chalcoscirtus alpicola: Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1988b: 12; 1991a: 21, fig. 1.6–9; 1993: 170; 1994: 218; Prószyński, 1990: 80; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 2000: 95, 216, map 164; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 28; Danilov, 1995: 62; 1999: 273; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 208; Logunov, 1996a: 73; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 180; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 140; Logunov & Marusik, 1999a: 223, figs. 86–88; 2000: 280; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 71.

Chalcoscirtus sp.1: Eskov, 1988: 142.

Chalocscirtus sp.: Tanasevitch, 1985: 60.

Distribution. Circum-Holarctic hypoarcto-boreo-montane range; the Alps (Thaler, 1981: sub *Euophrys a*.), through the Polar and S. Urals, east to Chukotka

Peninsula, south to Tuva and C. Mongolia; in Nearctic, Alaska to New Hampshire, south to Utah and Colorado (Cutler, 1990; Dondale *et al*., 1997).

Records. [1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12] — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Vorkuta (Tanasevitch, 1985: sub *Chalcoscirtus* sp.; Marusik, 1991a; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Nurgush Mt. Range* (Iremel' Mt.) [54°50'N, 59°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Mt. Denezhkin Kamen* [ca. 60°16'N, 59°18'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Tyumen Area***: Khadyta-Yakha R.* [ca. 66°58'N, 69°16'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Tuva***: Khol'-Oozhu [50°47'N, 94°19'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Taimura R. [63°45'N, 98°05'E] (Eskov, 1988: sub *Chalcoscirtus* sp.1; Marusik, 1991a), Oiskii Mt. Range (Oiskii Pass) [52°51'N, 93°15'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a,b, 1991, 1994; Marusik *et al*., 1992). — ***Chukotka***: Kresta Bay [66°13'N, 179°01'W], Vul'vyveem R. [67°06'N, 177°18'E], Lake Yanranaigytgyn [66°55'N, 178°25'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1991, 1994; Marusik *et al*., 1992), Egvekinot [66°12'N, 179° 01'W], the upper reaches of Bol'shay Osinovaya R. [66°13'N, 175°06'E] (Marusik, 1993), the upper reaches of Ola R. [60°40'N, 151°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Khokh-Nuur (Lake) [47°32'N, 98°32'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a; Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

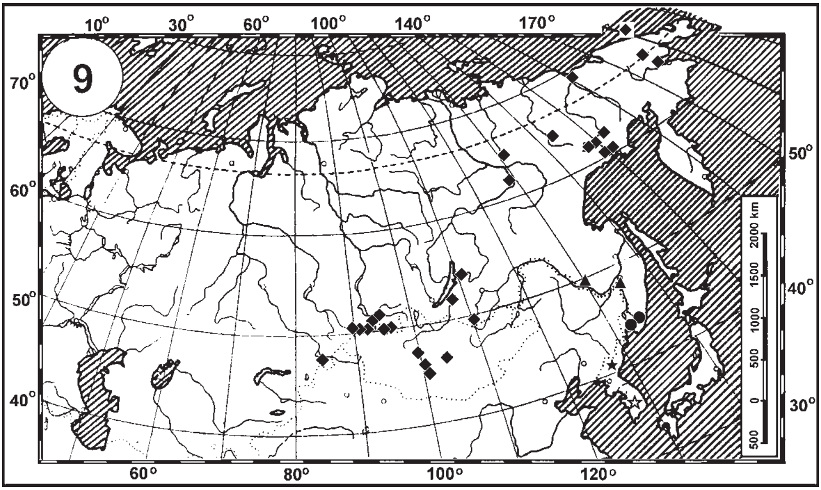
Habitat. ***Komi***: yernik (dwarf birch thicket) tundras (Marusik, 1991a); ***Chelyabinsk Area*** (Nurgush Mt. Range): mountain tundras (Esyunin & Polyanin, 1990: sub *Euophrys petrensis*; Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***Tymen Area*** (Yamal): zonal tundras (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***. (Evenkiya): boggy stands (Eskov, 1988: sub *Chalcoscirtus* sp.1); ***Tuva***: sloping meadow-shrubby steppes and mountain moss-tussock-shrubby wet tundras (Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Chita Area***: sloping stony steppes or steppe-like clearings in sparse *Larix* forests or shrub bogs (low alder thicket) in river valleys (Danilov & Logunov, 1994); ***Magadan Area***: shrubby-lichen stands in peat-bog slopes of southern exposure (ca. 650 m a.s.l.) (YM, pers. data); ***Mongolia***: dry (warm) screes (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Biological information. ***Magadan Area***: all stages can be collected from the mid-June till the early August (YM, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Cutler (1990); Marusik (1991a).

Checklists. Eskov (1988: sub *Chalcoscirtus* sp. 1); Marusik *et al*. (1992); Mikhailov (1996); Dondale *et al.* (1997); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1956: sub *Evophrys a.*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al*. (2000).



MAP 9. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *CHALCOSCIRTUS GLACIALIS* (◆), *C. TANYAE* (●), *MENDOZA PULCHRA* (★), *M. ZEBRA* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

***Chalcoscirtus* (*Chalcosibiricus*) *glacialis* Caporiacco, 1935** (Map 9)

Chalcoscirtus glacialis Caporiacco, 1935: 197 (D♂♀).

Chalcoscirtus glacialis: Marusik, 1991a: 22–24, figs. 2.1–2, 3.1–2; Logunov, 1992a: 51–52; 1992d: 15, 16; 1996a: 73; 1997a: 199; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 28; Danilov, 1995: 62–63; 1999: 273; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 208; 1999: 25; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 140; Logunov & Marusik, 1999a: 225; 2000: 280; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 95, 216, map 165; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 72.

Chalcoscirtus glacialis sibiricus Marusik, 1991a: 24, fig. 2.3–5, 3.3–4 (♂♀).

Chalcoscirtus glacialis sibiricus: Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993b: 76; Marusik, 1993: 171, 182; Bukhkalo, 1996: 40, 43; 1997: 16.

Chalcoscirtus glasialis (lapsus): Bukhkalo, 1994: 235; 1995: 21.

Phintella micans Caporiacco, 1935: 201, t. 3, fig. 17 (♂ holotype). Synonymized with *C. glacialis* by Marusik (1991a).

Chalcoscirtus micans: Prószyński, 1982: 277–278, figs. 12–17; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 68.

Euophrys elongata Caporiacco, 1935: 204, t. 6, fig. 2 (♀ holotype). Synonymized with *C. glacialis* by Logunov & Marusik (1999a).

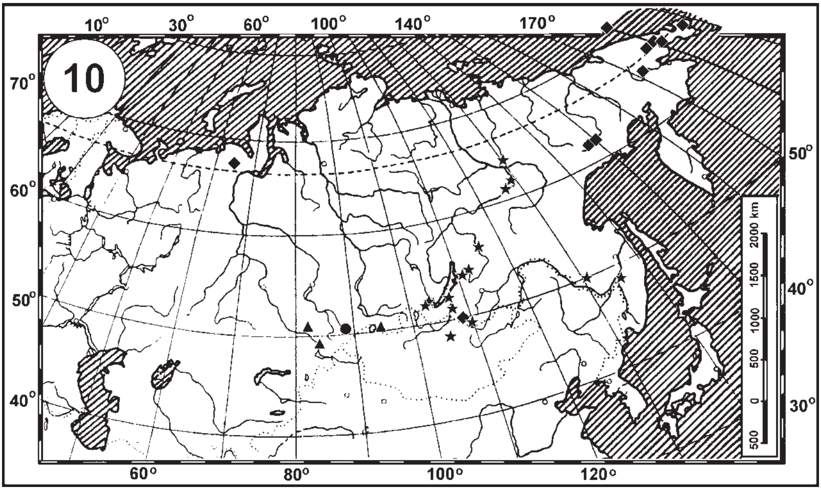
Euophrys elongata: Prószyński, 1984a: 42.

Distribution. Siberio-American temperate range; Karakorum and the Himalayas (Caporiacco, 1935: sub *Euophrys elongata*), through the Altai and E. Kazakhstan, north-east to E. Chukotka; in Nearctic, Alaska and Yukon (Dondale *et al*., 1997).

Records. [6, 8, 9, 11, 12] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: S bank of Lake Zaisan [47°43'N, 84°15'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — **RUSSIA**:

Altai Terr.: Kosh-Agach [49°59'N, 88°42'E], Tarkhata R. [49°32'N, 88°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a), Kurai [50°12'N, 87°57'E], Sailyugem Massif [ca. 50°03'N, 89°27'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tuva***: Kaa-Khem (R.) [51°43'N, 94° 42'E], Torgalygh [51°20'N, 92°50'E], Tsagan-Shibetu Mt. Range [50°24'N, 90° 30'E], Mugur-Aksy [50°20'N, 90°30'E], Erzin [50°14'N, 95°09'E], Lake Eski-Tolaity [50°10'N, 90°05'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Irbitei R. valley [50° 44'N, 93°08'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Logunov & Marusik, 2000; Marusik *et al*., 2000), NE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°47'N, 95°45'E], Sanghelen Mt. Range [50°31'N, 97°03'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — **RUSSIA**: ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108°15'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Lake Zun-Torei [ca. 50°13'N, 115°34'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — ***Yakutia***: Nera R. mouth [64°35'N, 143°15'E] (Marusik, 1991a), Lake Inderkol [64°45'N, 132°30'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b), Cherskii [68°47'N, 161°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E], Kontaktovyi Stream [61°52'N, 147°30'E] (Marusik, 1988a: sub *C. micans*; Marusik, 1991a; Bukhkalo, 1994, 1995; both sub *C. glasialis*; 1996, 1997: both sub *C. g. sibiricus*), Vetrennyi [61°40'N, 149°30'E], Ust'-Omtchug [62°05'N, 149°23'E], Ust'-Srednekan [62°15'N, 152° 11'E], the upper reaches of Ola R. [60°40'N, 151°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Chukotka***: Lake Utesnoe [65°10'N, 173°90'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a), the upper reaches of Bol'shay Osinovaya R. [66°13'N, 175°06'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992; Marusik, 1993), Anadyr' [64°24'N, 177°06'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a), Wrangel Is. [ca 71°05'N, 179°18'W] (DL & YM, pers. data). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Khubsugul Aimak***: Somon Burenkhaan (Prószyński, 1982: sub *C. micans*). — ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Ikh-Bogd Mt. Range [44°43'N, 100°52'E], Khokh-Nuur (Lake) [47°32'N, 98°32'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — ***Arkhangai Aimak***: Urdtamir R.* [47°30'N, 102°00'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *C. micans*), Chulut gorge [48°07'N, 100°22'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999a). — ***Middle Gobi Aimak***: Somon Delgertsogt* [46°00'N, 106°24'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *C. micans*).

Habitat. ***Altai Terr.***: dry steppes and grassy-pebble river banks (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Tuva***: pebble river banks (or lake shores), desert nanophanerophyte steppes (=tar steppe) with *Nanophyton erinaceus*, dry shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes, cryo-xerophylous, high-mountain (=cryophyte) steppes and cobble-gramineous stands (including screes) (Logunov, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: steppes (Danilov, 1995); ***Mongolia***: mounatin semideserts, dry overgrazed meadows and steppe-meadows, cliffs and screes, mostly under stones (Marusik & Logunov, 1999); ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): xerophytic vegetation (dry meadows), rock outcrops and scree with southern exposure at 500–1200 m a.s.l. (Marusik, 1991a), Siberian dwarf-pine (*Pinus pumila*) elfin woods (Bukhkalo, 1994, 1995; both sub *C. glasialis*, 1996: sub *C. g. sibiricus*).



MAP 10. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *CHALCOSCIRTUS HYPERBOREUS* (◆), *C. TALTURAENSIS* (●), *DENDRYPHANTES BIANKII* (★), *SITTICUS MIRANDUS* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Biological information. ***Tuva***: adult males occur from mid-May to mid-June, adult females from mid-June (Logunov, 1992a); ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): females appear in the mid/end of May (just after snow melting), first females with egg sacs were recorded from the first decade of July, each egg sac contains 5–7 eggs (n=4), nests (3–5 mm in length and 2–4 mm in width) are usually under stones (Marusik, 1991a: sub *C. g. sibiricus*).

Taxonomy. Marusik (1991a); Logunov & Marusik (1999a).

Checklists. Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993b; both sub *C. g. sibiricus*); Mikhailov (1996); Dondale *et al.* (1997); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1956, 1958: sub *Phintella micans*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989: sub *C. micans*, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Chalcoscirtus **(*Chalcosibiricus*)** ***hyperboreus*** **Marusik, 1991** (Map 10)

Chalcoscirtus hyperboreus Marusik, 1991a: 25–26, figs. 2.6–9, 3.5–6 (D♂).

Chalcoscirtus hyperboreus: Danilov & Kurtova, 1991: 34; Marusik, 1993: 171; 1994: 218; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 28; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 180; Mikhailov, 1996: 130; 1997: 208; Bukhkalo, 1996: 44; 1997: 9–10, 16; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; Logunov, 1997a: 199; Logunov & Marusik, 1999a: 225; 2000: 280; Danilov, 1999: 273; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 72.

Distribution. Siberian boreo-montane range (Siberian endemic); the Polar Urals, east to Magadan Area and Chukotka, south to SE Transbaikalia (Sokhondo Res).

Records. [9, 11, 12] — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Vorkuta (Marusik, 1991a; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991; Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E], Kontaktovyi Stream [61°52'N, 147°30'E] (Marusik, 1991a, 1994; Bukhkalo, 1996, 1997; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Chukotka***: Vul'vyveem R. [67°06'N, 177°18'E], Lake Yanranaigytgyn [66°55'N, 178°25'E], 164th km of highway Egvekinot-Iul'tin [67°18'N, 179°01'W] (Marusik, 1991a, 1993), Egvekinot [66°12'N, 179°01'W], the middle reaches of Chegytun' R. [66° 17'N, 171°18'W] (Marusik *et al*., 1992), Balaganchik R. mouth [64°56'N, 168°33'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Wrangel Is. [ca. 71°07'N, 179°14'W] (DL & YM, unpubl. data).

Habitat. **Chita Area**: mountain moss-lichen tundras (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991; Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov, 1997a); ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): mountain tundra bogs above 1100 m a.s.l. (Marusik, 1991a; Bukhkalo, 1996; Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Chukotka***: under stones in crio-xerophytic stands (Marusik, 1991a) and tundra-steppoid vegetation (100–300 m a.s.l.) (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Marusik (1991a).

Checklists. Marusik *et al*. (1992); Mikhailov (1996); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Platnick (1993, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

Chalcoscirtus* (*Chalcosibiricus*) *koponeni **Logunov & Marusik, 1999** (Map 4)

Chalcoscirtus koponeni Logunov & Marusik, 1999a: 223–224, figs. 83–85 (D♀).
Chalcoscirtus koponeni: Mikhailov, 1999: 26; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 95, 216, map 2.
Chalcoscirtus sp. 1 (cf. *alpicola*): Logunov *et al*., 1998: 140.

Distribution. S. Siberia (Tuva, the type locality only).

Records. [6] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: East Tannu-Ola Mt. Range (Kangai-Kyry Mt.) [50°50'N, 94°18'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998: sub *Chalcoscirtus* sp. 1 (cf. *alpicola*); Logunov & Marusik, 1999a; Marusik *et al*., 2000).

Habitat. **Tuva**: the litter of the *Pinus cembra-Larix* forest (Logunov *et al*., 1998: sub *Chalcoscirtus* sp. 1 (cf. *alpicola*); Logunov & Marusik, 1999a).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (1999a).

Checklists. Logunov *et al*. (1998: sub *Chalcoscirtus* sp. 1).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000); Platnick (2000).

Chalcoscirtus* (*Chalcosibiricus*) *talturaensis **Logunov & Marusik, 2000** (Map 10)

Chalcoscirtus talturaensis Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 268, figs. 18–19 (D♀).

Distribution. S. Siberia (the Altai, the type locality only).

Records. [6] — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: Taltura (=Chagan-Uzun) R. canyon [49°58'N, 87°57'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***Altai Terr***.: from under stones in mountain stony steppe (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

***Chalcoscirtus* (*Chalcosibiricus*) *tanyae* Logunov & Marusik, 1999** (Map 9)

Chalcoscirtus tanyae Logunov & Marusik, 1999b: 23–25, figs. 1–4, 16 (D♀).

Chalcoscirtus tanyae: Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 72; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 280.

Distribution. Manchurian(?) subboreal range; Maritime Terr.

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: Anisimovka (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], Oblachnaya Mt. [43°34'N, 134°12'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999b), Gorelaya Sopka (Mt.) [43°30'30"N, 134°06'08"E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***Maritime Terr***.: screes situated on mountain tops, forests or mountain tundras at elevations of 1200–1700 m a.s.l. (Logunov & Marusik, 1999b).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (1999b).

Checklists. Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

Gen. *Dendryphantes* C. L. Koch, 1837

Dendryphantes C. L. Koch, 1837: 31.

Type species: *Araneus hastatus* Clerck, 1758.

Holarctic; not less than 15 species, 10 in Northern Asia.

Comments. This is a poorly studied salticid genus consisting of an uncertain number of species. There is one New World species, *D. nigromaculatus* (Keyserling, 1884), which is evidently a member of *Denryphantes* (*vide* Maddison, 1996). A single true *Denryphantes* species was also described from the Oriental Region (*vide* Logunov, 1993c). All *Denryphantes* species reported/described so far from S-America or S-Africa need a revision regarding their taxonomic status.

***Dendryphantes barguzinensis* Danilov, 1997** (Map 6)

Dendryphantes barguzinensis Danilov, 1997b: 113–114, figs. 1, A–C (D♀).

Dendryphantes barguzinensis: Mikhailov, 1998: 32; Danilov, 1999: 273.

Distribution. Buryatia (the type locality only).

Records. [11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Buryatia***: Dzhirga [54°55'N, 111°12'E] (Danilov, 1997b).

Habitat. ***Buryatia***: riverside birch stands (Danilov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Danilov (1997b).

Checklists. Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1998); Platnick (2000).

Dendryphantes biankii **Prószyński, 1979** (Map 10)

Dendryphantes biankii Prószyński, 1979: 304–305, figs. 30–33 (D♀).
Dendryphantes biankii: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 105; Danilov & Kurtova, 1991: 34; Marusik *et al*., 1993b: 76; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 28; Logunov & Marusik, 1994: 103–106, fig. 2; 2000: 280; Danilov, 1995: 63; 1999: 273; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 209; Logunov, 1997a: 199; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 72.
Dendryphantes thorelli Kulczyński, 1895a (*e.p.*): 68–72, figs. 30, 31 (♂ only).
Evarcha albaria (misidentified): Izmailova, 1980: 112; 1989a: 153–154, fig. 152; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985: 124; Danilov, 1990: 89.

Distribution. Siberian temperate range (Siberian subendemic); Cisbaikalia, east to Cisamuria, north to C. Yakutia, south to E. China (Zhejiang) (Schenkel, 1963: sub *E. pichoni* and *E. albaria*).

Records. [10, 11, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Buryatia***: Amalat R. (Rossoshino) [54°17'N, 114°20'E], Murzino [52°11'N, 106°28'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1994), Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *D. thorelli*), "Kurzan-Kurzits" (Logunov & Marusik, 1994), Maritui R. [51°45'N, 103°56'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Chita Area***: Kyust'-Kemda* [ca. 56°42'N, 115°38'E] (Izmailova, 1980, 1989a: in both sub *Evarcha albaria*; Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Danilov, 1995), Kyra [49°33'N, 111°56'E], Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991; Logunov & Marusik, 1994; Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Yakutia***: <u>Ongkuchakh Stream</u> [ca. 61°10'N, 130°00'E], Yakutsk [62°05'N, 129°18'E] (Prószyński, 1979; Marusik *et al*., 1993b), Khamurgan [63°30'N, 129°30'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1994). — ***Amur Area***: Zeiskii Res. [54°15'N, 126°55'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1994). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1994). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Baga-Mukhar [48°22'N, 106°18'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999), Ubulan [47°30'N, 170°30'E] (Prószyński, 1979).

Habitat. ***Buryatia***: glades of mixed forests (Danilov, 1995); ***Chita Area***: swamps (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *Evarcha alabaria*), *Pinus sibirica* dominated taiga (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991), on various shrubs and on tree trunks in floodplain mixed and deciduous forests, also on shrubs in sloping shrubby steppes (Logunov & Marusik, 1994; Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov, 1997a); ***Mongolia***: shaking birches (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979); Logunov & Marusik (1994).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Marusik *et al*. (1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000).

***Dendryphantes chuldensis* Prószyński, 1982** (Map 4)

Dendryphantes chuldensis Prószyński, 1982 (*e.p.*; ♂ only): 278–280, figs. 18–20 (D♂).
Dendryphantes chuldensis: Prószyński, 1990: 106.

Distribution. S. Mongolia (S. Gobi).

Records. [6, 8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***South Gobi Aimak***: <u>Zoolon</u> <u>uul</u>* [43°30'N, 102°50'E], Somon Bulgan* [46°25'N, 91°40'E] (Prószyński, 1982).

Misidentifications. ***Bulgan Aimak***: Somon Bayanuur* [47°50'N, 104°24'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub ♀). — ***Middle Gobi Aimak***: Choot-bulag* [45°40'N, 105° 10'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub ♀) {*D. tuvinensis*; Logunov, 1992a). — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: no exact locality* (Peng, 1992; Peng *et al*., 1993b) {*D. pseudo-chuldensis*; Peng *et al*., 1994}.

Habitat. ***Mongolia***: steppes with *Caragana* and semideserts with *Haloxylon* (Prószyński, 1982).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1982: sub ♂).

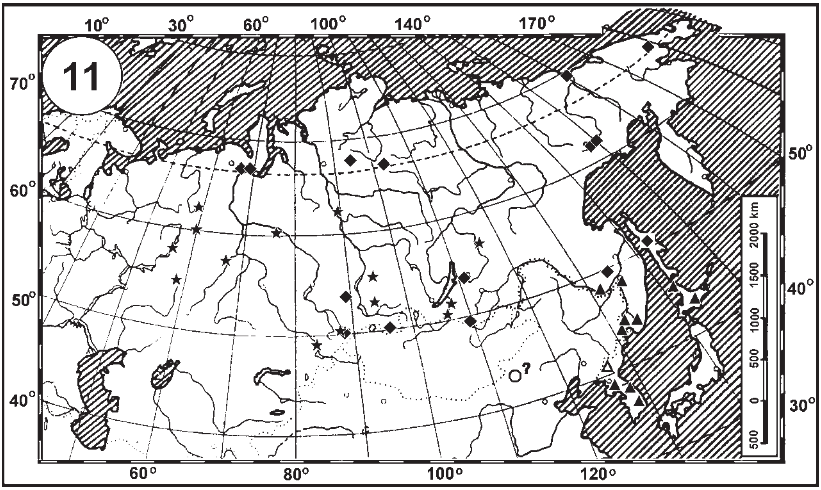
Catalogues. Platnick (1989, 2000); Prószyński (1990).

***Dendryphantes czekanowskii* Prószyński, 1979** (Fig. 8: 3; Map 11)

Dendryphantes czekanowskii Prószyński, 1979: 305, figs. 34–35 (D♀).
Dendryphantes czekanowskii: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1993: 171, 182; 1994: 218; Eskov, 1988: 142; Marusik & Cutler, 1989: 51–53, figs. 1–3; Prószyński, 1990: 107; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 2000: 95; 216; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 28; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 64; Danilov, 1995: 63; 1999: 273; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 180; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 209; 1998: 32; Bukhkalo, 1996: 27, 44; 1997: 16; Logunov, 1997a: 199; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 140; Koponen *et al*., 1998: 111; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 72; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 280–281.

Distribution. Siberian hypoarcto-montane range (Siberian subendemic); the Polar Urals, east to Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.) and S. part of Khabarovsk Terr., north to N. Yakutia (Kolyma R. mouth), and south to the mountains of S. Siberia.

Records. [2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tyumen Area***: Khadyta-Yakha R.* [ca. 66°58'N, 69°16'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Krasnyi Kamen [66°55'N, 65°40'E] (Koponen *et al*., 1998). — ***Altai Terr.***: Sailyugem Massif [ca. 50°03'N, 89°27'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Lake Ayan [69°06'N, 94°04'E] (Eskov, 1988; Marusik & Cutler, 1989), <u>Moyero R.</u> [ca. 66°26'N, 103° 32'E] (Prószyński, 1979). — ***Khakassia***: ca. 25 NNE of Balyksa (Mt. Odinokaya) [ca. 53°37'N, 89°09'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tuva***: the upper reaches of Naryn R. [50°13'N, 96°15'E], Sanghelen Mt. Range [50° 31'N, 97° 03'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Yakutia***: Kolyma R. mouth [68°50'–69°15'N, 163°00'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E], Kontaktovyi Stream [61°52'N,



MAP 11. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *DENDRYPHANTES CZEKANOWSKII* (◆), *D. HASTATUS* (★), *D. PSEUDOCHULDENSIS* (○), *EUOPHRYS KATAOKAI* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

147°30'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994; Marusik & Cutler, 1989; Bukhkalo, 1996, 1997), the upper reaches of Ola R. [60°40'N, 151°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Chukotka***: Bol'shaya Osinovaya R. [66°13'N, 175°06'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992; Marusik, 1993). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Badzhal Mts* (Mogdy R.) [50°10'N, 135°30'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995) — ***Sakhalin***: Tymovskoe [50°51'N, 142°40'E] (DL, pers. data).

Habitat. ***Tyumen Area*** (Yamal Peninsula): willow-stands, mountain and zonal (yernik, i.e. dwarf birch thicket) tundras (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995; Koponen *et al*., 1998); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***. (Evenkiya): cottongrass-sphagnum bogs within sparse *Larix* forests (Eskov, 1988; Marusik & Cutler, 1989); ***Altai Terr***.: mountain moss-*Dryas* tundras (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Tuva***: mountain moss-tussock-shrubby wet tundras (Logunov, 1997a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: larch forests (Danilov, 1995); ***Chita Area***: mountain moss-shrubby tundras (on shrubs) (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov, 1997a); ***Magadan Area***: mountain tundras (1100–1600 m a.s.l.) associated with shrubs *Alnus fruticosus* and golden rosebay *Rhododendron aureum* and *Pinus pumila* near reatreats of *Larinioides patagiatus* (Araneidae) (Marusik & Cutler, 1989; Bukhkalo, 1996), mountain larch forests (800–1000 m a.s.l.) (Bukhkalo, 1996); ***Chukotka***: shrubby riparian meadows (YM, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979); Marusik & Cutler (1989).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1992); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1993, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

***Dendryphantes darchan* Logunov, 1993** (Map 5)

Dendryphantes darchan Logunov, 1993b: 49–50, fig. 2 (D♀).

Distribution. E. Mongolia (the type locality only).

Records. [8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***Bulgan Aimak***: Darkhan [48°20'N, 103°50'E] (Logunov, 1993b).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1993b).

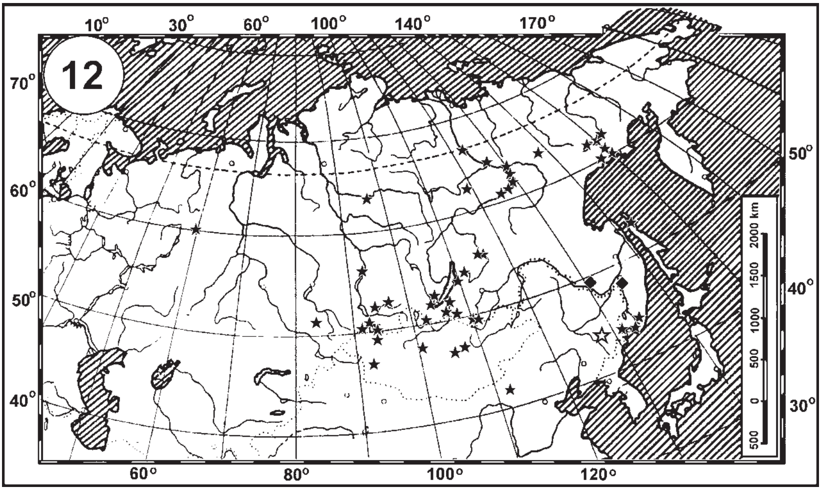
Catalogues. Platnick (1997, 2000).

***Dendryphantes fusconotatus* (Grube, 1861)** (Map 12)

Attus fusconotatus Grube, 1861: 22 (D♂).
Attus fusconotatus: Grube, 1862: 176.
Dendryphantes fusconotatus: Prószyński, 1971a: 210–211, figs. 10–12; 1979: 305–306, figs. 37–63; 1982: 280; 1990: 108–109; Izmailova, 1980: 112; 1989a: 152; 1989b: 162; Song, 1982: 102; Dunin, 1984a: 130, fig. 5; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985: 124; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Eskov, 1988: 143; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1988b: 10, 12; 1994: 218; Danilov, 1989: 167; 1995: 63; 1999: 273; Logunov, 1992a: 52; 1997a: 199; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 115; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993a: 82; 1993b: 76; 2000: 95, 216, map 168; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 29; Logunov & Marusik, 1994: 103–106, figs. 2f–i, 3; 2000: 281; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 64; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 180; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 209; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 140; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Song *et al*., 1999: 508; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 72.
Dendryphantes thorelli Kulczyński, 1895a (*e.p.*, ♀): 68–72, figs. 32, 33.
Dendryphantes thorelli: Kulczyński, 1901: 319; 1908: 5; Schenkel, 1963: 8; Holm, 1973: 106; Wesołowska, 1981a: 129–130, figs. 4–7.
Dendriphantes fusconotatus (lapsus): Danilov, 1990: 88.
Philaeus quadrifasciatus: L. Koch, 1879b (non Grube): 107; Charitonov, 1932: 174.
Bianor aurocinctus (misidentified): Izmailova, 1980: 112.
Pellenes ignifrons (misidentified): Izmailova, 1989a: 151, fig. 149.

Distribution. Siberian temperate range (Siberian subendemic); Evenkiya to Tuva, east to Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.) and Sakhalin, south to N. and NE China (Inner Mongolia, Jilin and Shanxi) (Song *et al*., 1999). The records from S. Gansu (China) by Schenkel (1936) are ignored, as they were of juvenile specimens (*vide* Logunov, 1993c).

Records. [1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ivdel'* [60°41'N, 60°27'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Krasnoyarsk [ca. 56°00'N, 92°56'E] (L. Koch, 1879b: sub *Philaeus* (?) *quadrifasciatus*;



MAP 12. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *DENDRYPHANTES FUSCONOTATUS* (★), *MENDOZA DERSUUZALAI* (◆) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Kulczyński, 1901; Holm, 1973; both latter sub *D. thorelli*), Taimura R. [63°45'N, 98°05'E] (Eskov, 1988). — ***Altai Terr***.: Tigirek [51°08'N, 83°04'E] (DL, pers. data). — ***Tuva***: NW shore of Lake Azas [52°24'N, 96°28'E], Uyuk R. mouth [52°04'N, 94°22'E], Torgalygh [51°20'N, 92°50'E], Khovu-Aksy [51°07'N, 93°36'E], Lake Chagytai [50°57'N, 94°41'E], Khol'-Oozhu [50°47'N, 94°19'E], Ulatai R. valley [50°45'N, 92°15'E], NE bank of Ubsunur (Lake) [50°40'N, 92°58'E], the upper reaches of Onachy R. [50°28'N, 90°57'E], confluence of Ular-Khem and Erzin Rivers [50°23'N, 95°32'E], Tes-Khem R. valley [50°20'N 95°03'E], Dus-Khol' (Lake) [50°19'N, 95°01'E], Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E], SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Irbitei R. valley [50°44'N, 93°08'E], Sanghelen Mt. Range [50°31'N, 97°03'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *D. thorelli*), Khuzhir* (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *Pellenes ignifrons*; Danilov, 1997a), Bol'shoi Ushkanii Is.* [53°51'N, 108°37'E], Boraktsin Is.* [53°51'N, 108°43'E (?)] (Izmailova, 1989b), Maritui R. [51°45'N, 103°56'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Izmailova, 1980, 1989a: in both sub *Bianor aurocinctus*; Danilov, 1997a), Turuntaevo [52°11'N, 107°36'E], Tayozhnyi [51°12'N, 105° 43'E] (Danilov, 1989), Deben [50°45'N, 106°18'E], Lake Gusinoe [51°08'N, 106°15'E], Novokizhinginsk [51° 37'N, 109°34'E], Sotnikovo [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Ivolginsk [51°43'N, 107°

15'E], Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108°15'E], Shara-Azarga [50°30'N, 103°03'E], Barguzinskii Res. (Severnyi cordon) [54°30'N, 109°30'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Apsat R.* [56°22'N, 115°43'E], Kyust'-Kemda* [ca. 56°42'N, 115° 38'E] (Izmailova, 1980: sub *Bianor aurocinctus*, ♀, 1989a,b: sub *Bianor aurocinctus*, ♀; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985: sub *Bianor aurocinctus*), Kyra [49°33'N, 111°56'E], Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Yakutia***: Khamurgan [63°30'N, 129°30'E], Oy-Bestyas [61°33'N, 129°15'E], Yakutsk [62° 05'N, 129°18'E], Pokrovsk [61°30'N, 129°10'E], Bestyakh [61°18'N, 128°50'E], Amga R., Zhigansk [66°47'N, 123°25'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Oktemtsy [61°40'N, 129°30'E], Bulgunyakhtakh [61°20'N, 128°40'E], Lyampeska (=Lepiske) R. [64° 40'N, 125°30'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Kempendyai R. [62°05'N, 118° 50'E], Letnik Abyi [61°15'N, 130°30'E], Tomporuk R. [63°50'N, 137°30'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a,b, 1994), Shirokii [63°52'N, 148°00'E], Vetrennyi [61°40'N, 149°30'E], Vakkhanka R. mouth [61°16'N, 149°13'E], the middle reaches of Cholomdzha R. [60°09'N, 147°18'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992; Marusik, 1994), Balygychan R. (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Amur R. (middle reaches) (Grube, 1861, 1862: both sub *Attus f.*; Prószyński, 1971a, 1979), "Getcha"*, "Ozerpakh Peninsula"* (Prószyński, 1979), "Kuznetsovsk"* (Dunin, 1984a), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Anisimovka (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], "Dzhanga"*, Vinogradovka [43°27'N, 132°34'E] (Prószyński, 1979); Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134° 08'E], Romanovka [43°14'N, 132°26'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Mt. Gorelaya Sopka [43°30'30"N, 134°06'08"E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***Sakhalin***: Okha [53°21'N, 143°01'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: 50 km NE of Ulaanbaatar [48°15'N, 107°12'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Bogdo ul (Prószyński, 1982), Somon Bayankhangai [47°20'N, 105°24'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Khovd Aimak***: Somon Uench [46°12'N, 92°08'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***Arkhangai Aimak***: Khanui Gol [47°45'N, 100°45'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***Khubsugul Aimak***: Somon Tsetserleg [49°30'N, 97°45'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***(?) Gobi Aimak***: Gobi* (no exact localities) (Prószyński, 1979). — **CHINA**: ***Gansu***: "monastery Dzhoni"* (Schenkel, 1963; Wesołowska, 1981a; both sub *D. thorelli*). — ***Jilin***: Arxan* (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Inner Mongolia***: Huhhot* (=Hohhot) [40°49'N, 111°40'E] (Song *et al*., 1999; X. Peng, pers. data).

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Irkutsk Area***: Darasun* [51°31'N, 113°58'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *D. thorelli*). — ***Yakutia***: Yakutsk* [62°05'N, 129°18'E] (Kulczyński, 1908: sub *D. thorelli*) {both latter records were from juvenile specimens}. —**CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Toli* [45°56'N, 83°36'E], Zhaosu* (=Mongolküre) [43°09'N, 81°07'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989: figs. 283,1–5; Song *et al*., 1999) {*D. ovtchinnikovi* (cf. Logunov & Marusik, 1994: figs. 1d–e); DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Altai Terr***.: steppe meadows (DL, pers. data); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***.: pebble river banks (Eskov, 1988); ***Tuva***: steppe-upland meadows (mostly with *Caragana spinosa*), sloping shrub-stony steppes and sloping meadow-shrubby steppes (Logunov, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: dry pine forests (Danilov, 1989), mixed forest (on bird cherry) and willow stands (Danilov, 1995); Mongolia: sweeping *Amygdalius pedunculata* bushes (Marusik & Logunov, 1999); ***Yakutia***: river-side steppes and meadows with *Salix viminalis*, *Larix*-dominated taiga (Koponen & Marusik, 1992); ***Magadan Area***: dry and wet meadows, birch stands and larch forests of southern exposure (450–900 m a.s.l) (YM, pers. data).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: adults can be collected from mid-May to early June; later only females can be found in their nests, which are usually built in litter under *Caragana* shrubs (Logunov, 1992a).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979); Logunov & Marusik (1994).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993a,b); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: *D. thorelli*); Bonnet (1955: sub *Attus f.*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

***Dendryphantes hastatus* (Clerck, 1758)** (Map 11)

Araneus hastatus Clerck, 1758: 115 (D♀).

Dendryphantes hastatus: Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 144; 1990: 174; Prószyński, 1979: 305, fig. 36; 1990: 109; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985: 124; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Eskov, 1988: 143; Danilov, 1989: 166–167; 1990: 88; 1999: 273; Logunov, 1992a: 52; 1996a: 72; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 29; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 180; Esyunin, 1996: 78; Mikhialov, 1996: 131; 1997: 209; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 140; Rakov, 1999: 307; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 96, 216, map 164b; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 281.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian temperate range; C. Europe, east to Transbaikalia, north to Fennoscandia, south to about 45–50°N. The record from C. China (Shanxi) (Zhu & Shi, 1983; Song *et al*., 1999) is not taken into consideration, as most probably it should be referred to *D. fusconotatus* (DL, pers. data).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1979, 1990). — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Pechoro-Ilychskii Res.* (Ust'-Ilych) [62°31'N, 56°44'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ivdel'* [60°41'N, 60°27'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Tyumen Area***: Mazurovo* [57°52'N, 67°27'E] (Volkov, 1987), Yuganskii Res.* (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996). — ***Altai Terr.***: Charbai [51°53'N, 86°22'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kemerovo Area***:

Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85°36'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: "Bunbuiskoe"* (Prószyński, 1979), Bakhta* [62°27'N, 88°59'E] (Eskov, 1988). — ***Tuva***: Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93°28'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al.*, 1998). — ***Buryatia***: Selenginsk [52°01'N, 106°51'E], Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov, 1989), Okino-Klyuchi [50°37'N, 107°19'E], Tarakanovka [52°02'N, 106°52'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Marusik *et al.*, 2000). — ***Chita Area***: Dogopchan* [56°22'N, 115°43'E] (Verzhutskii *et al.*, 1985).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Sosnovka* [56°17'N, 97°21'E] (Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981; Izmailova, 1989a) {*D. rudis*; Danilov, 1997b}.

Habitat. ***Komi***: pine forests (Pakhorukov, 1980a); ***Perm Area***: pine and spruce-birch forests (Charitonov, 1926; SE, pers. data); ***Ekaterinburg Area***: pine forests (Charitonov, 1923); ***Tyumen Area*** (Yuganskii Res.): mixed forests (Esyunin, 1996); ***Tomsk Area***: mixed forests (Rakov, 1999); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: mixed taiga (in tree crowns) (Eskov, 1988), and on young pine trees (Prószyński, 1979); ***Tuva***: taiga forests, including mixed taiga (in tree crowns) (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al.*, 1998); ***Buryatia***: crowns of pine forests (Danilov, 1989); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: valley broad-leaved forests (Savelyeva, 1970).

Biological information. Nielsen (1931).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Eskov (1988); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al.* (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1956); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al.* (2000).

Dendryphantes pseudochuldensis **Peng, Xie & Kim, 1994** (Map 11)

Dendryphantes pseudochuldensis Peng, Xie & Kim, 1994: 31–32, figs. 1–4 (D♀).
Dendryphantes pseudochuldensis: Song *et al.*, 1999: 508, figs. 292F–G, 325C.
Dendryphantes chuldensis (misidentified): Peng, 1992: 84–85, figs. 5–8; Peng *et al.*, 1993b: 45, figs. 108–111.

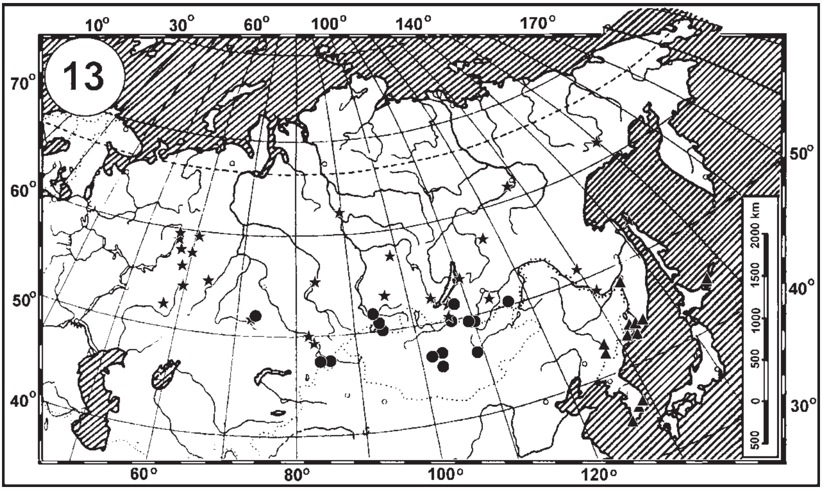
Distribution. N. China (Inner Mongolia, the type locality only).

Records. [8] — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: <u>no exact locality</u>* (Peng, 1992: sub *D. chuldensis*; Peng *et al.*, 1993b: sub *D. chuldensis*, 1994).

Taxonomy. Peng *et al.* (1994).

Comments. It is very likely that *D. pseudochuldensis*, known so far from a single ♀ (Peng *et al.*, 1994), is conspecific with *D. chuldensis* known from ♂ (Prószyński, 1982; Logunov, 1991).

Catalogues. Song *et al.* (1999); Platnick (2000).



MAP 13. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *DENDRYPHANTES RUDIS* (★), *D. TUVINENSIS* (●), *SYNAGELIDES ZHILCOVAE* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Dendryphantes rudis **(Sundevall, 1833)** (Map 13)

Attus rudis Sundevall, 1833: 205 (D♂♀).

Dendryphantes rudis: Ermolajew, 1934: 144; 1937a: 523; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 144; Fedoryak, 1970: 38; Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981: 117; Šternbergs, 1981: 131; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985: 124; Tanasevitch, 1985: 60; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Eskov, 1988: 143; Izmailova, 1989a: 153; Danilov, 1989: 166; 1990: 89; 1997b: 114; 1999: 273; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1994: 218; Prószyński, 1990: 113; Logunov, 1992a: 52; 1996a: Marusik *et al*., 1992; 1993a: 82; 1993b: 76; 2000: 96, 216; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 29; 72; Esyunin, 1996: 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 181; Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996: 112; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 209–210; 1999: 26; Logunov & Rakov, 1998: 120; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 140; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Rakov, 1999: 307; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 73; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 281.

Dendryphantes hastatus (misidentified): Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981: 117; Izmailova, 1989a: 152.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; C. and N. Europe (Prószyński, 1976), east to Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.) and Sakhalin, south to the mountains of S. Siberia and Cisamuria.

Records. [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Kyzyl-Tau Mt. Range* [50°25'N, 76°10'E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1998; Rakov, 1999), Kyzyl-Zhar [52°28'N, 76°40'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kustanai Area***: E of Kustanai* (Arakaragaiskii forestry) [ca. 53°13'N, 63°43'E] (Fedoryak, 1970). — ***Semipalatinsk Area***: Semenovka [51°06'N, 79°01'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact records) (Sa-

velyeva, 1970, 1979, 1990). — **RUSSIA**: ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Nurgush Mt. Range* (Iremel' Mt.) [54°50'N, 59°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Morozovka (=Bredy) [ca. 52°39'N, 60°15'E] (Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998). — ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E], Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Bashkiria***: Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Krasnoufimsk* [ca. 56°37'N, 57°46'E], Visimskii Res.* (Kirovgrad) [57°26'N, 60°04'E] (Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Kurgan Area***: Kurgan* [ca. 55°27'N, 65°19'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Tyumen Area***: Tobolsk* [ca. 58°11'N, 68°16'E] (Ermolajew, 1937a), Yuganskii Res.* (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996), Sob' R.* [66°55'N, 65°40'E] (Tanasevitch, 1985; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Ermolajew, 1934). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Bakhta* [62°27'N, 88°59'E] (Eskov, 1988), Sosnovka [56°17'N, 97°21'E] (Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981; Izmailova, 1989a; two latter authors sub both *D. rudis* and *D. hastatus*; Logunov, 1992a; Danilov, 1997a). — ***Tuva***: Yirban [52°42'N, 95°43'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Irkutsk [ca. 52°17'N, 104°18'E] (Izmailova, 1989a). — ***Buryatia***: Barguzinskii Res. (Severnyi cordon) [54°30'N, 109°30'E] (Šternbergs, 1981), Ulan-Ude [51° 53'N, 107°27'E], Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Okino-Klyuchi [50°37'N, 107° 19'E], Deben [50°45'N, 106°18'E], Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108°15'E] (Danilov, 1989; Logunov, 1992a; Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Chita Area***: Dogopchan* [56° 22'N, 115°43'E] (Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985; Izmailova, 1989a), Nizhnii Tsasuchei [50°30'N, 115°06'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Yakutia***: Oktemtsy [61°40'N, 129°30'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Letnik Abyi [61°15'N, 130°30'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994; Marusik *et al*., 1992). — ***Amur Area***: Zeya* (=Zeisk) [53°44'N, 127°16'E], Bolshaya Pal'poga R.* (Danilov, 1997b), Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Okha [53°21'N, 143°01'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a).

Doubtful records **RUSSIA**: ***Kamchatka Area*** (Schenkel, 1930) {based on a juvenile specimen}. — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (Savelyeva, 1990) {questionned by the latter author; Op.cit.: 173}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: pine forests (Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995); ***Perm Area***: pine and taiga forests (Charitonov, 1926; Pakhorukov *et al*., 1995); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: clearings in pine forests (Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998); ***Tyumen Area*** (Yuganskii Res.): pine forests (in crowns) (Esyunin, 1996); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***.: crowns of *Abies* trees (Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981: sub *D. hastatus*; Izmailova, 1989a: sub *D. hastatus*), mixed taiga (in tree crowns) (Eskov, 1988); ***Tuva***: taiga forests, including mixed taiga (in tree crowns) (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: crowns of pine forests (Danilov, 1989); ***Yakutia***: *Larix*-

dominated taiga (Koponen & Marusik, 1992); ***Magadan Area***: open larch forests on peat-bog slopes of southern exposure (YM, pers. data); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: coniferous forests (Savelyeva, 1970); ***Kustanai Area***: pine forest (Fedoryak, 1970).

Biological information. Nielsen (1931); Canard (1984a,b).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Comments. In the date of description of this species we follow the revised data of Blick & Kronestedt (2000).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993a,b); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954: *e.p.* sub *D. hastatus*); Bonnet (1956); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Dendryphantes tuvinensis **Logunov, 1991** (Fig. 11: 1; Map 13)

Dendryphantes tuvinensis Logunov, 1991: 57–59, figs. 4,1–6 (D♂♀).

Dendryphantes tuvinensis: Logunov, 1992a: 52–53; 1992d: 15; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 29; Logunov & Rakov, 1998: 120; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Danilov, 1999: 273; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 96, 216, map 168; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 281.

Dendryphantes sp.: Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 72, 78.

Dendryphnates chuldensis (*e.p.*, ♀): Prószyński, 1982: 278–280, figs. 21, 22.

Distribution. Kazakhstan-Mongolian subboreal range; NE Kazakhstan, east to Transbaikalia (Dahuria) and E. Mongolia.

Records. [3, 6, 8, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Kyzyl-Tau Mt. Range* [50°25'N, 76°10'E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1998). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Kenderlyk R. basin [47°16'N, 85°24'E], Zaisan [47°28'N, 84°53'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Eskov & Marsusik, 1995: sub *Dendryphantes* sp.). — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Kyzyl [51°46'N, 94°27'E], Ulatai R. valley [50°45'N, 92°15'E], Khol'-Oozhu [50°45'N, 94°29'E], Ak-Erik [50°32'N, 94°37'E], Tes-Khem R. valley [50°20'N, 95°03'E], Onchalaan Rocks [50°16'N, 94°54'E], Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E] (Logunov, 1991, 1992), Samagaltai [50°44'N, 95°19'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Sotnikovo [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Ivolginsk [51°43'N, 107°15'E], Deben [50°45'N, 106°18'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Chita Area***: Kyra [49°33'N, 111°56'E], Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Nizhnii Tsasuchei [50°30'N, 115°06'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Somon Bayankhangai [47°20'N, 105°24'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Bulgan Aimak***: Somon Bauanuur* [47°50'N, 104°24'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub ♀ of *D. chuldensis*). — ***Middle Gobi Aimak***: Choot-bulag* [45°40'N, 105°10'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub ♀ of *D. chuldensis*). — ***East Aimak***: Choyr [46°25'N, 108°24'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***East Kazakhstan Area***: dry stony steppes with *Caragana*, *Artemisia* and *Salsoleae* (Eskov & Marusik, 1995: sub *Dendryphantes* sp.); ***Tuva***: desert nanophanerophyte steppes (=tar steppe) (with *Nanophyton erinaceus*), dry shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes and desert sandy shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes (Logunov, 1991, 1992; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Mongolia***: sweeping bushes of *Amygdalius pedunculata* (Marusik & Logunov, 1999), also steppes with *Caragana* and semideserts with *Haloxylon* (Prószyński, 1982: sub ♀ of *D. chuldensis*).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: mature males occur in May only, while adult females occur from mid-May to mid-June (Logunov, 1992a).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1991).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Platnick (1993, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Gen. *Euophrys* C. L. Koch, 1834

Euophrys C. L. Koch, 1834: 72.

Type species: *Aranea frontalis* Walckenaer, 1802.

Holarctic, but also Afrotropical and Oriental; ca. 29 valid species, 10 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. This is chiefly Holarctic genus, with a clear chorological center liying in Mediterranean and S-Europe (not less than 13 species, 8 endemics). Occurence of Oriental and Afrotropical species is also reporteded (primarily from the areas neghbouring the Palaearctic). However, all *Euophrys* species reported/described so far from the Oriental Region need a revision regarding their taxonomic status. For instance, the three species described recently from the Pacific islands (Berry *et al*., 1996) were wrongly placed in *Euophrys* (*s.str*.) and belong to two different genera unrelated to *Euophrys* (DL, pers. data).

Revisions. Ikeda (1996); Logunov (1997b).

Euophrys flavoatra (Grube, 1861) (Map 14)

Attus flavo-ater Grube, 1861: 27 (D♂).

Attus flavo-ater: Grube, 1862: 179.

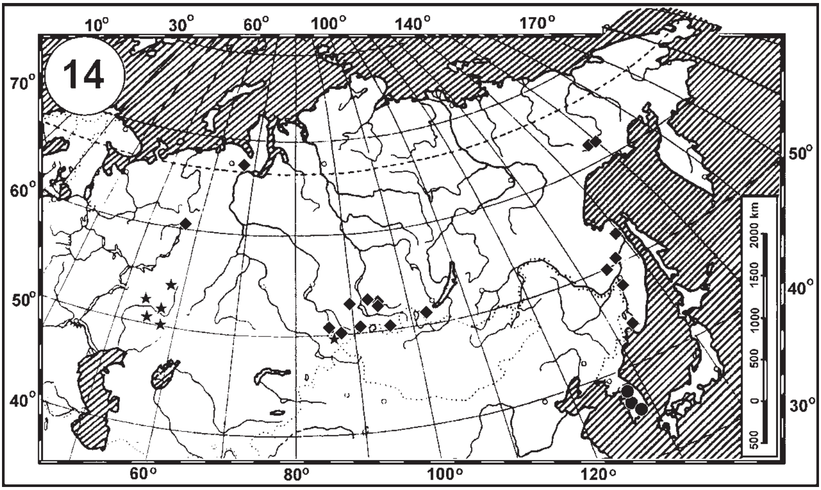
Euophrys flavoatra: Prószyński, 1971a: 211–213, figs. 13–15; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; Logunov, 1992d: 7; Danilov, 1997b: 115; Bukhkalo, 1997: 8, 16; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141.

Euophrys flavoater: Logunov, 1992a: 53; 1996a: 73; 1997a: 199; Logunov *et al*., 1993: 108–111, figs. 5–9; Marusik *et al*., 1996: 37; 2000: 96, 216, map 167; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 181; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 210; Danilov, 1999: 273; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 73; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 281.

Euophrys flawoater (lapsus): Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65.

Euophrys flaviatra (lapsus): Bukhkalo, 1996: 23.

Euophrys frontalis (misidentified): Tanasevitch, 1985: 60; Prószyński, 1990: 126.



MAP 14. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *EUOPHRYS FLAVOATRA* (◆), *E. URALENSIS* (★), *EVARCHA FASCIATA* (●) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Distribution. Siberian temperate range (Siberian subendemic); the Polar Urals, east to Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.), south to the mountains of S. Siberia and Maritime Terr.

Records. [6, 9, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Visherskii Res. (Krasnovishersk) [61°10'N, 58°45'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Tyumen Area***: Sob' R. [66° 55'N, 65°40'E] (Tanasevitch, 1985: sub *E. frontalis*; Logunov *et al.*, 1993; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: both sub *E. flavoater*). — ***Altai Terr.***: Lake Kucherlinskoe [49°52'N, 86°25'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *E. flavoater*), Kuragan Pass [49° 50'N, 86°17'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1996). — ***Khakassia***: Kommunar [54°20'N, 89° 18'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *E. flavoater*). — ***Tuva***: Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93° 28'E], Seserligh [51°54'N, 94°11'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al.*, 1993; both sub *E. flavoater*), Oiskii Mt. Range [52°51'N, 93°15'E], Khol'-Oozhu [50° 47'N, 94°19'E], the middle reaches of Kargy R. [50°31'N, 97°03'E], the upper reaches of Naryn R. [50°13'N, 96°15'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1998; Marusik *et al.*, 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Arshan* [51°54'N, 102°27'E] (Danilov, 1997b). — ***Magadan Area***: Kontaktovyi Stream [61°52'N, 147°30'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *E. flavoater*; Bukhkalo, 1996: sub *E. flaviatra*), Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1992). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Nikolaevsk-na-Amure [53°06'N, 140° 26'E] (Grube, 1861, 1862: both sub *Attus flavo-ater*; Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *E.*

flavoater), Komsomol'sk-na-Amure* [50°19'N, 136°35'E], Badzhal Mts (Mogdy R.) [50°10'N, 135°30'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Pravaya Izvilinka R. [43°55'N, 134°23'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000).

Habitat. ***Altai Terr***.: moss and litter (Marusik *et al*., 1996); ***Tuva*** and ***Khakassia***: mountain moss-lichen-stony and moss-tussock-shrubby wet tundras, taiga forests, including mixed taiga (Logunov, 1997a: sub *E. flavoater*; Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *E. flavoater*, 1998); ***Buryatia***: mixed forests (Danilov, 1997b); ***Magadan Area***: Siberian dwarf-pine (*Pinus pumila*) elfin woods (Bukhkalo, 1996: sub *E. flaviatra*).

Taxonomy. Logunov *et al*. (1993).

Checklists. Marusik *et al*. (1992); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995: sub *Euophrys flawoater*); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *Attus f.*); Bonnet (1955: sub *Attus flavater*); Prószyński (1990: sub *Euophrys frontalis*); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Platnick (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

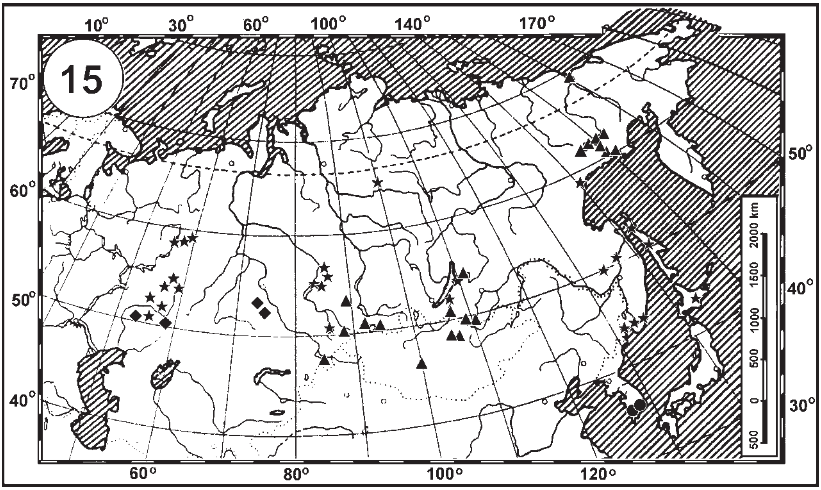
***Euophrys frontalis* (Walckenaer, 1802)** (Map 15)

Aranea frontalis Walckenaer, 1802: 246 (D♀).

Euophrys frontalis: Wesołowska, 1981b: 49, figs. 9–10; Dunin, 1984a: 130, figs. 6, 7; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Eskov, 1986: 184; 1988: 143; Danilov, 1989: 167; 1999: 273; Prószyński, 1990: 126; Logunov, 1992d: 7; 1996a: 72; 1997a: 198; Logunov *et al*., 1993: 111–113, figs. 5, 10, 11; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 29; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 181; Ikeda, 1996: 31–33, figs. 13–15; Matsuda, 1997: 39; Efimik, 1997: 136; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 210; 1998: 32; Rakov, 1999: 307; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 73; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 281.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000) and Great Britain (Prószyński, 1976), east to Sakhalin and Japan, north to Evenkiya, south to Iran (DL & YM, pers. data) and NW China (Xinjiang).

Records. [1, 2, 6, 11, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E], Sarashi* [56°45'N, 55°40'E], Preduralie Res. (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Okhansk* [57°43'N, 55°23'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Bashkiria***: Salavat* [53°22'N, 55°55'E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57° 02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Shybyndy ravine* (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54°35'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Novosibirsk [ca. 54°58'N, 83°02'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993), Mirnyi [54°56'N, 82° 74'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85° 36'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: the upper Cisangaria* (no exact localities) (Izmailova, 1975), Kochechum R. (ca. 40 km upstream of the mouth) [ca. 64°31'N, 100°15'E]



MAP 15. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *EUOPHRYS FRONTALIS* (★), *E. PROSZYNSKII* (▲), *EVARCHA COREANA* (●), *HELIOPHANUS KOKTAS* (◆) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

(Eskov, 1986, 1988). — ***Buryatia***: Selenginsk [52°01'N, 106° 51'E] (Danilov, 1989; Logunov *et al*., 1993), Svyatoi Nos Peninsula (Glinka) [53° 35'N, 108°50'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Ulya R. (Ulya) [58°51'N, 141°50'E], Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Komsomol'sk-na-Amure [50°19'N, 136°35'E], Badzhal Mts (Mogdy R.) [50°10'N, 135°30'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Logunov *et al*., 1993). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Tikhookeanskii* [42°59'N, 132°25'E], Artem* [43°17'N, 132°06'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Lazo Res. [43° 16.28'N, 134°03'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°38'48"N, 132°20'40"E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Novo-Alexandrovsk [47°02'N, 142°18'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993), Okha [53°21'N, 143°01'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Taiki-cho* [ca. 42°29'N, 143°18'E], Toyokoro-cho* [42° 49'N, 143°32'E] (Matsuda, 1997), Lake Nagabushi* (Ikeda, 1996).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Tyumen Area***: Sob' R. [66°55'N, 65°40'E] (Tanasevitch, 1985) {*E. flavoatra*; Logunov *et al*., 1993}. — ***Irkutsk Area***: Oek* [52°35'N, 104°27'E], Bol'shoi Lug* [52°02'N, 104°02'E] (Izmailova, 1975, 1989a) {*Phintella popovi*; Danilov, 1997b}. — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovka R. [43° 11'N, 131°23'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E], "Teishgla"* (Prószyński, 1979), Tikhookeanskii* [42°59'N, 132°25'E], Artem* [43°17'N, 132° 06'E] (Dunin, 1984a) {*E. kataokai*; Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys* sp.; DL & YM, pers. data}. — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°

18'E], Kontaktovyi Stream [61°52'N, 147°30'E], Vakkhanka R. [61°16'N, 149° 13'E], the upper reaches of Ola R. [60°40'N, 151°25'E] (Marusik, 1988a,b; Bukhkalo, 1996) {*E. proszynskii*; Logunov *et al.*, 1993}.

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: "Regio Ussurica" (Kulczyński, 1895a) {based on juvenile specimens}. — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1979: sub *Evophrys f.*, 1990) {*E. proszynskii* or *E. flavoatra*; DL, pers. data}. — **KOREA**: ***North***: Songmunri*, Thesong* (Wesołowska, 1981b). —***South***: Ch'ungch'ongbuk-do*, Kyonggido*, Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Kümhwa* [38°17'N, 127°28'E] (Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1991, 1994) {*E. kataokai*; DL, pers. data}. —**CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Jimsar* [43°59'N, 89°04'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989: sub *E. forntolis*; Song *et al.*, 1999) {all records from single ♀♀; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: rock outcrops, birch and birch-pine forests, floodplain and upland meadows, mountain shrubby and forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Perm Area***: rock outcrops, oak, larch and pine forests (Pakhorukov *et al.*, 1995; Esyunin *et al.*, 1993); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: birch forests (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992); ***Kemerovo Area***: *Populus tremulus* forests (Rakov, 1999); ***Tomsk Area***: mixed forests (Rakov, 1999); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***. (Evenkiya): larch taiga (Eskov, 1988); ***Buryatia***: birch forests (Danilov, 1989); ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: in litter of mixed (*Pinus sibirica* — broad-leaved) and deciduous forests (Logunov *et al.*, 1993; Logunov, 1997a).

Biological information. Nielsen (1931); Canard (1984a,b).

Taxonomy. Logunov *et al.* (1993); Logunov (1997b); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al.* (1993a); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Matsuda (1997); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954: sub *E. macuata*); Bonnet (1956); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

Euophrys kataokai Ikeda, 1996 (Map 11)

Euophrys kataokai Ikeda, 1996: 33–37, figs. 16–29 (D♂♀).
Euophrys kataokai: Matsuda, 1997: 39; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 73; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 281.
Euophrys frontalis (misidentified): Prószyński, 1979: 306, figs. 69–74; Dunin, 1984a: 130, figs 6–7; Chikuni, 1989: 149, 276, fig. 14; Seo, 1990: 145, figs. 14–15.
Euophrys sp.: Logunov *et al.*, 1993: 118–119; Logunov, 1997a: 197.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; S. regions of the Russian Far East, Korea and Japan.

Records. [14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Amur R. at 409 km of Khabarovsk [48°17'N, 130°53'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1993). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovka R. [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E], "Teishgla"* (Prószyński, 1979: sub *E. frontalis*), Tikhookeanskii* [42°59'N, 132° 25'E],

Artem* [43°17'N, 132°06'E] (Dunin, 1984a: sub *E. frontalis*), Sikhote-Alin' Res. (Ternei) [43°03'N, 132°36'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Kaesong [37°58'N, 126°34'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Ch'ungch'ongbuk-do*, Kyonggi-do*, Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Kümhwa* [38°17'N, 127°28'E] (Seo, 1990: sub *E. frontalis*). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Taiki-cho* [ca. 42°29'N, 143°18'E], Rishiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 45°13'N, 141°12'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Kurile Islands***: Shikotan [43°45.80'N, 146° 47.19'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000) {*Euophrys* sp., juvenile specimens}.

Taxonomy. Chikuni (1989: sub *E. frontalis*); Logunov *et al*. (1993: sub *Euophrys* sp.); Ikeda (1996).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977: sub *E. frontalis*); Matsuda (1997); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

Euophrys proszynskii **Logunov, Cutler & Marusik, 1993** (Fig. 7: 1; Map 15)

Euophrys proszynskii Logunov *et al*., 1993: 113–117, figs. 5, 12, 13 (D♂♀).
Euophrys proszynskii: Logunov, 1992d: 7, 16; 1997a: 197–199; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 29; Bukhkalo, 1995: 28; 1997: 16; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 210; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Marusik *et al*., 1996: 37; 2000: 96, 216, map 167; Danilov, 1997a: 58; 1999: 273; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 73; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 281.
Euophrys frontalis (misidentified): Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1988b: 12; Bukhkalo, 1996: 34, 42, 50.
Euophrys cf. *frontalis*: Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; Marusik, 1994: 219; Bukhkalo, 1994: 235; 1995: 28, 35; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 73, 78.
Euophrys sp.: Logunov, 1992a: 53.

Distribution. Siberian hypoarcto-boreal range (Siberian endemic); E. Kazakhstan Area and the Altai, east to Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R. and Magadan), north to N. Yakutia (the mouth of Kolyma R.), south to C. Mongolia.

Records. [3, 6, 9, 11, 12] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Dzheminei R. [47°26'N, 84°52'E] (Eskov & Marusik, 1995: sub *E.* cf. *frontalis*). — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996). — ***Khakassia***: Lake Itkul' [54°28'N, 90°05'E], Kommunar [54°20'N, 89°18'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993). — ***Tuva***: Khol'-Oozhu [50°48'N, 94°18'E], Barlyk R. valley [50°25'N, 90°55'E] (Logunov, 1992a: sub *Euophrys* sp.; Logunov *et al*., 1993), Uyuk R. mouth [52°04'N, 94°22'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1997a), Okino-Klyuchi [50°37'N, 107°19'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993). — ***Chita Area***: Kyra [49°33'N, 111°56'E], Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993). — ***Yakutia***: Kolyma R. mouth [68°50'–69°15'N, 163°00'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E], Kontaktovyi Stream [61°52'N, 147°30'E], Vakkhanka R. [61°16'N, 149°13'E], the upper reaches of Ola

R. [60°40'N, 151°25'E] (Marusik, 1988a,b: sub *E. frontalis*; Marusik, 1994: sub *E.* cf. *frontalis*; Bukhkalo, 1994: sub *E.* cf. *frontalis*; 1995: sub *E.* cf. *frontalis*, 1996, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1993; Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Magadan vicinities [ca. 59°43'N, 151°00'E], Gadlya [59°24'N, 151°18'E], Ust'-Omtchug [62°05'N, 149°23'E], Vetrennyi [61°40'N, 149°30'E], Ust'-Srednekan [62°15'N, 152°11'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992: sub *E.* cf. *frontalis*), Kontaktovyi Stream [61°52'N, 147°30'E] (YM, pers. data). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Baga-Mukhar [48°22'N, 106°18'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Ikh-Bogd Mt. Range [44°43'N, 100°52'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). —***Khentiy Aimak***: Khentei Mt. Range (Sutzunte Stand) [ca. 48°25'N, 107°10'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***East Kazakhstan Area***: mountain larch forests (Eskov & Marusik, 1995: sub *E.* cf. *frontalis*); ***Khakassia***: mountain stony tundras (Logunov *et al*., 1993); ***Tuva***: mountain moss-lichen-stony tundras, sloping shrub-stony steppes, screes (Logunov *et al*., 1993, 1997, 1998); ***Buryatia***: pine forests (Danilov, 1997a); ***Mongolia***: birch stands and mountain semideserts, under and among stones (Marusik & Logunov, 1999); ***Yakutia***: dry meadows (YM, pers. data); ***Magadan Area***: dry meadows, relic steppes, in screes and stony plots in mountain stony tundra (Logunov *et al*., 1993), aspen stands, stony placers (YM, pers. data), Siberian dwarf-pine (*Pinus pumila*) elfin and aspen woods (Bukhkalo, 1994, 1995; both sub *E.* cf. *frontalis*, 1996: sub *E. frontalis*).

Biological information. ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): females make elongate nests; distinct egg sacs were not found, as in all examined nests eggs (from 7 to 13, average 9) were located in the blind parts of nests without any special cover; first females were collected in May, first eggs were found in the last decade of June (YM, pers. data). In N. Cisokhotia, adult females were collected from the mid-April, although night temperatures were around –15°C (YM, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Logunov *et al*. (1993).

Checklists. Marusik *et al*. (1992); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Euophrys uralensis Logunov, Cutler & Marusik 1993 (Map 14)

Euophrys uralensis Logunov, Cutler & Marusik, 1993: 117–118, figs. 6, 7, 15 (D♂♀).

Euophrys uralensis: Logunov, 1992d: 7; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 182; 1997: 48; Efimik, 1996: 1141; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 211; 1998: 32; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 281.

Distribution. Central Asian(?) subboreal range; the SE Caucasus and the S. Urals, east to the Altai, south to Turkmenistan (Logunov, 1997b).

Records. [1, 6] — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59'N, 56°29'E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar

[51°30'N, 57°30'E], Shybyndy ravine* (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54°35'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Altai Terr.***: Kosh-Agach [49°59'N, 88°42'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. **Bashkiria**: mountain stony steppes (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: zonal forb and forb-feathergrass steppes (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992: sub *Euophrys* sp.-1).

Taxonomy. Logunov *et al*. (1993); Logunov (1997b).

Comments. *E. uralensis* may turn out to be a junior synonym of *E. herbigrada* (Simon, 1871) (*vide* Logunov, 1997b).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Platnick (1997, 2000).

Gen. *Evarcha* Simon, 1902

Evarcha Simon, 1902: 397.

Type species: *Araneus falcatus* Clerck, 1758.

Holarctic, Afrotropical and Oriental; ca. 53 described species, 9 in Northern Asia.

Comments. The composition and relationships of *Evarcha* (*s.lat.*) are yet uncertain, as a number of unrelated taxa seemed to be lumped together into this genus (*e.g.*, it is essential to prove congenerity of the Oriental and Afrotropical species with temperate ones). To the moment, the bulk of *Evarcha* species (ca. 20 of 53 included) has been described from the Oriental Region.

Evarcha albaria **(L. Koch, 1878)** (Map 16)

Hasarius albarius L. Koch, 1878: 780 (D♂).

Ergane albifrons Kulczyński, 1895a: 90–96, figs. 25–27. Synonymized with *Evarcha albaria* by Prószyński (1973a).

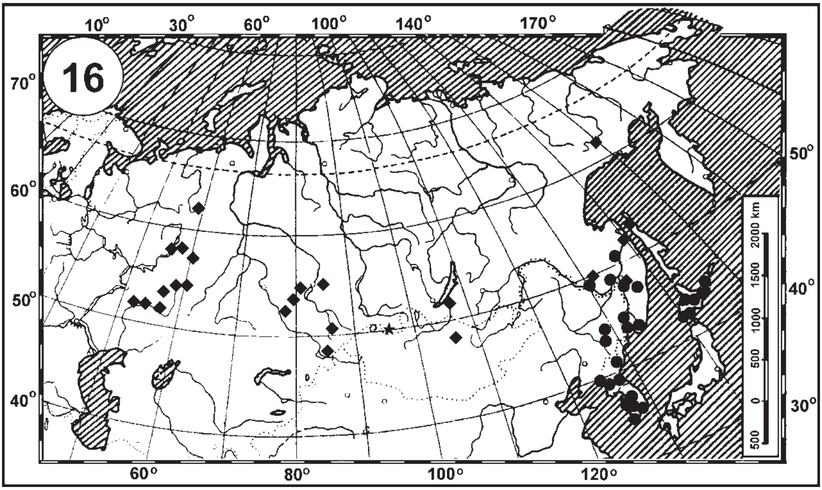
Evarcha albaria: Namkung *et. al*., 1972: 95; Prószyński, 1973a: 104–107, figs. 23–24; 1979: 307, figs. 84–86; 1990: 134; Xia *et al*., 1980: 30; Wesołowska, 1981b: 70–71; Dunin, 1984a: 131–132, figs. 8–10; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Paik & Kim, 1985: 72; Chikuni, 1989: 153, 280, fig. 29; Kim *et al*., 1990: 130; Seo, 1990: 145, figs. 18–20; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 115; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; Kim, 1994: 144; 1995a: 78; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 211; Matsuda, 1997: 39–40; Song *et al*., 1999: 510, figs 292P–Q, 294B–C; Kurenshchikov, 1999: 14; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 73–74; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 281.

Evarcha alboria (lapsus): Yin & Wang, 1979: 4, fig. 6.

Hyllus lamperti Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 356. Synonymized with *Evarcha albaria* by Prószyński (1973a).

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; southern regions of the Russian Far East, Japan and Korea, south to C. and S. China [to Sichuan (Schenkel, 1936: sub *Aelurillus festivus*, ♀; see Logunov, 1993c)].

Records. [13, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Komsomol'sk-na-



MAP 16. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *EVARCHA ALBARIA* (●), *E. LAETABUNDA* (◆), *TALAVERA* SP. 2 (★) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Amure* [50°19’N, 136°35’E], Voronezhskie Sopki (Hills)* [48°14’N, 135°05’E], Priamurskii [48°31’N, 134°55’E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1999), Boitsovo [46°59’N, 134°20’E], Obluchie [49°01’N, 131°02’E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovaya Pad’ Res. [43°11’N, 131°23’E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39’N, 132°33’E], Anisimovka (=Kangauz) [43°10’N, 132°46’E], Lake Khanka [44°52’N, 132°07’E] (Prószyński, 1979), Domashlino* [43°57’N, 132°24’E], Tikhookeanskii* [42°59’N, 132°25’E], Blagodatnyi* [45°18’N, 135°24’E], Vladivostok* [43°05’N, 131°32’E], Barabash-Levada* [44°45.5’N, 131°27’E], Turii Rog* [45°78’N, 131°35’E] (Dunin, 1984a); Popova Is. [42°58’N, 131°44’E], Gornotayezhnoe [43°42’N, 131°71’E], Lazo Res. [43°16’N, 134°08’E], Andreevka [42°35’N, 131°13’E], Nakhodka [42°32’N, 132°32’E], Ekaterinovka [42°55’N, 133°03’E], Krounovka [ca. 43°45’N, 131°39’E], Sinii Mt. Range [ca. 44°30’N, 133°17’E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir (Yuzhno-Kuril’sk) [44°03’N, 145°52’E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1993a). — ***Uncertain localities***: “Regio Ussurica” (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Ergane albifrons*). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Jilin* [43°51’N, 126°35’E], Shulan Co. (Shulan)* [44°24’N, 126°57’E] (Xia *et al.*, 1980). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Maram* (=Maram-dong) [39°10’N, 125°49’E], Pyongyang* [39° 02’N, 125°44’E], Sokam-Čosudži*, Junha-ri*, Myohyang-san Mts* [40°01’N, 128°23’E], Tephun*, Hjangsan-čhon R.*, Munsu-tong Valley*, Hapiro Valley*, Wonsan* [39°09’N, 127°26’E]*,

Sičung-ho*, Masin-rjong pass*, Oro-up* [40°02'N, 127°27'E], Hyngpong-ri*, Mačon*, Jonpong-ri*, Onpho-ri*, Kyongsong* [41°34'N, 129°36'E], Tomak-tong* [37°59'N, 126°45'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b), Sunkhuri, Kumgang Mts. [ca. 38° 40'N, 128°04'E], Lake Samji [38°10'N, 125°43'E], Lake Changyon, Sang-onpro-ri, Mich'on-gol [37°54'N, 126°39'E], Ch'osan-up [40°51'N, 125°50'E], Ch'ongjin [41°48'N, 129°47'E], Kyongsang, Kaesong [37°58'N, 126°34'E], Kyowon-ri, Su-jang-san Falls, Kaesan, Pyongack Mts, Wonsan [39°09'N, 127°26'E], Tesonsan Park (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127°43'E] (Namkung *et al*., 1972), Chin-do Is.* (Chindo) [34°28'N, 126°16'E], Geoje-do Is.* (Kabe), Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Kamak Mt.* (Kyonggi-do), Uljin-gun* (Bulyoung Temple), Wonju* [37°21'N, 127°58'E], Heuksan-do Is.*, Seolak Mt.* (Kangwon-do), Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130° 52'E], Sokli Mt.* (Ch'ungch'ongbuk-do) (Paik & Kim, 1985; Kim *et al*., 1990; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994, 1995), Taegu [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], northern part of Kanghwa Is. [ca. 37°49'N, 126°25'E], Suwon [37°16'N, 127°07'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **JAPAN**: no exact locality (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: sub *Hyllus lamperti*; Prószyński, 1973a). —***Hokkaido***: Okushiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 42°11'N, 139°30'E], Yubari-dake* [ca. 43°03'N, 141°59'E], Shintoku-cho* [43°04'N, 142° 51'E], Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Asahikawa-shi* [43°46'N, 142° 22'E], Kamikawa-cho* [43°52'N, 142°46'E], Shibetsu* [44°11'N, 142°23'E], Sapporo* [43°03'N, 141°21'E], Hakodate* [41°47'N, 140°44'E], Kami-Furano-cho* [43°22'N, 142°25'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Chita Area***: Kyust'-Kemda [ca. 56°42'N, 115° 38'E] (Izmailova, 1980; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985; Danilov, 1990) {*Dendryphantes biankii*; Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Danilov, 1997b}.

Doubtful records. **CHINA**: ***Xinijang***: Hetian Co.* [37°06'N, 79°54'E] (Song *et al*., 1999) {*Evarcha* sp.; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass and bushes in deciduous (aspen-birch-oak) forests, also in litter (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1973, 1979); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989); Ikeda & Saito (1997).

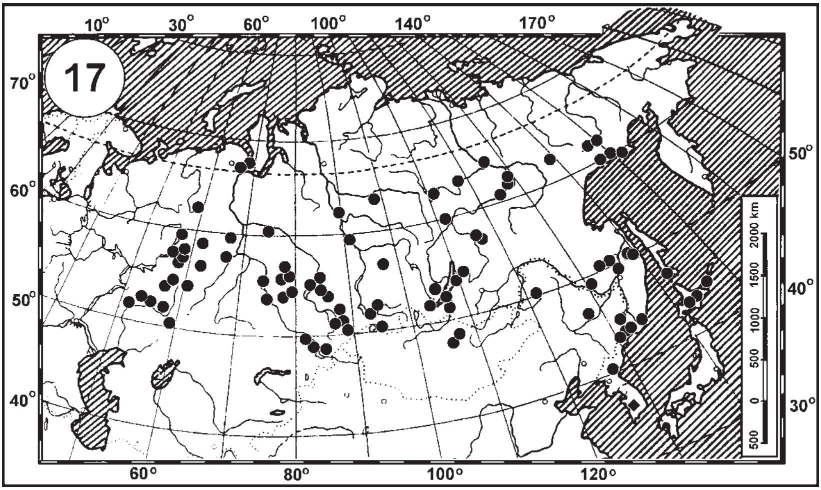
Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977); Nenilin (1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Marusik *et al*. (1993a); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *E. albifrons*); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1956); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999).

Evarcha arcuata **(Clerck, 1758)** (Map 17)

Araneus arcuatus Clerck, 1758: 125 (D♀).

Evarcha arcuata: Spassky & Lavrov, 1928: 12; Ermolajew, 1928: 108; 1934: 144; 1937a: 523; 1937b: 605; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1972: 144; 1990: 174; Holm, 1973: 107; Shlykov, 1975:



MAP 17. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *EVARCHA ARCUATA* (●), *PANCORIUS CRASSIPES* (◆) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

49; 1977: 78; Bakhvalov & Korshunov, 1976: 44; Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977: 111; Prószyński, 1979: 308; 1990: 134; Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981: 116; Šternbergs, 1981: 131; Dunin, 1984a: 132, figs. 11–13; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985: 124; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Eskov, 1988: 143; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1994: 219; Izmailova, 1989a: 154; Danilov, 1989: 167; 1995: 63; 1999: 273; Logunov, 1992a: 53; 1992d: 15; 1996a: 72; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 115–116; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993a: 82; 1993b: 76; 1996: 37; 2000: 96, 216, map 165; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 29–30; Krasnobaev, 1994: 158; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Esyunin, 1996: 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 182; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 211; 1998: 32; Efimik, 1997: 136; Matsuda, 1997: 40; Rakov, 1997: 107, figs. 1–4; 1999: 307; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Romanenko, 1998: 95; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Song *et al*., 1999: 510; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 73; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 281–282.

Ergane arcuata: Kulczyński, 1895a: 90.

Evarcha sp.(B): Chikuni, 1989: 153, 281, fig. 31.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; France (Prószyński, 1976), east to Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.) and Japan (Chikuni, 1989: sub *Evarcha* sp.B), south to N. Iran (DL & YM, pers. data), Afghanistan (Roewer, 1962), Kyrghyzstan (Rakov, 1997), NE China (Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang and Jilin) and N. Korea.

Records. [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Pavlodar* [52°16'N, 76°58'E] (Rakov, 1997, 1999). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Katon-Karagai* [49°11'N, 85°37'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928; Ermolajew,

1937b), Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1979, 1990), Slavyanka [48°46'N, 83°38'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Semipalatinsk Area***: 47 km W of Kalgutty [48°14'N, 79°20'E] (Rakov, 1997). — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Pechoro-Ilychskii Res.* (Ust'-Ilych) [62°31'N, 56°44'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Perm Area***: Cherdyn* [60°24'N, 56°28'E], Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E], Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25'N, 56°25'E], Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Okhansk* [57°43'N, 55°23'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59'N, 56°29'E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Krasnoufimsk* [ca. 56°37'N, 57°46'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Visimskii Res.* (Kirovgrad) [57°26'N, 60°04'E], Pripyshmenskie Bory Res.* (Talitsa) [56°50'N, 63°18'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Orenburg Area***: Buzuluk* [52°47'N, 52°16'E], Orenburg* [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Novokuznetsk* [ca. 53°44'N, 87°08'E] (Ermolajew, 1928, 1934; Charitonov, 1932), Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85°36'E], Alaevo* [56°08'N, 84°52'E] (Romanenko, 1998; Rakov, 1999), Mrassu R. (ca. 6 km downstream of El'beza R. mouth) [52°02'N, 88°35'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Omsk Area***: Omsk* [ca. 54°58'N, 73°24'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Karachi* [55°20'N, 76°56'E] (Ermolajew, 1928), Troitskoe [53°44'N, 77°51'E], Shirokaya Kur'ya [54°34'N, 78°82'E], Lake Chany (E shore) [54°45'N, 77°47'E], Biaza [56°36'N, 78°18'E], Sherstobitovo [54°59'N, 81°08'E], Inder' [54°32'N, 79°58'E], Krasnozerskoe [53°59'N, 79°14'E], Zherebtsovo [55°08'N, 83°16'E] (Rakov, 1999), Karasuk [53°42'N, 78°02'E], Lake Tandovo (SW shore) [55°05'N, 77°57'E], Novosibirsk [ca. 54°58'N, 83°02'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Nikonovo [54°25'N, 83°57'E] (DL, pers. data). — ***Tyumen Area***: Schuchiya R.* (Schuchie) [ca. 67°15'N, 68°40'E] (Bakhvalov & Korshunov, 1976), Tobolsk* [ca. 58°11'N, 68°16'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928; Ermolajew, 1937a), Yuganskii Res.* (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996), Tura plain* (border between Ekaterinburg and Tyumen areas), Mazurovo* [57°52'N, 67°27'E], Yarkovo* [57° 25'N, 67°03'E] (Shlykov, 1975, 1977). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Ermolajew, 1934), Voronovo* [ca. 56°13'N, 85°08'E], Kireevsk* [56°20'N, 84°07'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E], Gorno-Altaisk [51°55'N, 85°55'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1996), mouth of Sarym-Sakty R., Karazhir, Kebezen' [51°53'N, 87°05'E], Nizhnyaya Neninka [52°42'N, 86°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Antsyferovo [58°52'N, 91°51'E] (Holm, 1973), "Bunbuiskoe"* (Prószyński, 1979), Sosnovka* [56°17'N, 97°21'E] (Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981), Bakhta* [62°27'N, 88°59'E], Taimura

R. [63°45'N, 98°05'E] (Eskov, 1988). — ***Tuva***: Uyuk R. mouth [52°04'N, 94° 22'E], Shagonar [51°20'N, 92°50'E], Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Kaa-Khem (R.) [51°43'N, 94°42'E], SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Ergane a*.), Kurtun R. (Kurtun) [ca. 52°18'N, 105°24'E] (Prószyński, 1979), no exact locality (Izmailova, 1989a), Vitimskii Res.* (Amalyk cordon) [57°33'N, 116°35'E] (Krasnobaev, 1994). — ***Buryatia***: Selenginsk [52°01'N, 106°51'E], Boyarsk [51°51'N, 106°04'E]* (Danilov, 1989), Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Verkhnyaya Beryozovka [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Tarakanovka [52°02'N, 106°52'E], Lake Shchuchye [51°25'N, 106° 32'E], Barguzinskii Res. (Severnyi cordon) [54°30'N, 109°30'E] (Šternbergs, 1981; Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110° 48'E], (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Dogopchan* [56°22'N, 115°43'E] (Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985). — ***Yakutia***: Chona R. [62°30'N, 110°30'E], Oy-Bestyas [61°33'N, 129°15'E], Yakutsk [62°05'N, 129°18'E], Pokrovsk [61°30'N, 129° 10'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Oktemtsy [61°40'N, 129°30'E], Lyampeska (=Lepiske) R. [64°40'N, 125°30'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Markha R. [60°35'N, 123° 15'E], Suntar [62°10'N, 117°22'E], Kempendyai R. [62°05'N, 118°50'E], Barobos [60°10'N, 119°29'E], Olekminsk [60°20'N, 120°25'E], Letnik Abyi [61°15'N, 130°30'E], Bestyakh [61°18'N, 128°50'E], Tomporuk R. [63°50'N, 137°30'E], Vitim [59°27'N, 112°30'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994), Talon Town [59° 50'N, 148°18'E], Koni Peninsula [58°55'N, 152°00'E], Shirokii [63°52'N, 148° 00'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992), Lankovaya R. [59°45'N, 152°E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Amur Area***: no exact locality (Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977), Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Vysokogornyi [50°03'N, 139°07'E], Akur R. [49°13'N, 140° 12'E], Vanino [49°03'N, 140°08'E], Korfovskii [48°12'N, 135°05'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Rybachii Is. [48°19'N, 135°05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Komsomol'sk-na-Amure [50°19'N, 136°35'E], Nikolaevsk-na-Amure [53°06'N, 140°26'E], Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995), Bureinskii Res. [ca. 51°38'N, 133°18'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), "Regio Ussurica" (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Ergane a.*). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E], Lake Khanka [44°52'N, 132°07'E], Anisimovka (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Vladivostok [43° 05'N, 131°32'E], Dushkino* [42°55'N, 132°43'E], Artem* [43°17'N, 132°06'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Dmitrievka [44°15'N, 132°26'E], Vityaz' Bay [42°19'N, 131° 07'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Barabash-Levada Cape [44°46'N, 131° 27'E], Sikhote-Alin' Res. [44°55'45N, 136°32'36E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000;

Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***Sakhalin***: Kuznetsovo [47°01'N, 141° 05'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Aniva [46°25'N, 142°19'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N, 145°52'E] (Marusik et al., 1993a). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Baga-Mukhar [48°22'N, 106°18'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). —***Khentiy Aimak***: W. Khentei Mt. Range (Sutzunte Stand) [ca. 48°25'N, 107°10'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: Tulihe* [50°24'N, 121°42'E] (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Jilin***: Liuhe Co.* [42° 12'N, 125°42'E], Hani* (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Heilongjiang***: Tonghe* [45°58'N, 128° 45'E] (X. Peng, pers. data). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Sinmusok (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Taiki-cho* [ca. 42°29'N, 143°18'E], Toyokoro-cho* [42°49'N, 143°32'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Misidentifications. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82° 58'E], Yumin* [46°01'N, 82°39'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989: figs. 286, 1–2) {*E. michailovi*; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Komi***: spruce forests (Pakhorukov, 1980a); ***Bashkiria***: floodplain and upland meadows, and mountain shrubby and forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Polyanin, 1987; Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik, 1995a, 1997; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995); ***Perm Area***: pine, broad-leaved and taiga forests (Charitonov, 1931; Charitonov & Berezneva, 1970); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: zonal forb and forb-feathergrass steppes, bogs, meadows and birch forests (Pakhorukov & Polyanin, 1987; Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992); ***Ekaterinburg Area***: pine forests (Charitonov, 1923); ***Tyumen Area***: raised bogs (Esyunin, 1996), floodplain and upland meadows (Shlykov, 1975, 1977); ***Tomsk Area***: meadows (Rakov, 1999); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: *Abies-Larix-Pinus* forests (in crowns) (Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981), *Sphagnum* bogs (Eskov, 1988); ***Buryatia***: glades of larch and mixed forests (Danilov, 1989, 1995); ***Kemerovo Area***: pine and mixed forests, swamps (Romanenko, 1998); ***Tuva***: urema (=floodplain forests of *Populus laurifolia-Betula microphylla-Salix* sp.), mesophytic meadows and sloping meadow-shrubby steppes (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Mongolia***: birch forests with few pines (Marusik & Logunov, 1999); ***Yakutia***: river-side steppes and meadows, pastures, *Salix viminalis* bushes (Koponen & Marusik, 1992); ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): herbaceous and shrubby vegetation within the forest belt (450–600 m a.s.l) (YM, pers. data); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: coniferous and valley broad-leaved forests (Savelyeva, 1970); ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: sweeping grass in clearings of deciduous (aspen-birch-oak) forests, also in moister places (among sparse ferns in alder grove with scattered larches) (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Biological information. Predatory behaviour (Dobroruka, 1997).

Taxonomy. Chikuni (1989); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993a,b); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Matsuda (1997); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1956); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Evarcha coreana **Seo, 1988** (Map 15)

Evarcha coreana Seo, 1988: 91–93, figs. 1–5 (D♂).
Evarcha coreana: Seo, 1990: 146, figs. 21–24; Kim, 1994: 144.

Distribution. Far Eastern subtropical range; S. Korea and China (Hunan and Zhejiang) (Peng *et al*., 1993a).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Gwangleung* (Seo, 1988, 1990; Kim, 1994).

Taxonomy. Seo (1988); Song *et al*. (1999).

Checklists. Kim (1991, 1994).

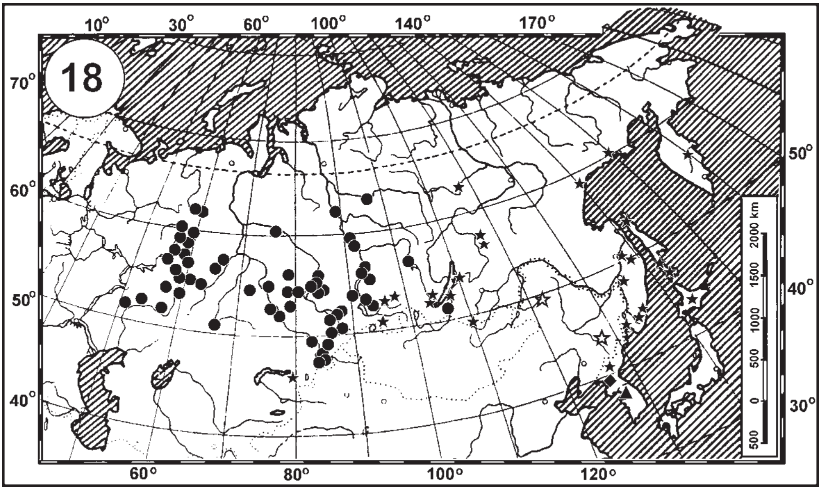
Catalogues. Platnick (1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Evarcha falcata **(Clerck, 1758)** (Map 18)

Araneus falcatus Clerck, 1758: 125 (D♀).
Hasarius falcatus: Bergroth, 1881: 10.
Attus falcatus: L. Koch, 1879b: 107; Odenvall, 1901: 256.
Ergane (*Hasarius*) *falcata*: Simon, 1891: 108.
Evarcha falcata: Spassky & Lavrov, 1928: 12; Ermolajew, 1934: 144; 1937a: 523; 1937b: 605; Holm, 1973: 107; Shlykov, 1975: 49; Prószyński, 1983a (*e.p.*): 164, fig. 2; 1990 (*e.p.*): 135; Nenilin, 1985 (*e.p.*): 130; Eskov, 1988: 143; Zhou & Song, 1988: 2–3, figs. 3a–c; Hu & Wu, 1989: 366, figs. 285 (5–6), 287; Esyunin, 1996: 78; 1999: 659; Logunov, 1996a: 72; 1997a: 197; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 182–183; Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996: 112; Marusik *et al*., 1996: 37; 2000: 96–97, 216, map 164b; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997 (*e.p.*; records for the European part and W. Siberia): 211; Efimik, 1997: 136; Efimik *et al*., 1997: 90; Rakov, 1997: 107–108, figs. 6–9; 1999: 307–308; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Marusik & Logunov, 1998: 96–99, figs. 4, 5, 12, 13, 15–17; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Polyanin, 1998a: 158; 1998b: 189; Tyulenev, 1998: 319; Azarkina, 1999: 75; Song *et al*., 1999: 510; Utkin, 1999: 38; Danilov, 1999: 273; Mazura, 2000: 12; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 282.
Evarcha blancardi: Ashikbaev, 1973: 515–516.
Evarcha flammata: Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 144; 1990: 173; Ashikbaev, 1976: 20; 1981: 20; Shlykov, 1978: 43; Dmitrienko, 1987: 19.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian temperate range; France to Fennoscandia (Prószyński, 1976), east to Transbaikalia and NW China (Xinjiang), north to Evenkiya, south to about 41°N in Mediterranean and Afghanistan in C. Asia (Roewer, 1962: sub. *E. flammata*).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***North Kazakhstan Area***: Bolshaya Malyshka [55°06'N, 69°14'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998; Rakov, 1997, 1999). — ***Pavlodar Area***: Pavlodar [52°16'N, 76°58'E] (Rakov, 1997), Mikhailovka [53°50'N, 76°32'E], Shoktal* [51°48'N, 78°59'E] (Rakov, 1997, 1999). — ***Semipalatinsk Area***: Semenovka [51°06'N, 79°01'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kustanai Area***: no exact records (Ashikbaev, 1973: sub *E. blancardi*;



MAP 18. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *EVARCHA FALCATA* (●), *E. PROSZYNSKII* (★), *PSEUDICIUS KOREANUS* (◆), *HELICIUS KIMJOOPILI* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

1976: sub *E. flammata*). — ***Kokchetav Area***: no exact records (Ashikbaev, 1981: sub *E. flammata*), Kokshetau Mt. [50°08'N, 67°35'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Katon-Karagai* [49°11'N, 85°37'E] (Ermolajew, 1937b), Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1979, 1990; all sub *E. flammata*), Urunkhaika R. [48°46'N, 86°01'E], Leninogorsk [ca. 50°21'N, 83° 32'E], Uba R. Valley [50°44'N, 83°34'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Pechoro-Ilychskii Res.* (Ust'-Ilych) [62°31'N, 56°44'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Usy R. (Marusik & Logunov, 1998), no exact localities (Mazura, 2000). — ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59'N, 56°29'E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Cherdyn* [60°24'N, 56°28'E], Visherskii Res.* (Krasnovishersk) [61°10'N, 58°45'E], Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56° 15'E], Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25'N, 56°25'E], Sarashi* [56°45'N, 55°40'E], Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E], Shlyapniki* [57°05'N, 57°00'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Baseghi Mt. Range* (Gornozavodsk) [58°23'N, 58° 20'E] (Esyunin, 1999), Okhansk* [57°43'N, 55°23'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Nurgush Mt. Range* (Iremel' Mt.) [54°50'N, 59°10'E], Satka* [55° 03'N, 58°59'E], Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998;

Polyanin, 1998a,b), Lake Turganskoe, Petropavlovka (Marusik & Logunov, 1998). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ivdel'* [60°41'N, 60°27'E], Visimskii Res.* (Kirovgrad) [57°26'N, 60°04'E] (Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Mt. Denezhkin Kamen* [ca. 60°16'N, 59°18'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Orenburg Area***: Buzuluk* [52°47'N, 52°16'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik *et al*., 1997). — ***Kurgan Area***: Kurgan [ca. 55°27'N, 65°19'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998; Tyulenev, 1998; Utkin, 1999). — ***Tyumen Area***: between Tobolsk and Salekhard (=Obdorsk)* (Bergroth, 1881: sub *Hasarius falcatus*), Tobolsk* [ca. 58°11'N, 68°16'E] (Ermolajew, 1937a), Yuganskii Res. (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996; Marusik & Logunov, 1998), Tura plain* (border between Ekaterinburg and Tyumen areas) (Shlykov, 1975; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Tobol R. floodplain* (Shlykov, 1978: sub *E. flammata*), Mazurovo* [57°52'N, 67°27'E] (Volkov, 1987: sub *E. flammata*), Sos'va* [63°36'N, 61°53'E] (Simon, 1891: sub *Ergane f*.; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Golovino (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Omsk Area***: Omsk* [ca. 54°57'N, 73°24'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928; Rakov, 1999). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Yurga* [55°43'N, 84°55'E], Alaevo* [56°08'N, 84°52'E], Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85°36'E] (Rakov, 1999), Kuzedeevo [53°18'N, 87°10'E], Mrassu R. (Kizas R. mouth) [52°38'N, 88°40'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Lake Chany (E shore) [54°45'N, 77°47'E], Severnoe [56°21'N, 78°22'E], Krasnozerskoe [53°59'N, 79°17'E], Kolyvan' [ca. 55°19'N, 82°45'E], Malinovka [ca. 54°59'N, 84°19'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998), Biaza [56°36'N, 78°18'E], Novosibirsk [ca. 54°58'N, 83°02'E], Sherstobitovo [54°59'N, 81°08'E], Chik [55°09'N, 82°28'E], Zherebtsovo [55°08'N, 83°16'E] (Rakov, 1999), Toguchin [55°15'N, 84°23'E], Chernyi Mys [55°32'N, 80°04'E], Ust'-Aleus [54°08'N, 81°26'E], Lake Tandovo (SW shore) [55°05'N, 77°57'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Kinterep [54°29'N, 83°59'E] (DL, pers. data). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Ermolajew, 1934), Timiryazevskii* [56°29'N, 84°54'E], Voronovo* [ca. 56°13'N, 85°08'E], Kolarovo* [56°21'N, 84°55'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996), Artybash [51° 46'N, 87°27'E], Soldatovo [52°23'N, 84°07'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998), Kumir R. (middle reaches) [50°52'N, 84°17'E] (Azarkina, 1999), Cherga [51°33'N, 85°35'E], Verkh-Biysk [52°03'N, 87°10'E], Kebezen' [51°53'N, 87°05'E], Saidyp [52°32'N, 86°34'E], Suuchaak, Tigiretskii Mt. Range (Ubinskii Pass) [50°53'N, 83°48'E], Bobrovka [53°08'N, 83°48'E], Kalinovka [53°07'N, 83°51'E], Tyagun [53°57'N, 85°40'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Tigirek [51°08'N, 83°04'E] (DL, pers. data). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Krasnoyarsk [ca. 56°00'N, 92°56'E], Antsyferovo [58°52'N, 91°51'E] (L. Koch, 1879b: sub *Attus f*.; Holm, 1973), Bakhta* [62°27'N, 88°59'E], Taimura R. [63°45'N, 98°05'E] (Eskov, 1988; Marusik & Logunov, 1998), Yukseevo [56°50'N, 93°27'E], Aradan [52°36'N, 93°27'E], Tanzybei [53°08'N, 92°53'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998; Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000), Peredvinsk [57°00'N, 93°30'E], Yelogui R. [ca. 62°24'N,

87°00'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khakassia***: Birikchul' [53°19'N, 89°52'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998). — ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107° 27'E] (Odenvall, 1901: sub *Attus falcatus*; Logunov & Marusik, 1998). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Lower Cisangaria (no exact locality) (Dmitrienko, 1987: sub *E. flammata*), Angara R. (Padun) [56°25'N, 101°40'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Koktokay* [47°13'N, 89°39'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: almost all E. Siberian and Far Eastern records of *E. falcata* (Grube, 1862: sub *Attus f*.; Kulczyński, 1885; Sytshevskaya, 1935; Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977; Prószyński, 1979, 1983a (*e.p.*); Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981; Wesołowska, 1981b; Dunin, 1984a; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985; Danilov, 1989, 1990; Logunov, 1992a; Krasnobaev, 1994; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Marusik *et al*., 1992, 1993a,b; Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Danilov, 1995; Mikhailov, 1996, 1997; two latter *e.p.*) {*E. proszynskii*; Marusik & Logunov, 1998}. — **KOREA**: ***North***: Lake Changjin-ho* [=Čangdžin-ho] [ca. 40°28'N, 127°12'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b) {*E. proszynskii*; Marusik & Logunov, 1998}. — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Shikaoi-cho* [43°07'N, 142°59'E] (Matsuda, 1997) {*E. proszynskii*; Marusik & Logunov, 1998}.

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: "Bunbuiskoe"* (Prószyński, 1979), Sosnovka* [56°17'N, 97°21'E] (Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981: sub *E. flammata*) {*E. proszynskii*; DL, pers. data}. — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Ulan-Bataar* [47°57'N, 107°00'E], Zuun-Khara* (Loksa, 1965: sub *E. flammata*). — ***South Gobi Aimak***: Gurvan-Saikhan* [43°40'N, 103°30'E] (Loksa, 1965: sub *E. flammata*). — ***Uburkhangai Aimak***: Baga Bogd Mt. Range* [44°50'N, 101° 30'E] (Loksa, 1965: sub *E. flammata*) {*E. proszynskii*; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Kustanai and Kokchetav Areas***: lucerne and wheat fields (Ashikbaev, 1976, 1980); ***Bashkiria***: rock outcrops and screes, broad-leaved, birch, pine and birch-pine forests, floodplain and upland meadows, mountain-shrubby and forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Perm Area***: *Sphagnum* bogs, birch and fir-spruce (taiga) forests (Esyunin, 1991), oak forests (Esyunin *et al*., 1993), meadows (Pakhorukov *et al*., 1995), and mountain shrubby tundra (bilberry heath) (Esyunin, 1999), zonal forb and feathergrass steppes (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: aspen, birch, pine and birch-pine forests, upland and lowland meadows (Pakhorukov & Polyanin, 1987; Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992; Efimik & Esyunin, 1998); ***Ekaterinburg Area***: pine forests (Charitonov, 1923); ***Tyumen Area***: pine-birch and moist birch forests (Shlykov, 1975), raised, transitional and low-land bogs, pine forests (Esyunin, 1996; Logunov & Marusik, 2000), floodplain birch-willow forests, moist aspen-birch forests and moist meadows (Shlykov, 1978); ***Kemerovo Area***: pine, aspen and mixed forests, swamps (Romanenko, 1998; Rakov, 1999), lime-woods

(Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Tomsk Area***: meadows (Rakov, 1999); ***Altai Terr***.: taiga forests (Marusik *et al*., 1996); ***Novosibirsk Area***: glades in *Betula* forest (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***.: taiga forests (including mixed taiga), *Sphagnum* bogs, larch forests and upland meadows (Eskov, 1988; Logunov, 1997a; Marusik & Logunov, 1998; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Irkutsk Area***: pine forests (Dmitrienko, 1987: sub E. *flammata*); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: valley broad-leaved forests (Savelyeva, 1970).

Biological information. Plett (1962a: sub *E. blancardi*); Dobroruka (1997).

Taxonomy. Marusik & Logunov (1998); Żabka (1997: sub *E. flammata*); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1992); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Zonstein (1996); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954: sub *E. flammata*); Bonnet (1956: sub *E. flammata*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993: both sub *E. flammata*, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Evarcha fasciata **Seo, 1990** (Map 14)

Evarcha fasciata Seo, 1992a: 160–161, figs. 1–5 (D♂).
Evarcha fasciata: Kim, 1994: 144; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 282.
Evarcha sp.: Seo, 1990: 146, figs. 25–28.
Evarcha sp.(A): Chikuni, 1989: 153, 280, fig. 30.

Distribution. Far Eastern subtropical range; S. Korea, China (Hubei, Hunan and Fujian) (Peng *et al*., 1993a) and Japan (Honshu and Kyushu) (Chikuni, 1989: sub *Evarcha* sp.(A); Ikeda & Saito, 1997).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Ch'ungju* [36°58'N, 127°56'E], Buseok Temple* (Seo, 1990: sub *Evarcha* sp., 1992; Kim, 1994), Suwon [37°16'N, 127°07'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Chikuni (1989: sub *Evarcha* sp.A); Ikeda & Saito (1997).

Checklists. (Kim, 1994).

Catalogues. Platnick (1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Evarcha laetabunda **(C.L. Koch, 1848)** (Map 16)

Euophrys laetabunda C. L. Koch, 1848: 28 (D♂♀).
Attus laetabundus: L. Koch, 1879b: 107.
Evarcha laetabunda: Dunin, 1984a: 132, figs. 17, 18; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Danilov, 1989: 167; 1999: 273; Prószyński, 1990: 136; Logunov, 1992a: 54; 1996a: 73; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; Logunov & Marusik, 1994: 113; 2000: 282; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 30; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Efimik, 1995b: 6; 1996: 1141; 1997: 136; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 183; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 211; 1998: 32; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Romanenko, 1998: 95; Rakov, 1999: 308; Azarkina, 1999: 75; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 74.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to Magadan Area (Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin) and Sakhalin, north to about 62–63°N, and south to E. Kazakhstan and N. Mongolia.

Records. [1, 2, 6, 9, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Topolevka [ca. 48°50'N, 85°52'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Pechoro-Ilychskii Res.* (Ust'-Ilych) [62°31'N, 56°44'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59'N, 56°29'E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Perm [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E], Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25'N, 56°25'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg* [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998). — ***Ekaterinbug Area***: Visimskii Res.* (Kirovgrad) [57°26'N, 60°04'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Tyumen Area:*** Tura plain* (border between Ekaterinburg and Tyumen areas) (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Krasnozerskoe [53°59'N, 79°14'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Troitskoe* [53°44'N, 77°51'E], Shirokaya Kur'ya* [54°34'N, 78°82'E], Zherebtsovo* [55°08'N, 83° 16'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85° 36'E] (Romanenko, 1998; Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Sentelek [51°10'N, 83° 45'E] (Azarkina, 1999; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Mostovoi* [51° 53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov, 1989). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1994, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Sofiisk [51°19'N, 139°28'E], Komsomol'sk-na-Amure [50°19'N, 136°35'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E], Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995), Bureinskii Res. [ca. 51°38'N, 133°18'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Beryozovka R. mouth [53°20'N, 142°25'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Okha [53°21'N, 143°01'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Khentiy Aimak***: W. Khentei Mt. Range (Sutzunte Stand) [ca. 48°25'N, 107°10'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Irkutsk Area***: Irkutsk* [ca. 52°17'N, 104°18'E], Kochergat* [52°00'N, 105°10'E] (Izmailova, 1989a) {*Evarcha* cf. *falcata*; Danilov, 1997b (= *E. proszynskii*; DL, pers. data)}. — ***Buryatia***: Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Izmailova, 1989a) {*Evarcha* cf. *falcata*; Danilov, 1997b (= *E. proszynskii*; DL, pers. data)}. — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***.: Krasnoyarsk [ca. 56°00'N, 92° 56'E] (L. Koch, 1879b: sub *Attus l*.; Holm, 1973), Sayano-Shushenskii Res. [52° 15'N, 91°45'E] (Krasnobaev, 1994) {*E. michailovi*; Logunov, 1992a; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}. — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Somon Bayantsogt* [48°00'N, 106°00'E] (Prószyński, 1982) {*E. michailovi*; Logunov, 1992a}. — ***Eastern Aimak***: Bajan-uul* [49°05'N, 112°45'E] (Prószyński, 1982) {*E. michailovi*; Logunov, 1992a}.

Doubtful records. **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kokchetav Area***: Borovoe* (=Burabai) [53°06'N, 70°16'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928) —***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1979, 1990). — ***Kustanai Area***: no exact records (Ashikbaev, 1973). — **RUSSIA**: ***Tyumen Area***: Mazurovo* [57° 52'N, 67°27'E] (Volkov, 1987), Tobol R. floodplain* (Shlykov, 1978), Tura plain* (border between Ekaterinburg and Tyumen areas) (Shlykov, 1975). — ***Yakutia***: the middle reaches of Lena R.* (Belimov, 1975: sub Эварха сверкающая). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Zima* [53°55'N, 102°04'E] (Kulczyński, 1901). — ***Amur Area***: no exact locality (Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977) {all the above doubtful records may actually belong to *Evarcha michailovi*; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: floodplain and upland meadows, mountain shrubby and forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: pine, birch and pine-birch forests, floodplain and upland meadows, mountain and zonal forb-feathergrass steppes, and salt marshes (Pakhorukov, 1980a; Pakhorukov & Polyanin, 1987; Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998); ***Buryatia***: herbage of pine forests (Danilov, 1989).

Biological information. Predatory behaviour (Dobroruka, 1997).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1992a); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Marusik *et al*. (1993a); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1956); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

Evarcha michailovi **Logunov, 1992** (Map 19)

Evarcha michailovi Logunov, 1992a: 54–56, figs. 2–4 (D♂♀).

Evarcha michailovi: Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 30; Efimik, 1995b: 7–8; 1996: 1141, 1145; Marusik *et al*., 1996: 37; 2000: 97, 216, map 215; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 183; Efimik *et al*., 1997: 86, 90; Mikhailov, 1997: 211; 1998: 32; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Rakov, 1997: 109–110, figs. 14–17; 1999: 308; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Azarkina, 1999: 75; Danilov, 1999: 273; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 282.

Evarcha arcuata (misidentified): Hu & Wu, 1989: 366, figs. 286 (1–2), 287.

Evarcha cf. *laetabunda*: Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 73, 78.

Attus laetabundus: L. Koch, 1879b: 107;

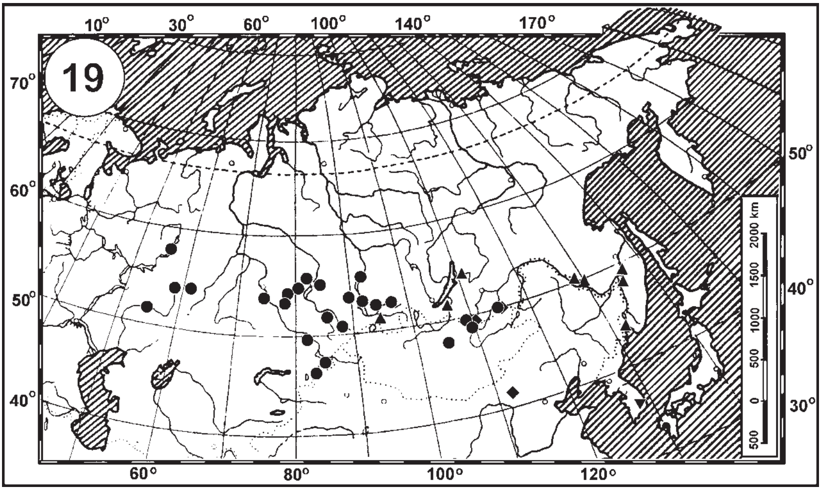
Evarcha laetabunda: Holm, 1973: 107; Prószyński, 1982: 280; Krasnobaev, 1994: 158.

Sitticus pubescens (misidentified; ♂ only): Kuznetsov, 1988: 99; 1995: 71; 1997: 179.

Phlegra fuscipes (misidentified): Azarkina, 1999: 75.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian Central Asian subboreal range; France (J.-C. Ledoux, pers. data), east to SE Transbaikalia (Dahuria) and E. Mongolia, north to ca. 53–55°N, south to Turkmenistan (Rakov, 1997).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Pavlodar* [52°16'N, 76°58'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Karaungur R. val-



MAP 19. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *EVARCHA MONGOLICA* (◆), *E. MICHAILOVI* (●), "*HARMOCHIRUS*" *LATENS* (▲), *NEON MINUTUS* (▼) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

ley [47°16'N, 85°24'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: sub *Evarcha* cf. *laetabunda*). — ***Semipalatinsk Area***: Semenovka [51°06'N, 79°01'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56° 15'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg* [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik *et al.*, 1997; Kuznetsov, 1997: sub ♂ of *Sitticus pubescens*), Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Krasnozerskoe [53°59'N, 79°14'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Troitskoe* [53°44'N, 77°51'E], Shirokaya Kur'ya [54°34'N, 78°82'E], Kochenevo [55°10'N, 82°13'E], Gornyi* [55°09'N, 83°53'E], Verkh-Irmen' [54°36'N, 82° 13'E], Ordynskoe [54°22'N, 81°54'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1996), Sentelek [51°10'N, 83°45'E] (Azarkina, 1999), Kumir R. (middle reaches) [50°52'N, 84°17'E] (Azarkina, 1999: sub *Phlegra fuscipes*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Krasnoyarsk [ca. 56°00'N, 92°56'E] (L. Koch, 1879b: sub *Attus laetabundus*; Holm, 1973: sub *E. laetabunda*), Sayano-Shushenskii Res. [52°15'N, 91°45'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Krasnobaev, 1994: sub *E. laetabunda*; Logunov *et al.*, 1998). —***Khakassia***: Birikchul' [53°19'N, 89°52'E] (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Tuva***: Lake Azas [52°24'N, 96°28'E], Seserligh [51°54'N, 94°11'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al.*, 1998;

Marusik *et al.*, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Chita Area***: Kyra [49°33'N, 111°56'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), between Lakes Zun- and Barun-Torei [50°10'N, 115°20'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Somon Bayantsogt* [48°00'N, 106°00'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *E. laetabunda*), Baga-Mukhar [48°22'N, 106° 18'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Eastern Aimak***: Bajan-uul* [49°05'N, 112°45'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *E. laetabunda*). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E], Yumin* [46°01'N, 82°39'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989: sub *E. arcuata*).

Habitat. ***Chelyabinsk Area***: mountain shrubby steppes, and zonal meadows and forb-feathergrass steppes (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995; SE, pers. data); ***Orenburg Area***: pine forests (Efimik *et al.*, 1997); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: alpine meadows co-existing with larch forests (Eskov & Marusik, 1995: sub *Evarcha* cf. *laetabunda*); ***Tuva***: sloping meadow-shrubby steppes and shrubby grass glades (=mesophytic grasslands) (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al.*, 1998), on *Caragana* shrubs (Krasnobaev, 1994: sub *E. laetabunda*); ***Mongolia***: birch stands (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1992a).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al.* (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Platnick (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al.* (2000).

Evarcha mongolica Danilov & Logunov, 1994 (Map 19)

Evarcha mongolica Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 30, figs. 2, A,B (D♂).
Evarcha mongolica: Logunov, 1997a: 199; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 211; Danilov, 1999: 273; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 282.
Evarcha pseudolaetabunda Peng & Xie, 1994: 62, figs. 1–5. **New Synonymy**.
Evarcha pseudolaetabunda: Song *et al.*, 1999: 511, figs. 295F–G, O–P.

Distribution. Mongolian(?) subboreal range; SE Transbakalia (Dahuria) and Inner Mongolia.

Records. [8, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Chita Area***: Kyra [49°33'N, 111°56'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Nizhnii Tsasuchei [50°30'N, 115°06'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: Huhhot* (=Hohhot) [40°49'N, 111°40'E] (Peng & Xie, 1994: sub *E. pseudolaetabunda*; Song *et al.*, 1999).

Habitat. ***Chita Area***: sweeping shrubs in sloping shrubby-stony steppes (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov, 1997a).

Taxonomy. Danilov & Logunov (1994); Peng & Xie (1994: sub *E. pseudolaetabunda*).

Comments. Original figures of *Evarcha pseudolaetabunda* provided by both Peng & Xie (1994: figs. 1–5) and Song *et al.* (1999: figs. 295F–G, O–P) leave no doubts this species is to be synonymized with *E. mongolica* recently described from SE Transbaikalia (Danilov & Logunov, 1994).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000, sub both *E. m.* and *E. pseudolaetabunda*); Song *et al*. (1999: sub *E. pseudolaetabunda*).

Evarcha proszynskii **Marusik & Logunov, 1998** (Fig. 4: 1; Map 18)

Evarcha proszynskii Marusik & Logunov, 1998: 101–104, figs. 1, 2, 6–8, 14, 19, 20 (D♂♀).

Evarcha proszynskii: Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Mikhailov, 1998: 33; Song *et al*., 1999: 511; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 97, 216, map 164; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 74–75; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 282.

Evarcha pruszynskii (lapsus): Danilov, 1999: 273.

Evarcha falcata (misidentified): Sytshevskaya, 1935: 99–100; Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977: 111; Prószyński, 1979: 308; 1983a (*e.p.*): 164, fig. 2; Wesołowska, 1981b: 71; Dunin, 1984a: 132, figs. 14–16; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985: 124; Nenilin, 1985: 130 (*e.p.*); Danilov, 1989: 167; 1990: 89; 1995: 63; Logunov, 1992a: 53–54; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 116; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993a: 82; 1993b: 76; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 30; Krasnobaev, 1994: 158; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996 (*e.p.*; records for E. Siberia and the Far East): 131; 1997 (*e.p.*; records for E. Siberia and the Far East): 211.

Evarcha laetabunda (misidentified): Izmailova, 1989a: 155–156, fig. 155.

Evarcha cf. *falcata*: Danilov, 1997a: 116.

Ergane falcata (misidentified): Kulczyński, 1885: 19; 1895a: 90; 1901: 319.

Evarcha flammata (misidentified): Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981: 116–117, Šternbergs, 1981: 131; Paik & Kim, 1985: 72; Chikuni, 1989: 154, 282, fig. 35; Kim, 1994: 144; Matsuda, 1997: 40.

Evarcha sp.: Rakov, 1997: 111; Logunov, 1997a: 197.

Attus falcatus (misidentified): Grube, 1862: 161; Odenvall, 1901: 256.

Distribution. Siberio-American temperate range; S. Kazakhstan (Taldy-Kurgan Area) and Tuva, throughout E. and NE Siberia, east to Kamchatka and Japan, south to N. China (Inner Mongolia and Jilin) and N. Korea; in Nearctic, from Alaska to western Ontario, south to California and New Mexico (Marusik & Logunov, 1998).

Records. [6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Taldy-Kurgan Area***: Aidarly [44°02'N, 79°31'E] (Rakov, 1997). — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Lake Chagytai [50°57'N, 94°41'E], Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93°28'E], Lake Azas [52°24'N, 96°28'E] (Logunov, 1992a: sub *E. falcata*; Marusik & Logunov, 1998; Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). —***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Ergane falcata*), Irkutsk* [ca. 52°17'N, 104°18'E], Kochergat* [52°00'N, 105°10'E] (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *E. laetabunda*; Prószyński, 1979; Danilov, 1997a), Vitimskii Res.* (Amalyk cordon) [57°33'N, 116°35'E] (Krasnobaev, 1994: sub *E. falcata*). — ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Odenvall, 1901: sub *Attus falcatus*; Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Burdukovo* [52°06'N, 107°28'E] (Kulczyński, 1901: sub *Ergane falcata*), Selenginsk [52° 01'N, 106°51'E], Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *E. laetabunda*; Danilov, 1989), Svyatoi Nos Peninsula (Glinka) [53°35'N, 108°50'E], Barguzinskii Res. (Severnyi cordon) [54°30'N, 109°30'E], Zaktui [51°41'N, 102° 38'E] (Šternbergs, 1981; Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995: sub *E. falcata*). — ***Chita Area***: Dogop-

chan* [56°22'N, 115°43'E] (Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985: sub *E. flammata*), Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994: sub *E. falcata*; Marusik & Logunov, 1998), watershed between Uryumkan and Budyumkan Rivers (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Yakutia***: Lena R.* (no exact locality) (Prószyński, 1979: sub *E. falcata*), Kempendyai R. [62°05'N, 118°50'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998). — ***Magadan Area***: Magadan [59°34'N, 150°30'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998). — ***Amur Area***: Khingan Res. [49°20'N, 130°05'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998), no exact locality (Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Uktur R. (Uktur) [50°22'N, 138°14'E], Vysokogornyi [50°03'N, 139° 07'E], Nizhnetambovskoe [50°34'N, 138°06'E], Nikolaevsk-na-Amure [53°06'N, 140° 26'E] (Grube, 1862: sub *Attus falcatus*; Dunin, 1984a: sub *E. falcata*), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134° 49'E], Ulia R. [58°27'N, 141°00'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992: sub *E. falcata*; Marusik & Logunov, 1998), Boitsovo [46°59'N, 134° 20'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Anisimovka (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub *E. falcata*), Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1998). — ***Sakhalin***: Ozerskii [46°22'N, 143°05'E], Kostromskoe [47°19'N, 142° 01'E] (Dunin, 1984a: sub *Evarcha falcata*), Yuzno-Sakhalinsk [46°35'N, 142° 27'E], Novo-Aleksandrovsk [47°02'N, 142°18'E], Lugovoe* [47°00'N, 142° 40'E], Uspenskoe* [46°52'N, 142°35'E], the lower reaches of Nitui R. [48°54'N, 142°55'E], Pugachevo [48°12'N, 142°25'E], Uglegorsk [49°01'N, 142°02'E], Utesnaya* [46°37'N, 143°05'E], Beryozovka R. mouth [53°20'N, 142°25'E], Slepikovskogo Cape [47°01'N, 142°02'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a: sub *E. falcata*; Marusik & Logunov, 1998), Sikhote-Alin' Mt. Range (Mt. Gorelaya Sopka) [43°30'30"N, 134°06'08"E], Sikhote-Alin' Res. (Kabany) [45°08'16"N, 135°52' 40"E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kamchatka Area***: Kamchatka R. (Klyuchi) [56°02'N, 160° 23'E] (Kulczyński, 1885: sub *Ergane f.*; Sytshevskaya, 1935: sub *E. falcata*). — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: no exact localities (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Jilin***: no exact localities (Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Lake Changjin-ho* [=Čangdžinho] [ca. 40°28'N, 127°12'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b: sub *E. falcata*). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Shikaoi-cho* [43°07'N, 142°59'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub *E. flammata*).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: taiga forests, including mixed taiga (Logunov, 1992a: sub *E. falcata*; Marusik & Logunov, 1998; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***.: taiga forests (Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981: sub *E. flammata*); ***Buryatia***: glades of mixed forest (Danilov, 1995: sub *E. falcata*); ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass and bushes in deciduous (aspen-birch-oak) forests and at forest edges (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Chikuni (1989: sub *E. falcata*); Marusik & Logunov (1998); Song *et al*. (1999: sub *E. falcata*).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977: sub *E. flammata*); Richman & Cutler (1978: sub *E. falcata*); Paik & Kim (1985: sub *E. flammata*); Kim (1991, 1994; both sub *E.*

flammata); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993a,b; both sub *E. falcata*); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995: sub *E. falcata*); Matsuda (1997); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999: sub *E. pruszynskii*); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1998); Marusik *et al*. (2000); Platnick (2000).

Gen. *Harmochirus* Simon, 1885

Harmochirus Simon, 1885: 440.

Type species: *Ballus brachiatus* Thorell, 1877.

Afrotropical and Oriental; about 10 species, 3 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. All the N. Asian species are to be revised regarding their generic assignment and only provisionally considered in the genus *Harmochirus* (DL, pers. data).

***"Harmochirus" latens* (Logunov, 1991)** (Fig. 16: 2; Map 19)

Bianor latens Logunov, 1991: 54–56, figs. 3,5–6 (D♀).

Bianor latens: Logunov, 1992a: 51.

Harmochirus latens: Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 116–117, figs. 2, 3; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 30; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 211; Danilov, 1997a: 58; 1999: 273; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 97, 216, map 164b; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 75.

Distribution. S. Siberio-Manchurian(?) subboreal range; Tuva, through the mountains of S. Siberia, east to Maritime Terr. Occurence in N. Korea and NE China is quite possible.

Records. [6, 11, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Kyzyl [51°35'N, 94°15'E] (Logunov, 1991: sub *Bianor l.*; Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Tayozhnyi [51°12'N, 105°43'E] (Logunov, 1991: sub *Bianor l.*; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1997a). — ***Amur Area***: Khingan Res. [49°20'N, 130°05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Primorskii* [43°26'N, 131°37'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: *Achnatherum splendens* stands (=saz steppe) (Logunov, 1991: sub *Bianor l.*; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: meadows (Danilov, 1997a); ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass in clearings of deciduous forests, and in litter of poplar forests (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1991); Logunov & Wesołowska (1992).

Checklists. Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

***"Harmochirus" nigriculus* Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992** (Map 4)

Harmochirus nigriculus Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 118–119, figs. 4, 5 (D♂♀).
Harmochirus nigriculus: Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 211; Logunov, 1997a: 197; Logunov *et al*., 1997: 7–10, figs. 11–17; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 75.
Bianor aurocinctus (misidentified): Prószyński, 1979: 303–304, figs. 15, 16.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; Amur Area, east to Japan, south to N. Korea.

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Amur Area***: "Kosmodemiyanovka" (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992). —***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992). —***Maritime Terr.***: Anisimovka (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E] (Prószyński, 1979; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Kumgang Mts. [ca. 38°40'N, 128°04'E], Kaesong [37°58'N, 126°34'E], Sang-onpo-ri, Pyongyang* [39°02'N, 125°44'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1997).

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: mixed (*Pinus sibirica* — broad-leaved) forests and meadows (glades) (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Logunov, 1997a).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Wesołowska (1992); Logunov *et al*. (1997).

Checklists. Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1996, 1997); Platnick (1997, 2000); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

***"Harmochirus" pullus* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)** (Map 2)

Bianor pullus Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 354–355, tab. 14, fig. 378 (D♀).
Harmochirus pullus: Paik, 1987: 9–12, figs. 17–30; Chikuni, 1989: 147, 274, fig. 4; Seo, 1990: 147, figs. 31–33; Prószyński, 1990: 153; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 119–120, figs. 6, 7; Kim, 1994: 144; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 211; Matsuda, 1997: 40; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 75.
Siler cupreus (misidentified): Šternbergs, 1988: 93.
Bianor pullus: Paik & Kim, 1985: 72; Wesołowska, 1981b: 70, figs. 81–82.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; S. regions of Khabarovsk Terr., south to S. Korea, east to Japan.

Records. [14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Rybachii Is. [48°19'N, 135°05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Furugel'ma Is. [42°28'N, 130°55'E] (Šternbergs, 1988: sub *Siler cupreus*). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Pyongyang* [39°02'N, 125°44'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b). — ***South***: Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Youngchun-gun* (Eunhae Temple) (Paik, 1987; Seo, 1990). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Shihoro-cho*, Kamikawa-cho* [43°52'N, 142°46'E], Teshio-dake (Mt.)* [ca. 43°56'N, 142°54'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: moist clearings with *Stratiotes* sp. (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Paik (1987); Chikuni (1989); Logunov & Wesołowska (1992); Ikeda (1993).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *Bianor p.*); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Matsuda (1997); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1955); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Helicius* Żabka, 1981

Helicius Żabka, 1981: 38.

Type species: *Maevia cylindrata* Karsch, 1879.

Oriental and Palaearctic; 4 species, 3 in Northern Asia.

Revisions. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987).

***Helicius chikunii* (Logunov & Marusik, 1999)** (Map 20)

Pseudicius chikunii Logunov & Marusik, 1999b: 25–27, figs. 5, 10–13, 16 (D♀).
Pseudicius chikunii: Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 82.
Helicius chikunii: Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 268.
Helicius sp.(A): Chikuni, 1989: 158, fig. 56.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; Maritime Terr. and Japan (Chikuni, 1989: sub *Helicius* sp.A).

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: Lake Khanka [44°52'N, 132°07'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999b: sub *Pseudicius c*., 2000).

Taxonomy. Chikuni (1989: sub *Helicius* sp.A); Logunov & Marusik, 1999b: sub *Pseudicius c*.).

Checklists. Logunov & Koponen (2000: sub *Pseudicius c*.).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

***Helicius kimjoopili* Kim, 1995** (Map 18)

Helicius kimjoopili Kim, 1995b: 2, figs. 1–5 (D♀).

Distribution. S. Korea (the type locality only).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: no exact locality* (Kim, 1995b).

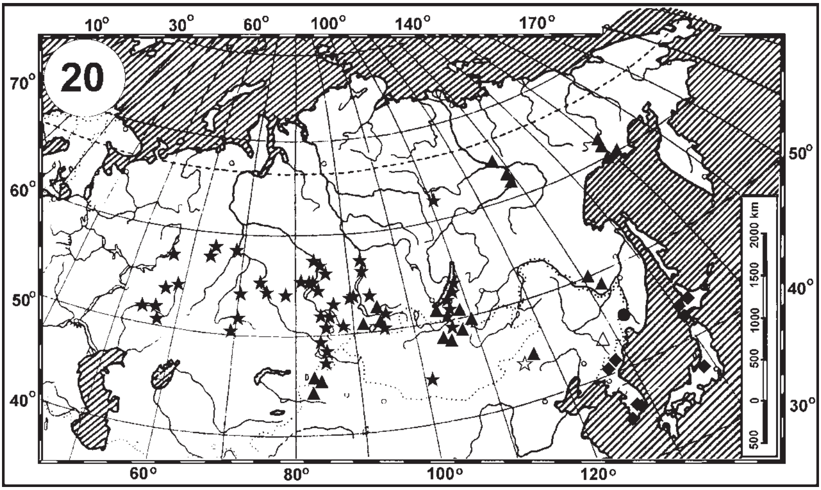
Taxonomy. Kim (1995b).

Comments. A taxonomic status of this species remains uncertain, as it may be a member of *Phintella* rather than of *Helicius* (DL, pers. data).

Catalogues. Platnick (1997, 2000).

***Helicius yaginumai* Prószyński, 1976** (Map 20)

Helicius yaginumai Prószyński, 1976: 186, figs. 373–382, map 69 (D♂♀).
Helicius yaginumai: Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: 63–66, figs. 55–64; Seo, 1990: 147, figs. 34–35; Prószyński, 1990: 157; Kim, 1994: 145; Matsuda, 1997: 40; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 282–283.
Helicius sp. [= *H. yaginumai*]: Paik, 1987: 3–6, figs. 1–10.



MAP 20. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *HELICIUS CHIKUNII* (●), *H. YAGINUMAI* (◆), *HELIOPHANUS AURATUS* (★), *H. BAICALENSIS* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Distribution. Manchurian(?)-Japanese subboreal range; Korea and Japan.

Records. [14, 15] — **KOREA**: ***North***: Kaesan, Myohyang-san Mts [40°01'N, 128°23'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Hansan-do Is.*, Odae Mt.*, Cholyung*, Gwangleung*, Gaya Mt.*, Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E] (Paik, 1987: sub *Helicius* sp.; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Ebetsu* [43°07'N, 141°34'E], Asahikawa-shi* [43°46'N, 142°22'E] (Matsuda, 1997), Hakodate [41°47'N, 140°44'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Nagano Pref***.: Mts between Mie and Nagano Pref. (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987).

Checklists. Kim (1991, 1994); Matsuda (1997).

Catalogues. Prószyński (1989, 1990); Platnick (1993, 2000).

Gen. *Heliophanus* C. L. Koch, 1833

Heliophanus C. L. Koch, 1833: 2.

Type species: *Aranea cuprea* Walckenaer, 1802.

Afrotropical and Palaearctic; some 125 valid species, 13 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. No congeners have been recorded from the Nearctic (Wesołowska, 1986; Prószyński, 1990). A main chorological center lies in C-Africa (79

endemic species). In the Palaearctic, this genus is represented by the only subgenus *Heliophanus (s.str.)*, which shows a strong secondary chorological center lying in Mediterranean (33 species, 23 endemics). Most of the N-Asian species belong to the widespread *auratus* and *cupreus* groups (*sensu* Wesołowska, 1986). Only one species, *H. baicalensis*, can now be considered a subendemic of Siberia.

Revisions. Wesołowska (1986); Rakov & Logunov (1997a).

Subgen. *Heliophanus* C. L. Koch, 1833

Type species: *Aranea cuprea* Walckenaer, 1802.

***Heliophanus (Heliophanus) auratus* C. L. Koch, 1835** (Fig. 15: 2; Map 20)

Heliophanus auratus C. L. Koch, 1835: pl. 8–9 (D♂♀).

Heliophanus auratus: L. Koch, 1879b: 107; Spassky & Lavrov, 1928: 12; Ermolajew, 1937a: 523; Loksa, 1965: 31; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1976: 52; 1979: 144; 1990: 174; Holm, 1973: 107; Shlykov, 1975: 48; 1978: 44; Šternbergs, 1977: 88; Prószyński, 1979: 308, figs. 89–97; 1990: 158; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Izmailova, 1989a: 156–157, fig. 156; Danilov, 1990: 89; 1995: 63; 1999: 273; Logunov, 1992a: 56; 1996a: 73; Marusik *et al*., 1993b: 76; 1996: 37; 2000: 97, 216, map 165; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 30–31; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 73, 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 183; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 212; 1998: 33; Efimik, 1997: 136; Rakov & Logunov, 1997a: 69–70, figs. 1–9; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Rakov, 1999: 308; Azarkina, 1999: 75; Song *et al*., 1999: 513, figs. 299H, 326H; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 283.

Heliohanus aurazus (lapsus): Danilov, 1989: 167.

Heliophanus flavipes (misidentified): Hu & Wu, 1989 (*e.p.*, ♀): 369–370, figs. 289 (1–2).

Heliophanus varians: Savelyeva, 1990: 174.

Distribution. Euro-Siberio-Central Asian temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to C. Yakutia (the upper reaches of Vilyuy R.) and N. China (Inner Mongolia), south to Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a) and S. Mongolia.

Records. [1, 2, 3, 8, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Pavlodar [52°16’N, 76°58’E], Lake Koktas [52°13’N, 76°50’E] (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a). — ***Akmola (=Tselinograd) Area***: Lake Kurgaldzhin [ca. 50°30’N, 69°34’E], Astana (=Akmola, Tselinograd) [51°12’N, 71°25’E] (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a). — ***Kokchetav Area***: Borovoe* (=Burabai) [53°06’N, 70°16’E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1976, 1979, 1990: sub both *H. auratus* and *H. varians*), Dzheminei R. canyon [47°26’N, 84°52’E] (Eskov & Marusik, 1995), Buran [48°01’N, 85°12’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14’N, 57°43’E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57’N, 57°02’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25’N, 56°25’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Perm* [ca. 58°00’N, 56°15’E] (SE, pers.

data). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Krasnoufimsk* [ca. 56°37'N, 57°46'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg* [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E], Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; SE, pers. data). — ***Tyumen Area***: Tobolsk* [ca. 58°11'N, 68°16'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928; Ermolajew, 1937a), Mazurovo* [57°52'N, 67°27'E] (Volkov, 1987), Tobol R. floodplain* (Shlykov, 1978), Tura plain* (border between Ekaterinburg and Tyumen areas) (Shlykov, 1975; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Omsk Area***: Omsk* [ca. 54°58'N, 73°24'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Inder' [54°32'N, 79°58'E], Troitskoe [53°44'N, 77°51'E], Novosibirsk [ca. 54°58'N, 83°02'E], Kochenevo [55°07'N, 82°14'E], Kolyvan' [ca. 55°19'N, 82°45'E], Krasnozerskoe [53°59'N, 79°14'E] (Rakov, 1999), Morozovo [54°49'N, 83°19'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85°36'E], Yurga* [55°43'N, 84°55'E] (Rakov, 1999), Mrassu R. (ca. 6 km downstream of El'beza R. mouth) [52°02'N, 88°35'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E], Kolarovo* [56°21'N, 84°55'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996), Kumir R. mouth [51°02'N, 84°19'E] (Azarkina, 1999), Charbai [51°53'N, 86°22'E], Kebezen' [51°53'N, 87°05'E], Sandalovo [53°42'N, 83°02'E], Saidyp [52°32'N, 86°34'E], Nizhnyaya Neninka [52°42'N, 86°25'E], Barnaul (Lebyazhie) [53°25'N, 83°40'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khakassia***: Birikchul' [53°19'N, 89° 52'E], Novorossiiskoe [53°26'N, 91°47'E] (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Krasnoyarsk* [ca. 56°00'N, 92°56'E], Antsyferovo [58°52'N, 91°51'E] (L. Koch, 1879b; Holm, 1973), Stolby Res.* [ca. 55°53'N, 92°46'E] (Šternbergs, 1977). — ***Tuva***: Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E], Kyzyl [51°35'N, 94°15'E] (Logunov, 1992a), SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E], Kaa-Khem (R.) [51° 43'N, 94°42'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: no exact locality (Izmailova, 1989a). — ***Buryatia***: Chivyrkui Bay [53°44'N, 109°13'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Selenginsk [52°01'N, 106°51'E], Bolshoi Mamai R. [51°25'N, 104°48'E] (Danilov, 1989: sub *H. aurazus*), Tarakanovka [52°02'N, 106°52'E], Murzino [52°11'N, 106°28'E], Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108°15'E], Lake Shchuchye [51°25'N, 106°32'E], Peshchanka [50°30'N, 106°57'E], Dureny [50°18'N, 106° 53'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Yakutia***: Chona R. [62°30'N, 110°30'E] (Prószyński, 1979; Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Selenge Aimak***: Shamar (=Delgerhaan) [50°07'N, 106°10'N] (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Uburkhangai Aimak***: Baga Bogd Mt. Range* [44°50'N, 101°30'E] (Loksa, 1965). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: a part of localities given under *H. flavipes* (Hu & Wu, 1989: sub ♀ of *H. flavipes*; Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Inner Mongolia***: no exact localities (Song *et al*., 1999).

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Yakutia***: the middle reaches of Lena R.* (Belimov, 1975: sub Гелиофанус золотистый) {*Heliophanus* sp.; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: broad-leaved, birch and pine forests, floodplain and upland meadows, mountain shrubby and forb-grass steppes (Pahorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik, 1995a, 1997; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: plavni (viz. longly flooded stands of reeds, reed maces, sedges) on lake shore, birch forests, zonal forb steppes, and bogs (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992), upland and floodplain meadows (Pakhorukov & Polyanin, 1987; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998); ***Tyumen Area***: pine-birch and moist birch forests (Shlykov, 1975), floodplain birch-willow and moist aspen-birch forests (Shlykov, 1978); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: small hygrophilous inclusions (*Carex* swamps and wet meadows with *Salix* bushes) in dry stony *Artemisia*-*Salsoleae* steppes (Eskov & Marusik, 1995); ***Tuva***: upland steppes and meadows (mostly with *Caragana spinosa*), mesophytic meadows and sedge (*Carex* and *Equisetum* spp.) moors (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: sloping steppes, clearings within birch forests, river valley meadows (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), willow and birch stands (Danilov, 1989: sub *H. aurazus*; Danilov, 1995).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1986); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Marusik *et al*. (1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) baicalensis **Kulczyński, 1895** (Fig. 11: 2; Map 20)

Heliophanus baicalensis Kulczyński, 1895a: 54–56, fig. 11 (D♀).

Heliophanus baicalensis: Schenkel, 1963: 400, fig. 230; Prószyński, 1979: 308, figs. 98–100; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Wesołowska, 1986: 45, figs. 536–537, 891; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; Marusik & Cutler, 1989: 54, figs. 4–7; Hu & Wu, 1989: 368–369, figs. 288 (1–3), 291; Danilov, 1989: 167; 1990: 89; 1999: 273; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993b: 76; 2000: 97, 216, map 169; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; 1994: 219; Logunov, 1992a: 57; 1997a: 199; Bukhkalo, 1996: 55; 1997: 7, 14; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 212; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Song *et al*., 1999: 513, figs. 299O, 300A; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 75; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 283.

Heliophanus baikalensis (lapsus): Prószyński, 1982: 283; 1990: 158; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 32.

Heliophanus falcatus Xiao & Yin, 1991 (non Wesołowska, 1986): 49–52, figs. 10–21. Synonymized with *H. baicalensis* by Logunov, 1992a.

Heliophanus mongolicus Schenkel, 1953: 84–86, figs 39a–c. **New Synonymy**.

Heliophanus mongolicus: Wesołowska, 1986: 233; Song *et al*., 1999: 514.

Distribution. Siberian temperate range (Siberian subendemic); NW China (Xinjiang), north-east to Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.), south to C. China (Shanxi).

Records. [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Seserligh [51°54'N, 94°11'E], Lake Chagytai [50°57'N, 94°41'E], Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E] (Logunov, 1992a), the middle reaches of Kargy R. [50°31'N, 97°03'E] (Logunov *et al*, 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyñski, 1895a; Wesołowska, 1986), Baikal Entomological Res. (Marusik & Cutler, 1989). — ***Buryatia***: Novokizhinginsk [51°37'N, 109°34'E] (Danilov, 1989), Tayozhnyi [51°12'N, 105°43'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Barguzinskii Res. (Severnyi cordon) [54°30'N, 109°30'E], Zaktui [51°41'N, 102°38'E] (Marusik & Cutler, 1989; Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Logunov, 1992a), watershed between Uryumkan and Budyumkan Rivers (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Yakutia***: Oktemtsy [61°40'N, 129°30'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Sangar [63°55'N, 127°30'E], Oy-Bestyas [61°33'N, 129°15'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E], Vakkhanka R. mouth [61°16'N, 149°13'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994; Marusik & Cutler, 1989; Bukhkalo, 1996, 1997), Dukcha R. [59°43'N, 151°00'E], Gadlya [59°24'N, 151°18'E], Vetrennyi [61°40'N, 149°30'E], Ust'-Omtchug [62°05'N, 149°23'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992). — ***Amur Area***: Ulunga R. [55°07'N, 124°20'E] (Prószyński, 1979). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Birobidzhan (Marusik & Cutler, 1989). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Ulaanbaatar [48° 07'N, 106°54'E], Tosgoni Ovoo* [48°12'N, 106°53'E] (Prószyński, 1982; Marusik & Logunov, 1999; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khentiy Aimak***: W. Khentei Mt. Range (Sutzunte Stand) [ca. 48°25'N, 107°10'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: Baiyinnaobao* [43°30'N, 118°42'E], Ju Ud Meng* (Xiao & Yin, 1991: sub *H. falcatus*). — ***Gansu***: monastery Dzhoni* (Schenkel, 1963). — ***Xinjiang***: Yumin* [46°01'N, 82°39'E], Toli* [45°56'N, 83°36'E], Xinyuan* (=Künes) [43°08'N, 82°31'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Jilin***: no exact localities (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Uncertain localities***: "E-Mongolia" (Schenkel, 1953: sub *H. mongolicus*).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: urema (=floodplain forest of *Populus laurifolia-Betula microphylla-Salix* sp.), sloping meadow-shrubby steppes, taiga forest, including mixed taiga, and shrubby grass glades (=mesophytic grasslands) (Logunov, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: mixed forests (Danilov, 1989), sloping steppes and forest clearings (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov, 1997a); ***Yakutia***: riverside steppes and pastures with *Salix viminalis* (Koponen & Marusik, 1992); ***Magadan Area***: most common in south facing slopes in open *Larix dahurica* forests (450–700 m a.s.l.) and dry meaodws, where associated with *Vaccinium vitis-idea* (Marusik & Cutler, 1989; Bukhkalo, 1996); ***Mongolia***: sweeping meadow steppe-clad slopes (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Biological information. ***Magadan Area***: adults occur from June to August (Marusik & Cutler, 1989).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979); Marusik & Cutler (1989).

Comments. Although the holotype of *Heliophanus mongolicus* is lost and therefore this specific name has so far been considered *nomen dubium* (*vide* Wesołowska, 1986; Prószyński, 1990), it is evident from the original figures of Schenkel (1953: figs. 39a–c) that this author dealt with the well known Siberian species *H. baicalensis*. Thus, it is safe to treat *H. mongolicus* as a junior synonym of *H. baicalensis*.

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Brignoli (1983: sub *H. mongolicus*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) camtschadalicus Kulczyński, 1885 (Map 21)

Heliophanus camtschadalicus Kulczyński, 1885: 18, 58 (descr.), tab.11, fig. 35 (D♀)

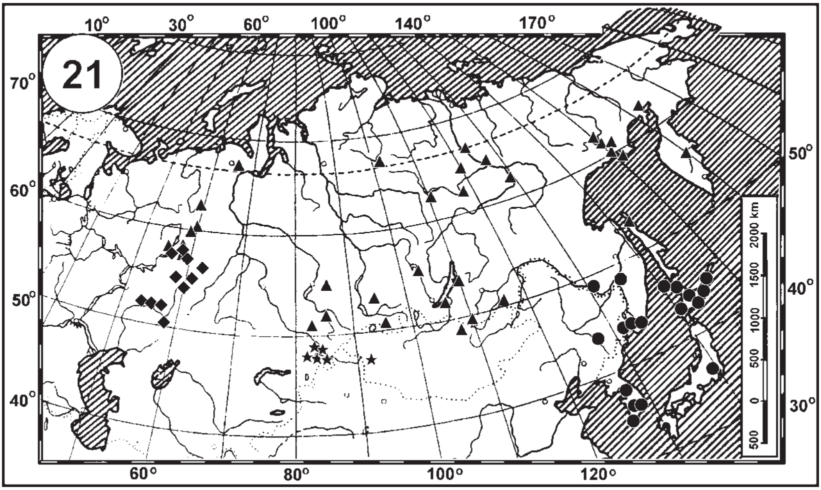
Heliophanus camtschadalicus: Prószyński, 1979: 308–309, figs. 101–102; 1990: 158; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Wesołowska, 1986: 44–45, figs. 534–535, 890; Wesołowska & Marusik, 1990: 91–92, figs. 1–10; Danilov & Kurtova, 1991: 34; Logunov, 1992a: 57–58; 1997a: 197, 199; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993a: 82; 1993b: 76; 2000: 97–98, 216, map 164; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Marusik, 1994: 219; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 32; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 212; 1998: 33; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Danilov, 1999: 273; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 75–76; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 283.

Heliophanus ussuricus (misidentified): Marusik, 1988a: 1482.

Heliophanus dampfi: Prószyński, 1990: 160; Logunov, 1996a: 73; 1997a: 197; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 184; Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996: 112; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 212; Koponen *et al*., 1998: 111; Romanenko, 1998: 95; Rakov, 1999: 308; Esyunin, 1999: 659.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian boreal range; Fennoscandia (sub *H. dampfi*) (Prószyński, 1976), throughout Siberia, east to Kamchatka and SE Transbaikalia (Dahuria), south to the S. Urals and the mountains of S. Siberia.

Records. [1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Pechoro-Ilychskii Res.* (Ust'-Ilych) [62°31'N, 56°44'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub *H. dampfi*). — ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E], Baseghi Mt. Range* (Gornozavodsk) [58°23'N, 58°20'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Esyunin, 1999; both sub *H. dampfi*). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Lake Turgolyp (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Nurgush Mt. Range* (Iremel' Mt.) [54°50'N, 59°10'E], Satka* [55°03'N, 58° 59'E], Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub *H. dampfi*). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ivdel'* [60°41'N, 60°27'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub *H. dampfi*), Visimskii Res.* (Kirovgrad) [57°26'N, 60°04'E] (Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996: sub *H. dampfi*), Mt. Denezhkin Kamen* [ca. 60°16'N, 59°18'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Tyumen Area***: Krasnyi Kamen [66°55'N, 65°40'E] (Koponen *et al*., 1998: sub *H. dampfi*). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Lomachevka (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85°36'E] (Romanenko, 1998; Rakov, 1999; both sub *H. dampfi*; Logu-



MAP 21. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *HELIOPHANUS CAMTSCHADALICUS* (▲), *H. CHOVDENSIS* (★), *H. CUPREUS* (◆), *MARPISSA MILLERI* (●) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

nov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Altai Terr.***: Sentelek [51°11'N, 83°46'E], waterfall Chiri on Lake Teletskoe [51°22'N, 87°51'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khakassia***: Birikchul' [53°19'N, 89°52'E] (Logunov, 1993a). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Moyero R. [ca. 66°26'N, 103°32'E] (Wesołowska & Marusik, 1990). — ***Tuva***: Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93°28'E] (Logunov, 1992a), the upper reaches of Dzhen-Aryk [50°28'N, 95°24'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1998; Marusik *et al.*, 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: cataract on Angara R. (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Baikalsky Res. (Tankhoi) [51°32'N, 105°07'E], Shara-Azarga [50°30'N, 103° 03'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991; Logunov, 1992a), Nizhnii Tsasuchei [50° 30'N, 115°06'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Yakutia***: Letnik Abyi [61°15'N, 130°30'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Kempendyai R. [62°05'N, 118° 50'E], Atyr-Ayan Spring [67°15'N, 123°10'E], Chona R. [62°30'N, 110°30'E], Zhigansk [66°47'N, 123°25'E] (Wesołowska & Marusik, 1990), Lyampeska (=Lepiske) R. [64°40'N, 125°30'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Lake Kurdan [64° 47'N, 119°55'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E], Dukcha R. [59°34'N, 150°30'E], Detrin R. basin [62°05'N, 149°23'E], Taygonos Peninsula [62°18'N, 162°30'E], Koni Peninsula [58°55'N, 152°00'E], Shirokii [63°52'N, 148°00'E] (Marusik, 1988a: sub *H.*

ussuricus, 1994; Wesołowska & Marusik, 1990; Marusik *et al*., 1992), Lankovaya R. [59°45'N, 152°00'E], the upper reaches of Ola R. [60°40'N, 151°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: "Regio Ussurica" (Kulczyński, 1895a). — ***Sakhalin***: Okha [53°21'N, 143°01'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — ***Kamchatka Area***: Klyuchi (=Klyuchevskoe) [56°02'N, 160°23'E] (Kulczyński, 1885; Wesołowska, 1986). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Khentiy Aimak***: W. Khentei Mt. Range (Sutzunte Stand) [ca. 48°25'N, 107°10'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: Sakhalin: Uglegorsk [49°01'N, 142°02'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a) {*H. ussuricus*; Logunov & Koponen, 2000}.

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Slavyanka* (field station) [49° 45'N, 136°30'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995) {apparently belong to *H. ussuricus*; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Komi***: pine forests (Pakhorukov, 1980a: sub *H. dampfi*); ***Perm Area***: pine forests and sandy stands (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995: sub *H. dampfi*), birch croocked forests (Esyunin, 1991; Logunov, 1997a; both sub *H. dampfi*), mountain lichen tundras (Logunov, 1997a; Esyunin, 1999; both sub *H. dampfi*); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: floodplain meadows (Pakhorukov & Polyanin, 1987: sub *H. dampfi*); ***Kemerovo Area***: pine forests and swamps (Romanenko, 1998; Rakov, 1999: both sub *H. dampfi*); ***Altai Terr.***: steppe-clad slopes (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Tuva***: sloping meadows shrubby steppes and urema (=floodplain forests of *Populus laurifolia-Betula microphylla-Salix* sp.) (Logunov, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: sloping steppes, forest clearings and alder thickets (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov, 1997a); ***Chita Area***: yernik (dwarf birch thicket) and open larch forests (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991); ***Yakutia***: river-side meadows with *Salix viminalis*, *Larix*-dominated taiga (Koponen & Marusik, 1992); ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): herbaceous-shrubby vegetation on the slopes of southern exposure (450–700 m a.s.l.) (YM, pers. data).

Biological infomation. ***Yakutia***: first adults can be found in May (YM, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska & Marusik (1990); Żabka (1997: sub *H. dampfi*); Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993a,b); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996: sub *H. dampfi*); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) chovdensis **Prószyński, 1982** (Map 21)

Heliophanus chovdensis Prószyński, 1982: 283, fig. 34 (D♀).

Heliophanus chovdensis: Wesołowska, 1986: 222; Prószyński, 1990: 159; Logunov, 1997a: 198; Rakov & Logunov, 1997a: 70–73, figs. 10–21; Mikhailov, 1998: 33; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 283.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; SW Kopetdagh (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), north-east to E. Kazakhstan and C. Mongolia.

Records. [3, 6] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Taizhuzgen R. [47°42'N, 84°01'E], ca. 20 km SE of Verkhyaya Tainta [ca. 49°15'N, 83°10'E], Priozernoe [ca. 47°43'N, 84°17'E], W spurs of Narymsky Mt. Range [ca. 48°44'N, 83°28'E], N part of Kuludzha Sands [ca. 48°50'N, 83°24'E], Mt. Aktobe [48°40'N, 83°32'E], Slavyanka [48°46'N, 83°38'E], Chernyi Irtysh R. [ca. 47°56'N, 85° 04'E], Mt. Ashchitas [ca. 48°01'N, 85°23'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Khovd Aimak***: Somon Uench [46°12'N, 92°08'E] (Prószyński, 1982; Rakov & Logunov, 1997a).

Taxonomy. Rakov & Logunov (1997a).

Catalogues. Platnick (1989, 2000), Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1998, 2000).

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) cupreus **(Walckenaer, 1802)** (Map 21)

Aranea cuprea Walckenaer, 1802: 245 (D♂♀).

Heliophanus cupreus: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 159; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 184; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 212; 1998: 33; 1999: 26; Efimik, 1997: 136.

Distribution. European temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), Algeria and Great Britain (Wesołowska, 1986), east to the S. Urals, north to S. Fennoscandia, south to Iran (Masandaran and Azerbaijan) (Wesołowska, 1986) and Afghanistan (Roewer, 1962).

Records. [1, 2] — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59'N, 56°29'E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52° 57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E], Sarashi* [56°45'N, 55°40'E], Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyuinin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Krasnoufimsk* [ca. 56°37'N, 57°46'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Pripyshmenskie Bory Res.* (Talitsa) [56° 50'N, 63°18'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg* [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E], Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; SE, pers. data).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Irkutsk Area***: Oek* [52°35'N, 104°27'E], Zherdovka* [52°39'N, 104°32'E] (Izmailova, 1989a) {*H. lineiventris*; Danilov, 1997b}. — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Zhaoyang*, Jilin* [43°51'N, 126°35'E], Shulan Co. (Shulan)* [44°24'N, 126°57'E] (Xia *et al*., 1980) {*H. ussuricus*; Song *et al*., 1999}.

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Tyumen Area***: Tura Plain* (border between Ekaterinburg and Tyumen areas) (Shlykov, 1975; Rakov, 1999) {*Heliophanus* sp.; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: broad-leaved, birch, pine and pine-birch forests, upland and floodplain meadows, mountain shrubby and forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik, 1995a, 1997; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995); ***Perm Area***:

shrubby and sandy stands (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995), meadows (Pakhorukov *et al*., 1995), and oak forests (Esyunin *et al*., 1993).

Biological information. Nielsen (1931).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1986); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 1999); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) curvidens **(O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** (Fig. 16: 4; Map 22)

Salticus curvidens O. P.-Cambridge, 1872: 345 (D♂).

Heliophanus curvidens: Prószyński, 1982: 280–283, fig. 33; 1990: 159; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Wesołowska, 1986: 45, figs. 538–548, 884; Logunov, 1992b: 66; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 212; 1998: 33; 1999: 27; Rakov, 1999: 308; Esyunin *et al*., 1999: 325; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Song *et al*., 1999: 514, figs. 300D–E, J–L; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 283–284.

Heliophanus berlandi Schenkel, 1963: 339–400, figs. 229a–c (preoccupied *Heliophanus berlandi* Lawrence, 1937: 257). Synonymized with *Heliophanus curvidens* by Wesołowska (1986).

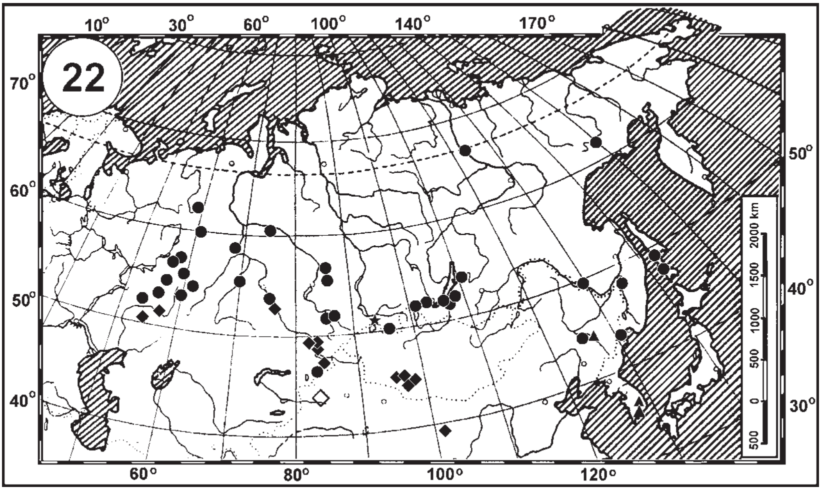
Heliophanus berlandi: Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981: 18, figs. 8–9; Song *et al*., 1999: 513–514, figs. 299P–R, 300B–C.

Distribution. Near East — Mongolian subboreal-subtropical range; the Near East (Wesołowska, 1986), north to the Caucasus (Azerbaijan) and Orenburg Area, east to S. Mongolia and Karakorum (China/Pakistan border).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 8] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Tundyk R.* [50°20'N, 76°41'E] (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a). — ***Semipalatinsk Area***: Kokpekty (=Kokpekti) [48°45'N, 82°23'E] (Logunov, 1992b). — ***East Kazakhstan Area*** Taizhuzgen R. [47°42'N, 84°01'E], Mt. Aktobe [48°40'N, 83°32'E], Topolevka [ca. 48°50'N, 85°52'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Esyunin *et al*., 1999), Shybyndy ravine* (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54°35'E] (SE, pers. data). — **MONGOLIA**: ***South Gobi Aimak***: Zoolen uul [43°21'N, 103°11'E], Noyon uul [43°01.73'N, 102°05.90'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Bor-Tolgoi [44°06'N, 100°56'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***South Gobi Aimak***: Gurvan-Saikhan* [43°40'N, 103°30'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — **CHINA**: ***Qinghai***: Xining* (=Siningho or Sining-fu) [36°37'N, 101°50'E] (Schenkel, 1963: sub *H. berlandi*; Wesołowska, 1986). — ***Xinjiang***: between "Sirikol" and "Aktalla"* (Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981).

Habitat. ***Orenburg area***: shrubby steppes, rock outcrops and screes (under stones) (Esyunin *et al*., 1999); ***Mongolia***: sweeping and shaking bushes of *Zhygophyllum xanthoxylon*, *Caragana* sp., *Amygdalis* sp. (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981 (sub *H. berlandi*); Wesołowska (1986).



MAP 22. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *HELIOPHANUS CURVIDENS* (◆), *H. DUBIUS* (●), *LAUFEIA AENEA* (▲), *TUVAPHANTES INSOLITUS* (★) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b: sub *H. berlandi*, 1985); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1957); Brignoli (1983: sub *H. berlandi*); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 1999); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000); Song *et al.* (1999).

***Heliophanus (Heliophanus) dubius* C. L. Koch, 1835** (Map 22)

Heliophanus dubius C. L. Koch, 1835: pl. 12–13.

Heliophanus dubius: Bergroth, 1881: 10; Kulczyński, 1895a: 50; 1901: 319; Ermolajew, 1934: 144; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1976: 52; 1979: 144; 1990: 174; Prószyński, 1971a: 224; 1990: 160; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Šternbergs, 1988: 93; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1994: 219; Izmailova, 1989a: 157, fig. 157; Danilov, 1989: 167; 1990: 89; 1995: 63; 1999: 273; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 120; Marusik *et al.*, 1992: 151; 1993a: 82; 1993b: 76; 1996: 37; 2000: 98, 216, map 170; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 32; Krasnobaev, 1994: 158; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Logunov, 1996a: 72; Esyunin, 1996: 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 184; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 212; 1998: 33; Rakov & Logunov, 1997a: 7780, figs. 9, 43–50; Logunov *et al.*, 1998: 141; Rakov, 1999: 308; Song *et al.*, 1999: 514, figs. 300F, 326I; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 76; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 284.

Heliophanus dubicus (lapsus): Litvinchuk, 1980: 20, 23.

Heliophanus melinus (misidentified): Litvinchuk, 1980: 20, 23.

Heliophanus simplex (misidentified): Izmailova, 1989a: 159; Hu & Wu, 1989: 373, figs. 288 (4–5), 291.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; Spain (Prószyński, 1976), east to Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.) and Sakhalin, south to Azerbaijan (Dunin, 1984b) S. Kazakhstan (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a) and northern provinces of China (Xinjiang and Jilin).

Records. [1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Pavlodar [52°16'N, 76°58'E] (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a). — ***North Kazakhstan Area***: Bolshaya Malyshka [55°06'N, 69°14'E] (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1976, 1979, 1990). — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Pechoro-Ilychskii Res.* (Ust'-Ilych) [62°31'N, 56°44'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Bashkiria***: Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E], Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25'N, 56°25'E], Sarashi* [56°45'N, 55°40'E], Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E], Baseghi Mt. Range* (Gornozavodsk) [58°23'N, 58°20'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Okhansk* [57°43'N, 55°23'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Nurgush Mt. Range* (Iremel' Mt.) [54°50'N, 59°10'E], Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Baltim-See* (vicinities of Ekaterinburg) (Kulczyński, 1901), Ivdel'* [60°41'N, 60°27'E], Ekaterinburg* [ca. 56°51'N, 60°38'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg* [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Tyumen Area***: between Tobolsk and Salekhard* (=Obdorsk) (Bergroth, 1881), Yuganskii Res.* (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996). —***Novosibirsk Area***: Kulunda steppe* (no exact localities) (Litvinchuk, 1980: sub *H. dubicus* and *H. melinus*). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Ermolajew, 1934), Voronovo* [ca. 56°13'N, 85°08'E] (Rakov, 1999). —***Kemerovo Area***: Lomachevka (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85°36'E] (Rakov, 1999; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Altai Terr.***: Gorno-Altaisk [51°55'N, 85°55'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996), Kebezen' [51°53'N, 87°05'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tuva***: SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). —***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a), no exact locality (Izmailova, 1989a), Vitimskii Res.* (Amalyk cordon) [57°33'N, 116°35'E] (Krasnobaev, 1994). — ***Buryatia***: Zaktui [51°42'N, 102°38'E] (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *H. simplex*), Selenginsk [52°01'N, 106°51'E], Mostovoi [51° 53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov, 1989), Ilyinka [52°07'N, 107°17'E], Boyarsk [51°51'N, 106°04'E], Ivolginsk [51°43'N, 107°15'E], Sotnikovo [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Turuntaevo [52°11'N, 107° 36'E], Svyatoi Nos Peninsula (Glinka) [53°35'N, 108°50'E], Barguzinskii Res. (Severnyi cordon) [54°30'N, 109°30'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). —***Yakutia***: Zhigansk [66°47'N, 123°25'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994; Marusik *et al*., 1992). — ***Amur Area***: Blago-

veshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Nikolaevsk-na-Amure [53°06'N, 140°26'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Furugel'ma Is. [42°28'N, 130°55'E] (Šternbergs, 1988), Ussuri Res. (Komarovo-Zapovednoe) [43°38'48"N, 132°20'40"E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Aniva [46°25'N, 142°19'E], Korsakov [46°22'N, 142°30'E], Makarov [48°23'N, 142°27'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — ***Uncertain localities***: Stanovoi Mt. Range* (Prószyński, 1971a). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989: sub *H. simplex*). — ***Jilin***: Changchun* [43°54'N, 125°18'E] (Song *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. ***Komi***: pine forests (Pakhorukov, 1980a); ***Bashkiria***: rock outcrops and screes, birch, aspen, oak and pine-birch forests, upland and floodplain meadows, mountain shrubby and forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995; Efimik, 1995a; Esyunin *et al*., 1993); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: pine-birch and pine forests (Pakhorukov & Polyanin, 1987), oak forests (Esyunin *et al*., 1993), zonal forb steppes (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992); ***Perm Area***: pine and mixed forests (Charitonov, 1926; Pakhorukov *et al*., 1995), meadows (Pakhorukov *et al*., 1995), and mounatin tundras (Esyunin, 1991); ***Tyumen Area*** (Yuganskii Res.): riam, i.e. border between raised bog and forest (Esyunin, 1996); ***Tomsk Area***: mixed forest, young pine trees and meadow (Rakov, 1999); ***Tuva***: urema (=floodplain forest of *Populus laurifolia-Betula microphylla-Salix* sp.) (Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: in crowns and herbage of pine, birch, larch and aspen forests, sloping steppes and grasslands (Danilov, 1989; Danilov & Logunov, 1994) and mixed forests (with bird cherry) (Danilov, 1995); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: coniferous and valley broad-leaved forests (Savelyeva, 1970), mountauin steppes (Savelyeva, 1974), and pebble river banks (Savelyeva, 1990); ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass in deciduous (aspen-birch-oak) forests (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992); ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): alder stands with *Ledum-Vaccinium* stratum (YM, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1986); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

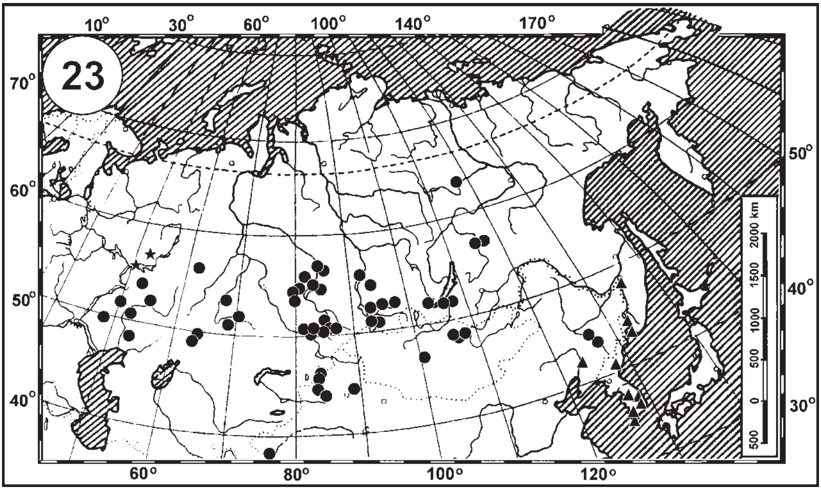
Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993a,b); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) flavipes **(Hahn, 1831)** (Fig. 13: 2; Map 23)

Salticus flavipes Hahn, 1831: 66 (D♂♀).

Heliophanus flavipes: Kulczyński, 1895a: 54; Spassky & Lavrov, 1928: 12; Ermolajew, 1928: 108; 1934: 144; 1937a: 523; Spassky, 1930: 28; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 144; 1990:



MAP 23. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *HELIOPHANUS FLAVIPES* (●), *MARPISSA PULLA* (▲), *TALAVERA ESYUNINI* (★) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

174; Shlykov, 1975: 48; 1978: 44; Šternbergs, 1977: 88; Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977: 111; Izmailova, 1980: 112; 1989a: 158–159, fig. 159; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Zhou & Song, 1985: 275–276, figs. 6a–c; Verzhutskii *et al.*, 1985: 124; Wesołowska, 1986: 213, figs. 640–651, 886; Hu & Wu, 1989 (*e.p.*, ?): 369–370, figs. 289 (4–8); Danilov, 1990: 89; 1999: 273; Prószyński, 1990: 161; Logunov, 1992a: 58; 1992d: 15; 1996a: 73; Marusik *et al.*, 1993b: 77; 1996: 37; 2000: 98, 216, map 172; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 32; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 184–185; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 212; 1998: 33; Rakov & Logunov, 1997a: 83–88, figs. 67–75; Efimik, 1997: 136; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Logunov *et al.*, 1998: 141; Rakov, 1999: 308–309; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Song *et al.*, 1999: 514, figs. 300M–N; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 76; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 284.
Heliophanus sitteri (lapsus): Fedoryak, 1970: 38.
Heliophanus varians: Ermolajew & Samko, 1929: 39; Savelyeva, 1979: 144.

Distribution. Trans-Palaearctic temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000) and Algeria (Wesołowska, 1986), east to NE China (Jilin), north to S. Fennoscandia and C. Yakutia, south to N. Iran (Wesołowska, 1986) and Turkmenistan (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Akmola* (=*Tselinograd*) *Area***: Lake Kurgaldzhin (between Nura and Kona Rivers) [ca. 50°30'N, 69°34'E], Astana (=Akmola, Tselinograd) [51°12'N, 71°25'E] (Spassky, 1930; Rakov & Logunov, 1997a). — ***Pavlodar Area***: Pavlodar [52°16'N, 76°58'E], Shchiderty [51°43'N, 74°41'E] (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a). — ***Kustanai Area***: E of Kustanai*

(Arakaragaiskii forestry) [ca. 53°13'N, 63°43'E] (Fedoryak, 1970: sub *H. sitteri*). — ***Semipalatinsk Area***: Semenovka [51°06'N, 79°01'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1979: sub both *H. a.* and *H. varians*, 1990), Mt. Dungaly [ca. 50°03'N, 81° 47'E], Lake Glubokoye [50°08'N, 82°19'E], Belaya Uba R. [50°23'N, 84°03'E], SE foothills of Narymski Mt. Range [50°08'N, 84°23'E], Leninogorsk [ca. 50°21'N, 83°32'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59'N, 56°29'E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25'N, 56°25'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg* [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54° 00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998). — ***Tyumen Area***: Tobolsk* [ca. 58°11'N, 68°16'E] (Ermolajew & Samko, 1929: sub *H. varians*; Ermolajew, 1937a), Tobol R. floodplain* (Shlykov, 1978), Tura plain* (the border between Ekaterinburg and Tyumen areas) (Shlykov, 1975; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Omsk Area***: Omsk* [ca. 54°58'N, 73°24'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Karachi* [55°20'N, 76°56'E] (Ermolajew, 1928), Shirokaya Kur'ya [54°34'N, 78°82'E], Troitskoe [53°44'N, 77°51'E], Kochenevo [55°07'N, 82°14'E]* [55°10'N, 82°13'E], Kolyvan' [ca. 55°19'N, 82°45'E]*, Gornyi* [55°09'N, 83°53'E], Chik* [55°09'N, 82°28'E] (Rakov, 1999), Novosibirsk [ca. 54°58'N, 83°02'E], Lake Chany (E shore) [54°45'N, 77°47'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Ermolajew, 1934). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Yurga* [55°43'N, 84°55'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E], Gorno-Altaisk [51°55'N, 85°55'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1996), Dzhazator (=Zhasater)/Zhumaly Rivers, confluence [49° 37'N, 87°55'E], Cherga [51°33'N, 85°35'E], Ust'-Koksa [50°16'N, 85°37'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Tigirek [51°08'N, 83°04'E] (DL, pers. data). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Krasnoyarsk* [ca. 56°00'N, 92°56'E] (Wesołowska, 1986), Stolby Res.* [ca. 55°53'N, 92°46'E] (Šternbergs, 1977). — ***Tuva***: NW shore of Lake Azas [52°24'N, 96°28'E], Cherbi [51°55'N, 94°37'E], Seserligh [51°54'N, 94°11'E], Lake Chagytai [50°57'N, 94°41'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Samagaltai [50° 44'N, 95°19'E], Khol'-Oozhu [50°47'N, 94°19'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1998; Marusik *et al.*, 2000). —***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a), no exact locality (Izmailova, 1989a). —***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Tarakanovka [52°02'N, 106°52'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Chita Area***: Apsat R.* [56°22'N, 115°43'E] (Izmailova, 1980, 1989a), Kust-Kemda* [56°57'N, 118°20'E] (Verzhutskii *et al.*, 1985). — ***Yakutia***: Markha R. [60°35'N, 123°15'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1993b). — ***Amur Area***: no exact locality (Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Ulaanbaatar [48°07'N, 106°

54’E], Baga-Mukhar [48°22’N, 106°18’E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Overkhangai Aimak***: Zamtyn Davaa [46°43’N, 102°51’E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Khentiy Aimak***: W. Khentei Mt. Range (Sutzunte Stand) [ca. 48°25’N, 107° 10’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Shihezi* [44°18’N, 86°02’E], Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45’N, 82°58’E], Toli* [45°56’N, 83°36’E], Jimsar* [43°59’N, 89°04’E], Taxkorgan* [37°47’N, 75°14’E], Yumin* [46°01’N, 82°39’E] (Zhou & Song, 1985; Hu & Wu, 1989: sub ♂; Song *et al*., 1999).

Misidentifications. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: some of records given above under “Records” of *H. flavipes* (Hu & Wu, 1989: sub ♀) {*H. auratus*; DL, pers. data}. — ***Jilin***: Jilin* [43°51’N, 126°35’E], Shulan Co. (Shulan)* [44°24’N, 126°57’E] (Xia *et al*., 1980) {*H. lineiventris*; Song *et al*., 1999}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: aspen forests, floodplain and upland meadows, mountain shrubby and forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: swamps (Pakhorukov & Polyanin, 1987), birch forests and zonal stony, feather- and forb-grass steppes (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998); ***Orenburg Area***: feathergrass steppes (Esyunin *et al*., 1999); ***Akmola Area***: salt marsh steppes (Spassky, 1930); ***Tyumen Area***: pine-birch and moist birch forests (Shlykov, 1975), floodplain birch-willow forests (Shlykov, 1978); ***Altai Terr***.: steppe meadows (DL, pers. data); ***Tuva***: *Larix sibirica* forest (light coniferous forest), taiga forest, including mixed taiga, shrubby grass glades (=mesophytic grasslands) and sloping meadow shrubby steppes (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: birch forests and humid grasslands (Danilov & Logunov, 1994); ***Chita Area***: meadows (Izmailova, 1980); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: coniferous forests (Savelyeva, 1970); ***Kustanai Area***: pine forest (Fedoryak, 1970: sub *H. sitteri*). — ***Mongolia***: sweeping in meadow steppe-clad slope, shaking birchs, sweeping/shaking *Amygdalis* sp., *Caragana* sp., *Zygophyllum* sp. (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Biological information. Nielsen (1931); Canard (1984a,b).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1986); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Marusik *et al*. (1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954: sub *H. ritteri*); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) koktas **Logunov, 1992** (Map 15)

Heliophanus koktas Logunov, 1992b: 52–54, fig. 1 (D♂♀).

Heliophanus koktas: Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 212; Rakov & Logunov, 1997a: 89–90, figs. 75, 87–96; Esyunin *et al*., 1999: 325.

Distribution. W. Siberian subboreal range (in steppe zone); Orenburg Area, east to Pavlodar Area.

Records. [1, 2] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Lake Koktas [52°13'N, 76°50'E] (Logunov, 1992b), Shchiderty [51°43'N, 74°41'E] (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a). — ***West Kazakhstan* (*=Uralsk*) *Area***: Dzhanybek [49°25'N, 46°51'E] (Logunov, 1992b). — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Esyunin *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. ***Orenburg Area***: brook banks in steppes and stony steppes (sweeping) (Esyunin *et al*., 1999); ***Pavlodar Area***: dry steppes (Logunov, 1992b).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1992b); Rakov & Logunov (1997a).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000).

***Heliophanus (Heliophanus) lineiventris* Simon, 1868** (Map 24)

Heliophanus lineiventris Simon, 1868: 688 (D♂♀).

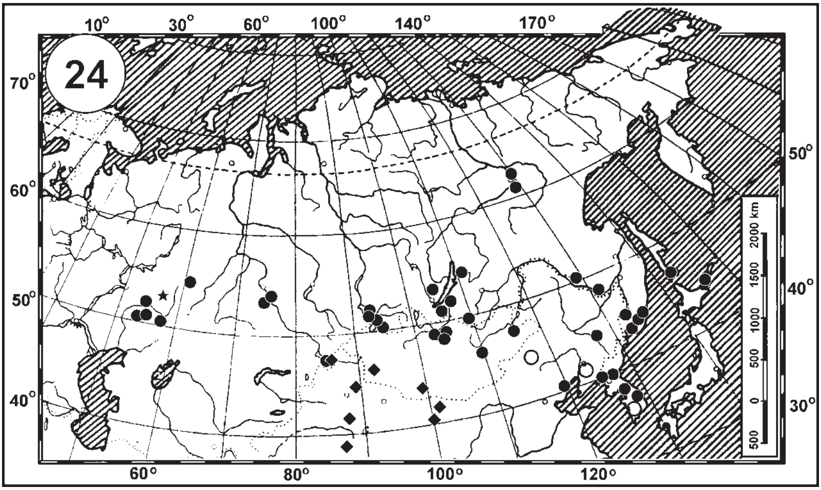
Heliophanus lineiventris: Prószyński, 1979: 309; figs. 107–109; 1982: 283–284, figs. 28, 35; 1990: 163; Wesołowska, 1981b: 54–55, fig. 32; 1986: 216–217, figs. 686–701, 887; Song, 1982: 102; Dunin, 1984a: 132; Paik & Kim, 1985: 72; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Paik, 1987: 6–8, figs. 11–16; Danilov, 1989: 167; 1995: 63; 1999: 273; Seo, 1990: 147, figs. 36–38; Logunov, 1992a: 58; 1992d: 15; 1996a: 72; 1997a: 198; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 120–121; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; 1993b: 77; 2000: 98, 216, map 172; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 32; Kim, 1994: 145; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 185; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 212; 1998: 33; Rakov & Logunov, 1997a; 91–93, figs. 21, 28, 57–58, 97–100; Efimik *et al*., 1997: 90, figs. 8–9; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Song *et al*., 1999: 514, figs. 300G–H, O–P, 326J–K; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 76; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 284.

Heliophanus cupreus (misidentified): Izmailova, 1989a: 158, fig. 158.

Heliophanus flavipes (misidentified): Xia *et al*., 1980: 33, fig. 8.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to Kurile Islands, north to C. Yakutia, and south to S. Korea. In Central Asia, this species is substituted by *H. turanicus* Charitonov, 1969 (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Pavlodar [52°16'N, 76°58'E], Lake Alkamerghen [51°10'N, 76°33'E], ca. 40 km W of Elubai [51°17'N, 76°48'E] (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Tersairyk R. [ca. 47°13'N, 84°06'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***West Kazakhstan* (*=Uralsk*) *Area***: Dzhanybek [49°25'N, 46°51'E] (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a). — **RUSSIA**: ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik *et al*., 1997), Aituar [51°30'N, 57°30'E], Shybynda (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54°35'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Tuva***: Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93°28'E], Kyzyl [51°46'N, 94°27'E], Yenisei R. valley [51°35'N, 94°15'E], Torgalygh [51°20'N, 92°50'E], Khol'-Oozhu [50°45'N, 94°29'E], SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Oek* [52°35'N, 104°27'E], Zherdovka* [52°39'N, 104°32'E] (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *H. cupreus*).



MAP 24. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *HELIOPHANUS LINEIVENTRIS* (●), *H. POTANINI* (◆), *MARPISSA MUSCOSA* (★) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

— ***Buryatia***: Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov, 1989), Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Ivolginsk [51°43'N, 107°15'E], Sotnikovo [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Deben [50°45'N, 106°18'E], Verkhni Zhirim [51°18'N, 107°13'E], Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108°15'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Tsugol [51°03'N, 115°38'E] (Danilov, 1989), Kyra [49° 33'N, 111°56'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Tasyr-Khoi [50°25'N, 116°04'E], Nizhnii Tsasuchei [50°30'N, 115°06'E], between Lakes Zun- and Barun-Torei [50°10'N, 115°20'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Yakutia***: Oktemtsy [61°40'N, 129°30'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Oy-Bestyas [61°33'N, 129°15'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1993b). — ***Amur Area***: Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Troitskoe* [49°15'N, 136°19'E], "Malvinskoe"* (?) near Okhotsk sea (Prószyński, 1979), Khabarovsk [48°19'N, 135°05'E], Bolon' Lake [49°34'N, 136°24'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Pashkovo [48°34'N, 130°25'E], Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Anisimovka* (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], Lake Khanka* [44°39'N, 132°34'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Pokrovka* [44°14'N, 133°17'E (?)] (Dunin, 1984a), Romanovka [43°14'N, 132° 26'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Sikhote-Alin' Res. (Blagodatnoe) [44°55' 45"N, 136°32'36"E], Lazo Res. (Petrova) [42°52'14"N, 133°47'55"E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Kostromskoe [47°19'N, 142°01'E], Ozerskii

[46°22'N, 143°05'E], Aniva [46°25'N, 142°19'E], Korsakov [46°22'N, 142°30'E] (Dunin, 1984a; Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N, 145°52'E] (Dunin, 1984a; Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Somon Bayantsogt* [48°00'N, 106°00'E] (Prószyński, 1982), Somon Bayankhangai [47°20'N, 105°24'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Overkhangai Aimak***: Zamtyn Davaa [46°43'N, 102°51'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Bulgan Aimak***: Somon Dashinchilen* [48°05'N, 104°08'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***Eastern Aimak***: Menngiyn tal* [47°45'N, 116°12'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***East Gobi Aimak***: Saishand* [44°50'N, 110°08'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Songmun-ri*, Macon*, Onpho-ri*, Ch'ongjin* [ca. 41°48'N, 129°47'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b, 1986), Myohyang-san Mts [40° 01'N, 128°23'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Dongmyong* (Gasan Mt.), Kümhwa* [38°17'N, 127°28'E], Haeunmyun* (Wonsanli), Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E] (Paik, 1987; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994). — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: no exact records (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Jilin***: Zhaoyang*, Jilin* [43°51'N, 126°35'E], Shulan Co. (Shulan)* [44°24'N, 126°57'E] (Xia *et al*., 1980: sub *H. flavipes*; Song, 1982; Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Liaoning***: She Dao* [38°54'N, 120°54'E] (Song *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. ***Chelyabinsk Area***: floodplain meadows and feathergrass steppes (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998); ***Tuva***: *Achnatherum splendens* stands (=saz steppes), sloping shrub-stony steppes, dry shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes and desert sandy shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes (Logunov, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Irkutsk Area***: steppe slopes (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *H. cupreus*); ***Buryatia***: sweeping glades in pine forest and sloping stony steppes (Danilov & Logunov, 1994); ***Yakutia***: river-side steppes with *Salix viminalis* (Koponen & Marusik, 1992); ***Mongolia***: *Amygdalius pedunculata* bushes (sweeping and litter) and sweeping *Dasypora fruticosa* (Marusik & Logunov, 1999); ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass and shrubs in meadows and glades (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1986); Rakov & Logunov (1997a); Metzner (1999).

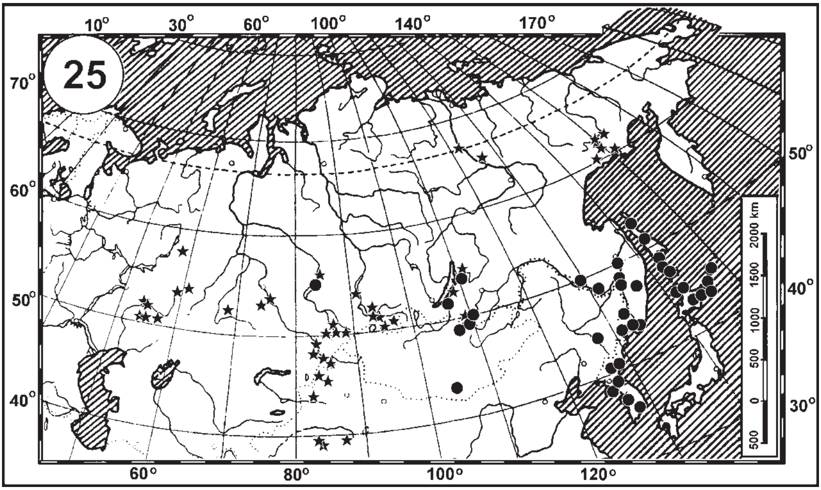
Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Marusik *et al*. (1993a,b); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) patagiatus **Thorell, 1875** (Map 25)

Heliophanus patagiatus Thorell, 1875: 112 (D♂♀).

Heliophanus patagiatus: Savelyeva, 1979: 144; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1994: 219; Hu & Wu, 1989: 370–372, figs. 290 (1–6), 291; Prószyński, 1990: 165; Weso-



MAP 25. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *HELIOPHANUS PATAGIATUS* (★), *H. USSURICUS* (●) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

łowska, 1991: 2, figs. 1–4; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993b: 77; 1996: 37; 2000: 98, 216, map 170; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Logunov, 1992a: 58–60; 1996a: 72; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 32; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 73, 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 185; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 213; 1998: 34; Rakov & Logunov, 1997a: 94–97, figs. 61, 115–122; Danilov, 1997a: 58; 1999: 273; Efimik *et al*., 1997: 86, 90; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Rakov, 1999: 309; Song *et al*., 1999: 514, figs. 300I, Q; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 76; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 284.
Heliophanus patagiatus var. *albolineata* Kulczyński, 1901: 319, 348.
Heliophanus melinus (misidentified): Savelyeva, 1970: 85, 1990: 173.
Sitticus pubescens (misidentified; ♀ only): Kuznetsov, 1988: 99; 1995: 71; 1997: 179.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; France (Prószyński, 1976), east to Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.), north to N. Yakutia (67°N), south to Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and C. Mongolia.

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***West Kazakhstan* (=*Uralsk*) *Area***: Dzhanybek [49°25’N, 46°51’E] (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a). — ***Pavlodar Area***: Pavlodar [52°16’N, 76°58’E], Shchiderty [51°43’N, 74°41’E] (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a), Sherbakty (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Astana (=Akmola, Tselinograd) Area***: Atbasar [51°47’N, 68°22’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970: sub *H. melinus*; 1979, 1990), Dzheminei R. canyon [47°26’N, 84°52’E], Sarybulak R. valley [47°28’N, 85°32’E], Karaungur R. valley [47°16’N, 85°24’E] (Eskov & Marusik, 1995), Taizhuzgen R. [47°42’N, 84°01’E], Priozernoe [ca.

47°43’N, 84°17’E], Belaya Uba R. [50°23’N, 84°03’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Krasnoufimsk* [ca. 56°37’N, 57°46’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00’N, 61°10’E], Bogdanovskoe [52°25’N, 59°04’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998). — ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg* [ca. 51°48’N, 55°06’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Kuznetsov, 1997: sub ♀ of *Sitticus pubescens*), Sol’-Iletsk* (Ilek R.) [51°08’N, 55°00’E], Chkalov* [51°44’N, 55°22’E], Nezhinka* [51°46’N, 55°22’E] (Efimik *et al*., 1997), Aituar* [51°30’N, 57°30’E], Shybyndy ravine* (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40’N, 54°35’E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Yurga* [55°43’N, 84°55’E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08’N, 86°12’E], Ust’-Koksa [50°16’N, 85°37’E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996), Dzhazator (=Zhasater)/ Zhumaly Rivers, confluence [49°37’N, 87°55’E], Karakoba R. [49°02’N, 86° 02’E], the upper reaches of Bannay R. [50°15’N, 84°43’E], Sentelek [51°10’N, 83°45’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khakassia***: Minussinsk* [53°42’N, 91°40’E] (Kulczyński, 1901: sub *H. patagiatus* var. *albolineata*). — ***Tuva***: Mugur-Aksy [50°20’N, 90°30’E], Tes-Khem R. valley [50°20’N, 95°03’E], Ak-Erik [50°32’N, 94°37’E], Khovu-Aksy [51°07’N, 93°36’E], Torgalygh [51°20’N, 92° 50’E], Yenisei R. valley [51°35’N, 94°15’E] (Logunov, 1992a), SE shore of Tere-Khol’ (Lake) [50°01’N, 95°03’E], Erzin [50°12’N, 95°08’E], the middle reaches of Kargy R. [50°31’N, 97°03’E], Khol’-Oozhu [50°45’N, 94°29’E], Kaa-Khem (R.) [51°43’N, 94°42’E], Uyuk R. mouth [52°04’N, 94°22’E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53’N, 107°27’E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35’N, 110°48’E] (Danilov, 1997a). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38’N, 111°05’E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Yakutia***: Lyampeska (=Lepiske) R. [64°40’N, 125°30’E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Zhigansk [66°47’N, 123°25’E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00’N, 149°18’E], Vakkhanka R. mouth [61°16’N, 149°13’E], Vetrennyi [61°40’N, 149°30’E], Ust’-Omtchug [62° 05’N, 149°23’E], the middle reaches of Cholomdzha R. [60°09’N, 147°18’E], Seimchan [62°10’N, 152°16’E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994; Marusik *et al*., 1992), Lankovaya R. [59°45’N, 152°E], the upper reaches of Ola R. [60°40’N, 151°25’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Aimak (?)***: Bulgan-gol* (Wesołowska, 1991). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45’N, 82°58’E], Xinyuan* (=Künes) [43°08’N, 82°31’E], Yutian* (=Keriya) [36°51’N, 81°40’E], Qira* [37°00’N, 80°48’E], Shawan* [44°20’N, 85°35’E], Ruoqiang* (=Qarkilik) [39°01’N, 88°11’E] (Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. ***Chelyabinsk Area***: floodplain meadows and forb-feathergrass steppes (Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998); ***Altai Terr.***: stony shores in forest-steppes (among and under stones) (Marusik *et al*., 1996), under stones (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: dry stony *Artemisia*-*Salsoleae* steppes, *Carex* swamps

and wet meadows with *Salix* bushes, and urema (valley deciduous forests of *Salix-Populus-Betula*) (Eskov & Marusik, 1995), and pebble river banks (Savelyeva, 1990); ***Tuva***: screes and pebble river banks (or lake shores, sometimes saline) (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: pebble river banks (Danilov, 1997a); ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): pebble river banks with poplar and *Chosenia* forests (450–500 m a.s.l.) (YM, pers. data).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: *H. patagiatus* usually coexists with *Sitticus albolineatus* (both species have never been found without each other); adult males occur from mid-May to the end of June, adult females from June to mid-August; nests with a single sac are under pebbles; each egg sac contains 8–32 eggs (average 15, n=13) (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): nests with egg sacs are under pebbles (YM, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1986); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) potanini **Schenkel, 1963** (Map 24)

Heliophanus potanini Schenkel, 1963: 397–399, figs. 228a–b (D♂♀).

Heliophanus potanini: Wesołowska, 1981a: 133–134, figs. 14–17; 1986: 219–220, figs. 733–740, 891; Prószyński, 1982: 284–285, figs. 29, 32; 1990: 165; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Zhou & Song, 1988: 3–4, figs. 4a–e; Hu & Wu, 1989: 373, figs. 282 (4–7), 291; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 213; 1998: 34; Song *et al*., 1999: 514, figs. 300R–S, 301A; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 284.

Menemerus fagei Schenkel, 1963 (non Berland & Millot, 1941): 422–423, figs. 242a–f. Synonymized with *H. potanini* by Wesołowska (1981a).

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; Tajikistan to S. Kazakhstan, east to Inner Mongolia, north to E. Kazakhstan and C. Mongolia.

Records. [6, 8] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Taizhuzgen R. [47°42'N, 84°01'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Khovd Aimak***: Somon Uench [46°12'N, 92°08'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Oasis Echiyn gol [43°35'N, 99°30'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Qiemo* (=Qarqan) [38°09'N, 85°30'E], Jimsar* [43°59'N, 89°04'E], Bohu* (=Bagrax) [41°58'N, 86°29'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Inner Mongolia***: "Etsingol (R.)"* (accepted here as vicinities of Ejin Qi [41°52'N, 100°56'E]) (Schenkel, 1963; Prószyński, 1982; Wesołowska, 1986). — ***Gansu***: Jiuquan* (=Su-chow) [39°45'N, 98°31'E] (Schenkel, 1963: sub *Menemerus fagei*; Wesołowska, 1981a).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1986).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Zonstein (1996); Song *et al*. (1999).

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) ussuricus **Kulczyński, 1895** (Fig. 9: 1; Map 25)

Heliophanus ussuricus Kulczyński, 1895a: 51–54, figs. 6–9 (D♂♀).

Heliophanus ussuricus: Loksa, 1965: 31; Prószyński, 1979: 310, 119–129; 1982: 285, fig. 30; 1990: 167; Wesołowska, 1981b: 55–56, fig, 33; 1986: 43–44, figs. 515–522, 890; Song, 1982: 102; Dunin, 1984a: 133–134, figs. 22–24; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Paik, 1985: 46–47, figs. 11–16; 1995: 46; Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Paik, 1987: 8–9, figs. 31–39; Wesołowska & Marusik, 1990: 95; Seo, 1990: 147, figs. 39–41; Ono *et al*., 1991: 89; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 121; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; Logunov & Marusik, 1994: 113; 2000: 284; Kim, 1994; 145; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 32; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Danilov, 1995: 63; 1999: 273; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 213; Logunov, 1997a: 197; Matsuda, 1997: 40; Rakov, 1999: 309; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 76.

Heliophanus aeneus (misidentified): Chikuni, 1989: 151, 278, fig. 23; Matsuda, 1997: 40.

Heliophanus cupreus (misidentified): Xia *et al*., 1980: 33, fig. 7.

Distribution. S. Siberio-Japanese subboreal range; Novosibirsk Area, through the mountains of S. Siberia, east to Sakhalin and Japan (*e.p.* sub *H. aeneus*), south to C. China (Shanxi) (Song *et al*., 1999).

Records. [8, 11, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Novosibirsk Area***: Gornyi [55°09’N, 83°53’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1994). — ***Buryatia***: Onokhoi [51°43’N, 108°15’E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35’N, 110°48’E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38’N, 111°05’E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Amur Area***: Belogorie [50°18’N, 40°00’E], Sadovoe, Blagoveshchensk [50°11’N, 127°18’E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14’N, 134°49’E] (Wesołowska & Marusik, 1990; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Pashkovo* [48°34’N, 130°25’E], Komsomol’sk-na-Amure [50°19’N, 136°35’E], Priamurskii* [48°31’N, 134°55’E], Slavyanka (field station) [49°45’N, 136°30’E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovaya Pad’ Res.* [43°11’N, 131°23’E], Anisimovka* (=Kangauz) [43°10’N, 132°46’E], Lake Khanka [44°52’N, 132°07’E], Ulunga R.* [46°31’N, 136°56’E] (Prószyński, 1979), Dushkino* [42°55’N, 132°43’E], Tikhookeanskii* [42°59’N, 132°25’E], Kiparisovo* [43°30’N, 131°57’E], Blagodatnyi* [45°18’N, 135°24’E], Vladivostok* [43°05’N, 131°32’E], Artem* [43°17’N, 132° 06’E] (Dunin, 1984a), Dmitrievka [44°15’N, 132°26’E], Lazo Res. [43°16’N, 134°08’E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Aniva [46°25’N, 142° 19’E], Alexandrovsk-Sakhalinskii [50°33’N, 142°07’E], Dolinsk [47°13’N, 142° 30’E], Korsakov [46°22’N, 142°30’E], Kholmsk [47°01’N, 142°02’E], Makarov [48°23’N, 142°27’E], Okha [53°21’N, 143°01’E], Tomari [47°27’N, 142°02’E], Uglegorsk [49°01’N, 142°02’E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — ***Kurile Islands***:

Kunashir (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N, 145°52'E], Iturup (Kuril'sk) [45°13'N, 147°52'E] (Wesołowska & Marusik, 1990; Marusik *et al*., 1993a; Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Shikotan (E coast) [43°45.80'N, 146°47.19'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Ulaanbaatar [48°07'N, 106°54'E] (Prószyński, 1982). —***South Gobi Aimak***: Gurvan-Saikhan* [43°40'N, 103°30'E] (Loksa, 1965), — ***Khentiy Aimak***: W. Khentei Mt. Range (Sutzunte Stand) [ca. 48°25'N, 107°10'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Zhaoyang* Jilin* [43°51'N, 126°35'E], Shulan Co. (Shulan)* [44°24'N, 126°57'E] (Xia *et al*., 1980: sub *H. cupreus*; Song, 1982; Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Phjondjan*, Maram* (=Maram-dong) [39°10'N, 125°49'E], Jongak-san Mt.*, Thesong*, Džamo-ri*, Čhonne*, Tongčong-ho*, Hyngpong-ri*, Hyngsang*, Onpho-ri* (Wesołowska, 1981b, 1986), Lake Changyon, Pyongyang [39°02'N, 125°44'E], Mujini, Myohyang-san Mts [40°01'N, 128°23'E], Okryu Valley, Ch'ongjin [41°48'N, 129°47'E], Kaesong [37°58'N, 126°34'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***South***: Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Sokli Mt.*, Keumleung-gun (Gikji Temple*), Youngju*, Odae Mt.*, Chongsong-gun* (Dopyong), Dalsung-gun* (Gachang), Gumi* (Gumo Mt.) (Paik, 1985, 1987, 1995; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994), Go Je Peninsula (Mt. Chansynpkho) (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Asahikawa-shi* [43°46'N, 142°22'E], Kamikawa-cho* [43°52'N, 142°46'E], Yagishiri-to (Is.)* [44°26'N, 141°25'E], Shintoku-cho* [43°04'N, 142°51'E], Shihoro-cho*, Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Ashoro-cho* (=Ashiyoro ?) [43°14'N, 143°33'E], Wakkanai-shi* [45°23'N, 141°43'E], Shari-cho* [43°55'N, 144°48'E], Teshikaga-cho* [43°29'N, 144°28'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub both *H. aeneus* and *H. u*.), Rishiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 45°13'N, 141°12'E], Sôya-misaki* [45° 29'N, 141°58'E] (Ono *et al*., 1991).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62° 00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a) {*H. camtschadalicus*; Wesołowska & Marusik, 1990}.

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: clearings in dry deciduous forests, also in moister places (among sparse mosses and ferns in alder grove), and lowland meadows (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Logunov, 1997a); ***Kurile Islands***: swamps with moss (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), ***Japan*** (Hokkaido): forests, grasslands and shores of lakes (Ono *et al*., 1991).

Taxonomy. Chikuni (1989); Wesołowska (1986); Wesołowska & Marusik (1990).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977: sub. *H. aeneus*); Nenilin (1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Marusik *et al*. (1993a); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Gen. *Laufeia* Simon, 1889

Laufeia Simon, 1889: 248.

Type species: *Laufeia aenea* Simon, 1889.

Palaearctic and Oriental; ca. 9 species, 1 in Northern Asia.

Comments. This poorly studied Oriental genus includes 9 described species (Prószyński, 1990; Ikeda, 1998; Song *et al*. 1999), of which only two, *L. aenea* and *L. sasakii* Ikeda, 1998, are indeed congeneric (DL, pers. data).

Laufeia aenea **Simon, 1889** (Map 22)

Laufeia aenea Simon, 1889: 249 (D♂).

Laufeia aenea: Xia *et al*., 1980: 30; Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: 74–76, figs. 84–89; Seo, 1990: 148, figs. 42–43; Prószyński, 1990: 189; Kim, 1994: 145.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; NE China (Jilin), S. Korea and Japan (Honshu and Kyushu) (Ikeda, 1998).

Records. [14] — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Jilin* [43°51'N, 126°35'E], Shulan Co. (Shulan)* [44°24'N, 126°57'E] (Xia *et al*., 1980). — **KOREA**: ***South***: Miryang* [35°30'N, 128°95'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E] (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990). — **JAPAN**: <u>Yokohama</u> [ca. 35°27'N, 139°35'E], Mt. Koya* (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Ikeda (1998).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000).

Gen. *Marpissa* C. L. Koch, 1846

Marpissa C. L. Koch, 1846: 60.

Type species: *Araneus muscosus* Clerck, 1758.

Holarctic; 16 valid species, 5 in Northern Asia.

Comments. According to Logunov (1999), this Holarctic genus includes the two subgenera *Hyctia* (8 species) and *Marpissa* (*s.str*.; 8 species). Only the congeners of *Marpissa (s.str.)* occur in Northern Asia, with two modern centers of diversity: in the Manchurian-Japanese region (4 species, 2 endemics) and in eastern regions of USA (4 species, all endemics). All *Marpissa* species reported outside the Holarctic, *e.g.* from the Oriental Region (*broadwayi* Peckham & Peckham, 1943, *decorata* Tikader, 1974, *nutanae* Biswas & Biswas, 1984, *etc*.), need confirmation of their generic status.

Revisions. Barnes (1958); Logunov (1999).

Subgen. *Marpissa* C. L. Koch, 1846

Type species: *Araneus muscosus* Clerck, 1758.

Marpissa (Marpissa) milleri (Peckham & Peckham, 1894) (Map 21)

Marptusa milleri Peckham & Peckham, 1894: 91, t. 8, fig. 6 (D♀).

Marpissa dybowskii Kulczyński, 1895a: 63–68, figs. 36, 41, 42. Synonymized with *M. milleri* by Logunov (1999).

Marpissa dybowskii: Prószyński, 1979: 311, figs. 156–170; 1990: 205; Wesołowska, 1981a: 138–139, figs. 31–34; Dunin, 1984a: 135, figs. 36, 37; Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Chikuni, 1989: 155, 283, fig. 39; Kim *et al*., 1990: 130; Seo, 1990: 148, figs. 44–45; Ono *et al*., 1991: 89; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 124; Logunov, 1992d: 8; Kim, 1994: 145; 1995a: 78; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 214; Matsuda, 1997: 40; Logunov, 1997a: 197; Kurenshchikov, 1999: 14; Song *et al*., 1999: 533, figs. 303C.

Marpissa koreanica Schenkel, 1963: 420–421, figs. 241a–b. Synonymized with *M. dybowskii* by Wesołowska (1981a).

Marpissa koreanica: Šternbergs, 1988: 93.

Marpissa milleri: Prószyński, 1973a: 116–118, figs. 51–58; Logunov, 1999: 37–39, figs. 62, 63; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 77.

Marpissa roemeri Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 346–347. Synonymized with *M. dybowskii* by Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987).

Marpissa roemeri: Zhou *et al*., 1983: 160, fig. 12.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; Cisamuria and Maritime Terr., Kurile Islands, NE China (Jilin), S. Korea and Japan.

Records. [14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: confluence of Kiya and Ussuri Rivers* [ca. 48°06'N, 134°38'E] (Prószyński, 1979), "Digun" (?) (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: sub *M. dybowskii*), Pashkovo* [48°34'N, 130°25'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1996; both sub *M. dybowskii*). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovaya Pad' Res.* [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res.* [43°39'N, 132°33'E], Vinogradovka* [43°27'N, 132°34'E], Slavyanka* [42°31'N, 131°12'E], Kiparisovo* [43°30'N, 131°57'E], Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E] (Prószyński, 1979; Dunin, 1984a, both sub *M. dybowskii*; Šternbergs, 1988: sub *M. koreanica*), Ryazanovka [42°46'N, 131°11'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: sub *M. dybowskii*), Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E] (Logunov, 1999). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir (Krugly Cape) [44°00'N, 145°39'E], Kunashir (Severyanka R.) [44°20'N, 146°00'E] (Logunov, 1999). — ***Uncertain localities***: "Regio Ussurica" (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *M. dybowskii*). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: no exact localities (Song *et al*., 1999: sub *M. dybowskii*). — ***Heilongjiang***: no exact localities (Zhou *et al*., 1983; Song *et al*., 1999; both sub *M . dybowskii*). — **KOREA**: ***South***: "Suigen (?)"* (Schenkel, 1963: sub *M. koreanica*; Wesołowska, 1981a: sub *M. dybowskii*), Chin-do Is.* (Chindo) [34°28'N, 126°16'E], Taegu* [ca. 35° 52'N, 128°36'E], Youngchun-gun* (Sunheung), Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E], Gongju-gun* (Jangkimyun) (Paik & Kim, 1985; Kim *et al*., 1990; Seo, 1990, Kim, 1995a; all sub *M. dybowskii*). — **JAPAN**: Tokyo [ca. 35°48'N, 139°47'E] (Peckham & Peckham, 1894: sub *Marptusa m.*; Prószyński, 1973a). — ***Hokkaido***: Yakumo-cho* [42°15'N, 140°17'E], Muroran-shi* [42°20'N, 140°59'E], Sap-

poro* [43°03'N, 141°21'E], Asahikawa-shi* [43°46'N, 142°22'E], Obihiro-shi* [42°55'N, 143°12'E], Katsukita-toge*, Toyokoro-cho* [42°49'N, 143°32'E], Wakkanai-shi* [45°23'N, 141°43'E], Shari-cho* [43°55'N, 144°48'E], Abashiri* [44° 01'N, 144°16'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub *M. dybowskii*), Rishiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 45°13'N, 141°12'E], Toyotomi-cho* [42°15'N, 140°17'E] (Ono *et al*., 1991: sub *M. dybowskii*).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979: sub *M. dybowskii*); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987: sub *M. dybowskii*); Chikuni (1989: sub *M. dybowskii*); Logunov (1999).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977: sub *M. m*. and *M. roemeri*); Nenilin (1985: sub *M. dybowskii*); Kim (1991, 1994; both sub *M. dybowskii*); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995: sub *M. dybowskii*); Mikhailov (1996: sub *M. dybowskii*); Matsuda (1997: sub *M. dybowskii*); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *M. dybowskii*); Roewer (1954: sub *M. m*. and *M. dybowskii*); Bonnet (1957); Brignoli (1983: sub *Marpissa koreanica*); Prószyński (1990: sub *M. dybowskii*); Mikhailov (1997: sub *M. dybowskii*, 2000); Platnick (1989: sub *M. dybowskii*, 1997: sub *M. m*. and *M. dybowskii*; 2000); Song *et al*. (1999: sub *M. dybowskii*).

Marpissa (Marpissa) muscosa **(Clerck, 1758)** (Map 24)

Araneus muscosus Clerck, 1758: 116 (D♀).
Marpissa muscosa: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 207; Logunov, 1992d: 8; 1996a: 73; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 185; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 214; 1998: 34; Efimik, 1997: 136; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 279, 285.

Distribution. European temperate range; France (Prószyński, 1976), east to the S. Urals, north to S. Fennoscandia, south to the Caucasus.

Records. [1] — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo [52°59'N, 56°29'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997; Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***.: Antsyferovo [58°52'N, 91° 51'E] (Holm, 1973) {*M. pomatia*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}. — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: no exact locality* (Yaginuma, 1970, 1977) {*Marpissa* sp.; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: broad-leaved forests (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995, Efimik, 1997), and floodplain and upland meadows (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988).

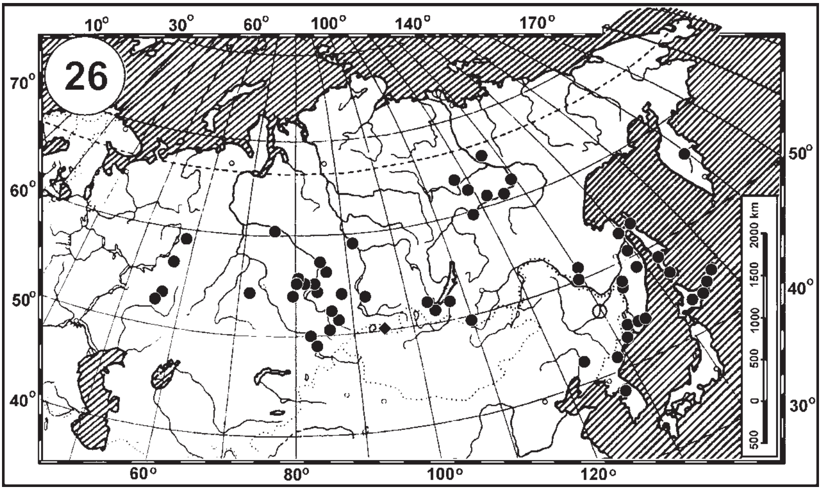
Taxonomy. Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

Marpissa (Marpissa) pomatia **(Walckenaer, 1802)** (Map 26)

Aranea pomatia Walckenaer, 1802: 244 (D♂♀).
Marptusa pomatia: Kulczyński, 1895a: 63.



MAP 26. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *MARPISSA POMATIA* (●), *TUVAPHANTES ARAT* (◆) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Marpissa pomatia: Kulczyński, 1926: 36; Spassky & Lavrov, 1928: 12; Ermolajew, 1934: 144; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 144; 1990: 174; Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977: 111; Prószyński, 1979: 312–313, figs. 184–199; 1990: 208; Wesołowska, 1981b: 65; Zhou *et al.*, 1983: 159, fig. 11; Dunin, 1984a: 135, figs. 40, 41; Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Chikuni, 1989: 155, 283, fig. 41; Danilov, 1989: 167; 1990: 89; 1999: 273; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 127–128; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Logunov, 1992d: 8, 15; 1996a: 72; 1997a: 197; 1999: 40–41, figs. 1–3, 6, 18, 34, 47, 51, 54, 55; Marusik *et al.*, 1993a: 82; 1993b: 77; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 32; Kim, 1994: 145; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Esyunin, 1996: 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 185; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 215; Matsuda, 1997: 40; Efimik, 1997: 136; Romanenko, 1998: 95; Rakov, 1999: 309; Azarkina, 1999: 75; Song *et al.*, 1999: 534, figs. 302Q, 303H, 327E–F; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 77; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 285.
Marpissa radiata (misidentified): Sytshevskaya, 1935: 100.
Marpissa muscosa (misidentified): Holm, 1973: 107.
Marpissa sibirica Prószyński, 1976: 51, map 124 (*nomen nudum*),
Marpissa sibirica: Prószyński, 1979: 312; Nenilin, 1985: 131.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; France (Prószyński, 1976), east to Kamchatka and Japan, north to C. Yakutia, south to NE Kazakhstan, Transbaikalia and S. Korea. The record from Afghanistan (Roewer, 1962) is doubtful and needs confirmation by reference to the pertinent material.

Records. [1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kokchetav Area***: Borovoe* (=Burabai) [53°06'N, 70°16'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1979, 1990),

Uba R. valley [50°44'N, 83°34'E] (Logunov, 1999), Slavyanka [48°46'N, 83°38'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59'N, 56°29'E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Baseghi Mt. Range* (Gornozavodsk) [58°23'N, 58°20'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Tyumen Area***: Yuganskii Res.* (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996). — ***Novosibrisk Area***: Biaza [56°36'N, 78°18'E], Sherstobitovo [54°59'N, 81°08'E], Novosibirsk [ca. 54°58'N, 83°02'E], Inder' [54°32'N, 79°58'E], Lebedevo [54°55'N, 84°20'E], Krasnozerskoe [53°59'N, 79°14'E] (Rakov, 1999), Morozovo [54°49'N, 83°19'E], Lake Tandovo (SW shore) [55°05'N, 77°57'E] (Logunov, 1999). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Lomachevka (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85°36'E] (Romanenko, 1998; Rakov, 1999), Mrassu R. (ca. 6 km downstream of El'beza R. mouth) [52°02'N, 88°35'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Ermolajew, 1934), Voronovo* [ca. 56°13'N, 85°08'E] (Rakov, 1999), Kazanka [ca. 56°23'N, 84°48'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Altai Terr.***: Sentelek [51°10'N, 83°45'E] (Azarkina, 1999), Saidyp [52°32'N, 86°34'E], Kebezen' [51°53'N, 87°05'E], Cherga [51°33'N, 85°35'E], Nizhnyaya Neninka [52°42'N, 86°25'E], Verkh-Biysk [52°03'N, 87°10'E], Mokhnato-Gladkaya Mt. [50°44'N, 82°45'E], Beloretskoe [51°01'N, 82°45'E (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Antsyferovo [58°52'N, 91°51'E] (Holm, 1973: sub *M. muscosa*), "Bunbuiskoe"* (Prószyński, 1979), Tanzybei [53°08'N, 92°53'E] (Logunov, 1999). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a). — ***Buryatia***: Kuytun* (?) (Prószyński, 1979), Bolshoi Mamai R. [51°25'N, 104°48'E] (Danilov, 1989), Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Yakutia***: Lake Deedeyonuuta [61°20'N, 129°30'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Oktemtsy [61°40'N, 129°30'E], Lyampeska (=Lepiske) R. [64°40'N, 125°30'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Markha R. [60°35'N, 123°15'E], Kempendyai R. [62°05'N, 118°50'E], Khayalakh (Kharyyallakh ?) [60°35'N, 121°00'E], Tuolba R. mouth [60°37'N, 124°20'E], Vitim [59°27'N, 112°30'E] (Marusik *et al.* 1993b), Zhatai [62°10'N, 129°47'E] (Logunov, 1999). — ***Amur Area***: no exact locality (Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977), Selemdzhinsk [52°20'N, 131°03'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov, 1999), Obluchie [49°01'N, 131°02'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Sofiisk* [51°19'N, 139°28'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Tsimmermanovka* [51°13'N, 139°09'E], "Malvinskoe"* (?) near Okhotsk sea (Prószyński, 1979), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], "Asyat R." (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Nikolaevsk-na-Amure [53°06'N, 140°26'E], Boitsovo* [46°59'N, 134°20'E], Slavyanka* (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovaya Pad' Res.* [43°11'N, 131°23'E], "Khutara Bay"*, "Den"*, "Dungari"*, "Gelga Lake"*, "Navo-

zovo”*, “Sakhode”*, “Tambovskoe”*, Ulunga R.* [46°31’N, 136°56’E], Vinogradovka* [43°27’N, 132°34’E] (Prószyński, 1979), Vladivostok* [43°05’N, 131°32’E] (Dunin, 1984a), Lazo Res. [43°16’N, 134°08’E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39’N, 132°33’E] (Logunov, 1999). — **Sakhalin:** “Shebunino”* (Dunin, 1984a), Aniva [46°25’N, 142°19’E], Korsakov [46°22’N, 142°30’E], Makarov [48°23’N, 142°27’E], Okha [53°21’N, 143°01’E], Nevel’sk [46°25’N, 141°33’E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — ***Kamchatka Area***: Kamchatka R. (Klyuchi) [56°02’N, 160°23’E] (Kulczyński, 1926; Sytshevskaya, 1935: sub *M. radiata*). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir: Krugly Cape [44°00’N, 145°39’E], Krabozavodskoe [43°50’N, 146°45’E], Alekhino* [43°55.31’N, 145°32.34’E], Lake Goryachee* [ca. 43°56,09’N, 145°35.25’E], Tretiyakovo* [43°59’N, 145°39’E] (Dunin, 1984a); Shikotan [43°24’N, 148°24’E] (Logunov, 1999), Iturup (Kuril’sk) [45°13’N, 147°52’E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — **CHINA**: ***Heilongjiang***: Tonghe Co.* (Tonghe) [45°58’N, 128°45’E] (Zhou *et al*., 1983; Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Jilin***: Changchun* [43°54’N, 125°18’E] (Peng *et al*., 1993b; Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Lake Changjin-ho* [=Čangdžin-ho] [ca. 40°28’N, 127°12’E] (Wesołowska, 1981b). — ***South***: Cholyung* (Paik & Kim, 1985; Kim, 1994). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Kami-Shihoro* [43°13’N, 143°18’E], Memuro-cho* [42°55’N, 143°03’E], Shikaoi-cho* [43°07’N, 142°59’E], Teshikaga-cho* [43°29’N, 144°28’E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: birch forests, floodplain and upland meadows, mountain shrubby and forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Perm Area***: mountain meadows and tundras (Esyunin, 1991); ***Tyumen Area*** (Yuganskii Res.): raised and transitional bogs (Esyunin, 1996); ***Altai Terr***.: pine-birch forests and steppe-clad slopes (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Kemerovo Area***: swamps (Romanenko, 1998); ***Buryatia***: high mountain herbs (Danilov, 1989); ***Yakutia***: river-side steppes and meadows with *Salix viminalis* (Koponen & Marusik, 1992); ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: clearings in deciduous and mixed (*Pinus sibirica*–broad-leaved) forests, and bushy meadows (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Logunov, 1997a).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979); Chikuni (1989); Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977); Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Marusik *et al*. (1993a,b); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Matsuda (1997); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999).

Marpissa (Marpissa) pulla **(Karsch, 1879)** (Map 23)

Marptusa pulla Karsch, 1879: 87 (D♂).

Marpissa pulla: Prószyński, 1973a: 118–119; 1990: 208; Yin & Wang, 1979: 8–9, fig. 16; Wesołowska, 1981b: 68, figs. 75–76; Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Chikuni, 1989:

155, 283, fig. 40; Seo, 1990: 149, figs. 52–53; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 129; Logunov, 1992d: 8; 1999: 42, figs. 9, 32, 64, 65; Kim, 1994: 145; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 215; Kurenshchikov, 1997a: 10, 20; 1997b: 153; 1999: 18; Song *et al*., 1999: 534, figs. 303J, 304A, 327I; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 77.

Menemerus pulla: Šternbergs, 1988: 93.

Menemerus pullus: Namkung *et al*., 1972: 95.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; Cisamuria, Maritime Terr., NE China (Jilin), Korea and Japan.

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [62°00'N, 149°18'E], "Asyat R." (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1997a,b, 1999). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Furugel'ma Is. [42°28'N, 130°55'E] (Šternbergs, 1988: sub *Menemerus pulla*), no exact localities (Nenilin, 1985), Sadgorod [43°15'N, 131°18'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Changchun* [43°54'N, 125°18'E] (Yin & Wang, 1979; Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Myohyang-san Mts [40°01'N, 128°23'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b). — ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127°43'E] (Namkung *et al*., 1972: sub *Menemerus pullus*), Keumleung-gun (Gikji Temple*), Miryang* [35°30'N, 128°95'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E] (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994), Go Je Peninsula (Logunov, 1999). — **JAPAN**: no exact localities (Karsch, 1879: sub *Marptusa p*.; Prószyński, 1973a).

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: clearings in deciduous forests (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1973); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989); Logunov (1999).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

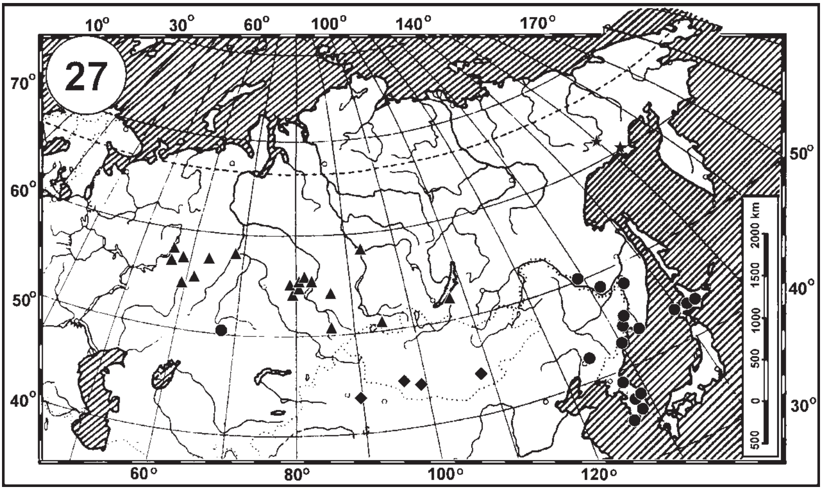
Catalogues. Bonnet (1957: sub *Menemerus p*.); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999).

Marpissa (Marpissa) radiata **(Grube, 1859)** (Fig. 14: 2; Map 27)

Euophrys radiatus Grube, 1859: 451 (D♀).

Marpissa radiata: L. Koch, 1879b: 107; Skalon, 1927: 285; Ermolajew, 1928: 108; 1937a: 523; 1937b: 605; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 144; 1990: 174; Holm, 1973: 107; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 208; Logunov, 1992a: 60; 1992d: 8; 1996a: 72; 1999: 42, figs. 5, 21, 30, 48–49, 52–53, 109, 115; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 32–33; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 185; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 215; 1998: 34; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Rakov, 1999: 309; Danilov, 1999: 273; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 98, 216, map 177; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 285.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian temperate range; France (Prószyński, 1976), east to Transbaikalia, north to S. Fennoscandia and C. Siberia (the middle reaches of Yenisei R.), south to NE Kazakhstan and the mountains of S. Siberia.



MAP 27. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *MARPISSA RADIATA* (▲), *MENDOZA CANESTRINII* (●), *MOGRUS ANTONINUS* (◆), *TALAVERA MINUTA* (★) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Records. [1, 2, 6, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1979, 1990). — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00’N, 56°15’E], Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25’N, 56°25’E], Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26’N, 56°58’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Il’menskii Res. (Miass) [54°59’N, 60°06’E], Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00’N, 61°10’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Krasnoufimsk* [ca. 56°37’N, 57°46’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Pripyshmenskie Bory Res.* (Talitsa) [56°50’N, 63°18’E], (SE, pers. data). — ***Tyumen Area***: Tobolsk* [ca. 58°11’N, 68°16’E] (Ermolajew, 1937a). — ***Novosibirsk Area*** Karachi* [55°20’N, 76°56’E] (Ermolajew, 1928), Troitskoe [53°44’N, 77°51’E], Biaza [56°36’N, 78°18’E], Shirokaya Kur’ya [54°34’N, 78°82’E], Sherstobitovo [54°59’N, 81°08’E], Pikhtovka [56°01’N, 82°41’E], Makarievskii [ca. 55°24’N, 80°47’E] (Logunov, 1999; Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Nizhnyaya Neninka [52°42’N, 86°25’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Salair Mt. Range* (Tarasovo) [54°52’N, 85°10’E] (Skalon, 1927; Ermolajew, 1928; Charitonov, 1932). — ***Tuva***: Lake Chagytai [50°57’N, 94°41’E] (Logunov, 1992a; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Yeniseisk* [58°27’N, 92°05’E] (L. Koch, 1879b; Holm, 1973). — ***Buryatia***: Posolsky Sor Bay [51°56’N, 106°10’E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Kamchatka Area***: Kamchatka R. (Klyuchi) [56° 02'N, 160°23'E] (Sytschevskaya, 1935) {*M. pomatia*; Logunov & Koponen, 2000}.

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Irkutsk Area***: Irkutsk* [ca. 52°17'N, 104°18'E] (Izmailova, 1989a) {record is based on a juvenile; Danilov, 1997b}. —***Altai Terr***.: Tyudraly* (=Tyudrala) [50°59'N, 84°29'E] (Ermolajew, 1937b) {doubted by the latter author}. — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Krasnoyarsk* [ca. 56°00'N, 92°56'E] (L. Koch, 1879b; Holm, 1973) {based on juvenile specimens}. — ***Buryatia***: Burdukovo* [52°06'N, 107°28'E] (Kulczyński, 1901) {doubted by the latter author}.

Habitat. ***Chelyabinsk Area***: plavni (viz. longly flooded stands of reeds, reed maces, sedges) on lake shore (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992), *Carex*-gramineous swamps and floodplain meadows (Pakhorukov & Polyanin, 1987; Polyanin & Pakhorukov, 1992; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998); ***Tuva***: sedge (*Carex* and *Equisetum* spp.) moors (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Gen. *Mendoza* Peckham & Peckham, 1894

Mendoza Peckham & Peckham, 1894: 105.

Type species: *Attus memorabilis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1876.

Palaearctic; 7 valid species, all are found in Northern Asia.

Comments. The bulk of described species (6 species, all endemics) have been recorded from the Manchurian-Japanese Region.

Revisions. Logunov (1999).

***Mendoza canestrinii* (Ninni in Canestrini & Pavesi, 1868)** (Fig. 12: 2; Map 27)

Marpissa Canestrinii Ninni in Canestrini & Pavesi, 1868: 817 (D♀).

Marpissa canestrinii: Logunov & Rakov, 1998: 125.

Icius magister Karsch, 1879: 83. Reported as *nomen dubium* by Logunov (1999).

Marpissa magister: Namkung *et al*., 1972: 95; Prószyński, 1973a: 116; 1990: 206; Yin & Wang, 1979: 7–8, fig. 14; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 125–126, figs. 12, 13; Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Chikuni, 1989: 156, 284, fig. 42; Seo, 1990: 148, figs. 48–49; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 132, figs. 3–5; Kim, 1994: 145; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 214; Kurenshchikov, 1997a: 10, 19; 1997b: 153; 1999: 18; Matsuda, 1997: 40; Song *et al*., 1999: 533, figs. 302N, 303E.

Mithion pichoni Schenkel, 1963: 414, fig. 238. Synonymized with *Marpissa* (*Mithion*) *tschekiangensis* by Wesołowska (1981a).

Marpissa pichoni: Brignoli, 1983: 714 (transferred to *Marpissa*); Dunin, 1984a: 135, figs. 42–44; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 69.
Marpessa obscura Kroneberg, 1875: 46, tab. 5, fig. 33. Synonymized with *Marpissa canestrinii* by Logunov & Rakov (1998).
Marpissa obscura: Nenilin, 1985: 130, 132; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 214.
Marpissa canestrinii: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 205; Mikhailov, 1999: 27.
Mendoza canestrinii: Logunov, 1999: 49–51, figs. 14, 15, 24, 25, 29, 37, 39, 44, 78, 79, 98–104, 107, 108, 114, 119, 123, 124, 131, 132; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 77–78.
Marpissa salsophila Tyshchenko, 1965: 704, fig. 11. Synonymized with *M. canestrinii* by Nemetz (1967).
Marpissa salsophila: Prószyński, 1979: 312, figs. 178–181.
Hyctia magister: Logunov, 1992d: 9.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian subboreal-subtropical range; S. Europe and the Near East (Prószyński, 1976), east to Japan (but the species seems to be absent from continental regions of C. Asia), north to ca. 50°N, south to S. China (Sichuan) (Song *et al.*, 1999: sub *Marpissa magister*) and Vietnam (Żabka, 1985: sub *Marpissa magister*).

Records. [3, 14, 15] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kokchetav Area***: Kokshetau Mt. [50°08'N, 67°35'E] (Tyshchenko, 1965: sub *Marpissa salsophila*; Prószyński, 1979: sub *Marpissa salsophila*; Logunov & Rakov, 1998). — **RUSSIA**: ***Amur Area***: Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov, 1999). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [62°00'N, 149°18'E], "Nizhnespasskoe" (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Pashkovo [48°34'N, 130°25'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1997a,b, 1999). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Chistovodnoe* [43°01'N, 133°30'E], Pokrovka* [44°14'N, 133°17'E (?)] (Dunin, 1984a: sub *Marpissa pichoni*), Khasan [42°17'N, 130°29'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: sub *Marpissa magister*; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: sub *Marpissa magister*), Lake Khanka [44°52'N, 132°07'E] (Logunov, 1999), no exact locality (Nenilin, 1985: sub *Marpissa obscura*). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: no exact localities (Yin & Wang, 1979; Song *et al.*, 1999; both sub *Marpissa magister*). — **KOREA**: ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127°43'E] (Namkung *et al.*, 1972: sub *Marpissa magister*), Yondok* (=Yongdok ?) [36°26'N, 129°23'E], Sangju* [36°25'N, 128°09'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Kangjin* [34°38'N, 126°47'E], Keumleung-gun (Gikji Temple*), Haeunmyun* (Wonsanli), Miryang* [35°30'N, 128°95'E], Yangyang* [38° 04'N, 128°36'E], Andong* [36°34'N, 128°43'E], Dalsung-gun* (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990; both sub *Marpissa magister*). — **JAPAN**: no exact locality* (Karsch, 1879: sub *Icius magister*; Prószyński, 1973a). — ***Hokkaido***: Taiki-cho* [ca. 42°29'N, 143°18'E], Okushiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 42°11'N, 139°30'E], Chitose* [42°46'N, 141° 38'E], Toyokoro-cho* [42°49'N, 143°32'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub *Marpissa magister*).

Doubtful records. **CHINA**: ***Guizhou***: Guanzhou* (=Kanton) [28°33'N, 108° 19'E] (Schenkel, 1953: sub *Icius magister*) {record from a juvenile ♀}.

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: dry deciduous forests and boggy stands (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Marusik & Logunov, 1994; both sub *Marpissa magister*).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1973: sub *Marpissa magister*); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987: sub *Marpissa magister*); Chikuni (1989: sub *Marpissa magister*); Logunov (1999); Metzner (1999: sub *Marpissa c.*).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *Marpissa magister*); Nenilin (1984b, 1985; both sub *Marpissa c.* and *Marpissa obscura*); Paik & Kim (1985: sub *Marpissa magister*); Kim (1991, 1994; both sub *Marpissa magister*); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995: sub *Marpissa magister*); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996: sub *Marpissa obscura*); Matsuda (1997: sub *Marpissa magister*); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a; both sub *Mithion c.* and *Mithion obscurus*); Roewer (1954: sub *Mithion c.* and *Icius magister*); Bonnet (1957: sub *Mithion c.* and *Mithion memorabilis*); Brignoli (1983: sub *Marpissa pichoni*, *M. salsophila*, *Mithion pichoni* and *M. tschekiangensis*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997; all sub *Marpissa c.* and *Marpissa magister*; 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Song *et al*. (1999).

***Mendoza dersuuzalai* (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992)** (Map 12)

Marpissa dersuuzalai Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 121–124, figs. 8–10 (D♂♀).
Marpissa dersuuzalai: Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 214; Kurenshchikov, 1997a: 10, 14, 16, 20; 1999: 15; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 78.
Mendoza dersuuzalai: Logunov, 1999: 52, figs. 105, 106, 111, 121, 125, 126.
Hyctia dersuuzalai: Logunov, 1992d: 9.

Distribution. Manchurian(?) subboreal range; Cisamuria. Occurrence in NE China is quite possible.

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Amur Area***: Khinganskii Res. [49°20'N, 130° 05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: sub *Marpissa d.*). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [62°00'N, 149°18'E], "Asyat R." (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1997a, 1999; all sub *Marpissa d.*).

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: meadows and wet places in open aspen-larch forests (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: sub *Marpissa d.*).

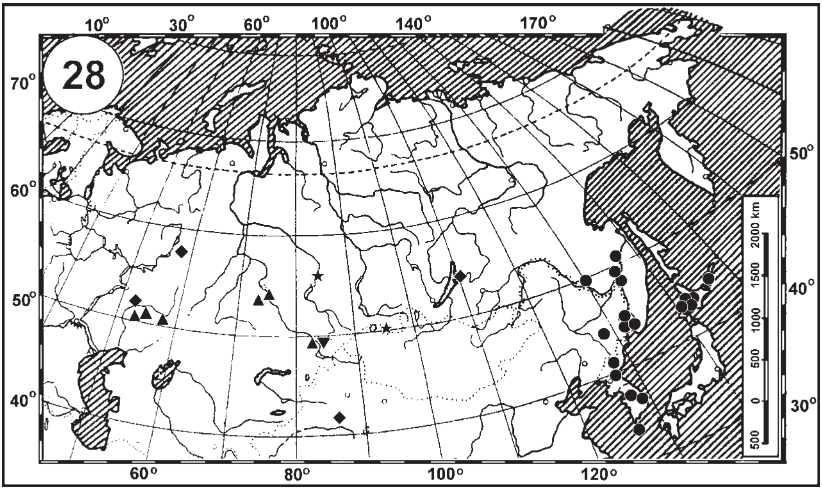
Taxonomy. Logunov & Wesołowska (1992: sub *Marpissa d.*).

Checklists. Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995: sub *Marpissa d.*); Mikhailov (1996: sub *Marpissa d.*); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997: sub *Marpissa d.*); Platnick (1997, 2000).

***Mendoza elongata* (Karsch, 1879)** (Map 28)

Icius elongatus Karsch, 1879: 83 (D♂).
Marpissa nobilis (misidentified): Prószyński, 1979: 312, figs. 171–177; Wesołowska, 1981a: 139–141, figs. 35–36; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992 (*e.p.*, ♀ only): 126–127, fig.15; Song *et al*., 1999: 533, fig. 303F.
Marpissa elongata: Namkung *et al*., 1972: 95; Prószyński, 1973a: 114–116, figs. 47–50; 1990: 205–206; Wesołowska, 1981b: 64, figs. 60–62; Dunin, 1984a: 135, figs. 38, 39; Paik &



MAP 28. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *MENDOZA ELONGATA* (●), *NEON LEVIS* (◆), *N. RAYI* (★), *N. VALENTULUS* (▼), *PELLENES EPULARIS* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Kim, 1985: 73; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Šternbergs, 1988: 93; Chikuni, 1989: 156, 284, fig. 43; Seo, 1990: 148, figs. 46–47; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 124–125; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; Kim, 1994: 145; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 214; Matsuda, 1997: 40; Kurenshchikov, 1997a: 10, 16, 17, 19; 1997b: 153; 1999: 18; Song *et al*., 1999: 533, figs. 302M, 303D, 327C–D; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 78.

Mithion hotingchiehi Schenkel, 1963: 416–417, fig. 239a–e. Synonymized with *M. elongata* by Logunov (1999).

Mendoza elongata: Logunov, 1999: 53, figs. 45, 122.

Hyctia elongata: Logunov, 1992d: 9.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; the Russian Far East (Cisamuria and Maritime Terr.), China [Shanxi and Nankin, also from Hubei as *M. nobilis* by Song *et al*. (1999)], Korea and Japan.

Records. [14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Amur Area***: Khingan Res. [49°20'N, 130° 05'E], Lake Lebedinskoe [49°17'N, 129°35'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: sub *Marpissa e.*), Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). —***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Zelyonyi Is. [48°19'N, 135°05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: sub *Marpissa e.*), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134° 49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: sub ♀ of *Marpissa nobilis*), Priamurskii [48°31'N, 134°55'E], Komsomol'sk-na-Amure [50°19'N, 136°35'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1997a,b, 1999; all sub *Marpissa e.*). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Lake Khanka [44°52'N, 132°07'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub

Marpissa nobilis), Monakino* [43°24'N, 133°29'E] (Dunin, 1984a), no exact localities (Nenilin, 1985), Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Šternbergs, 1988: sub *Marpissa e.*), Kamen'-Rybolov [44°43'N, 132°05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: sub *Marpissa e.*), Dmitrievka [44°15'N, 132°26'E] (Logunov, 1999). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir Is. (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N, 145°52'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1993a: sub *Marpissa e.*). — **CHINA**: ***Heilongjiang***: Wuchang* [44°55'N, 127°09'E] (Schenkel, 1963: sub *Mithion hotingchiehi*; Wesołowska, 1981a: sub *Marpissa nobilis*; Song *et al.*, 1999: sub *Marpissa e.*). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Sokam-Čosudži*, Dzamo-ri*, Lake Sičung-ho* (Wesołowska, 1981b: sub *Marpissa e.*, ♂). — ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127°43'E] (Namkung *et al.*, 1972: sub *Marpissa e.*), Yondok* (=Yongdok ?) [36°26'N, 129°23'E], Keumleung-gun (Gikji Temple*), Haeunmyun* (Wonsanli), Gwangleung*, Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E] (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990; both sub *Marpissa e.*). — **JAPAN**: no exact locality (Karsch, 1879: sub *Icius elongatus*; Prószyński, 1973a). — ***Hokkaido***: Ebetsu* [43°07'N, 141°34'E], Taiki-cho* [ca. 42°29'N, 143°18'E], Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Asahikawa-shi* [43° 46'N, 142°22'E], Kamikawa-cho* [43°52'N, 142°46'E], Sapporo~Hakodate*, Biei-cho* [43°35'N, 142°28'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub *Marpissa e.*).

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: meadows (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: sub *Marpissa e.*)

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987: sub *Marpissa e.*); Chikuni (1989: sub *Marpissa e.*); Logunov (1999).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *Marpissa e.*); Paik & Kim (1985: sub *Marpissa e.*); Kim (1991, 1994; both sub *Marpissa e.*); Marusik *et al.* (1993a: sub *Marpissa e.*); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995: sub *Marpissa e.*); Matsuda (1997: sub *Marpissa e.*); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954: sub *Icius e.*); Bonnet (1957: sub *Icius e.*); Prószyński (1990: sub *Marpissa e.*); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997; all sub *Marpissa e.*; 2000); Mikhailov (1997: sub *Marpissa e.*); Song *et al.* (1999: sub *Marpissa e.*).

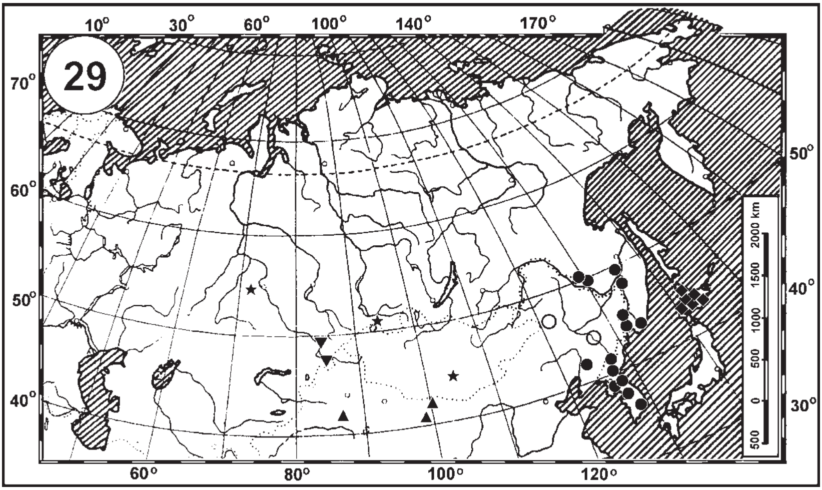
Mendoza ibarakiensis **(Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987)** (Map 29)

Marpissa ibarakiensis Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: 81–82, figs. 106–111 (D♀).
Marpissa ibarakiensis: Chikuni, 1989: 156, 284, fig. 45; Ikeda, 1993: 140–143, figs. 15–22; Matsuda, 1997: 40.
Mendoza ibarakiensis: Logunov, 1999: 53.

Distribution. Japan (Ikeda, 1993: sub *Marpissa i.*).

Records. [15] — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Taiki-cho* [ca. 42°29'N, 143°18'E], Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Kami-Furano-cho* [43°22'N, 142°25'E], Biei-cho* [43°35'N, 142°28'E], Abashiri* [44°01'N, 144°16'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub *Marpissa i.*).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987: sub *Marpissa i.*); Chikuni (1989: sub *Marpissa i.*); Ikeda (1993: sub *Marpissa i.*).



MAP 29. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *MENDOZA IBARAKIENSIS* (◆), *M. NOBILIS* (●), *PELLENES DENISI* (▲), *P. GENICULATUS* (▼), *P. PULCHER* (★) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Checklists. Matsuda (1997: sub *Marpissa i.*).
Catalogues. Platnick (1989, 1997: both sub *Marpissa i.*; 2000).

***Mendoza nobilis* (Grube, 1861)** (Map 29)

Attus nobilis Grube, 1861: 28 (D♂).
Attus nobilis: Grube, 1862: 180.
Marpissa nobilis: Prószyński, 1971a: 212–214, figs. 16–19; 1990: 208; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992 (*e.p.*, ♂ only): 126–127, fig.14; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 214.
Marpissa pulchra Prószyński in Wesołowska, 1981b (*e.p.*): 66–67, figs. 67–74.
Marpissa pulchra (misidentified): Chikuni, 1989: 156, 284, fig. 44; Seo, 1990 (*e.p.*; ♀): 149, figs. 50–51; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992 (*e.p.*, ♀ only): 128–129, fig.17; Kim, 1994: 145; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 215; Song *et al.*, 1999: 534, figs. 302R, 301I, 327G–H.
Mendoza nobilis: Logunov, 1999: 53–55, figs. 16, 17, 26, 27, 38, 46, 113, 120; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 78; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 285.
Hyctia nobilis: Logunov, 1992d: 9.

Distribution. Manchurian(?) subboreal range; Cisamuria and Maritime Terr., NE China (Inner Mongolia and Jilin) and Korea. The record from Hubei (China) by Song *et al*. (1999) belongs to *M. elongata*, as it is based on an erroneous record of Schenkel (1963: sub *M. hotingchiehi*).

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Amur Area***: Khingan Res. [49°20'N, 130°05'E], Arkhara [49°17'N, 130°01'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Malaya Sezanka

[51°14'N, 128°04'E], Kundur [48°35'N, 130°23'E] (Logunov, 1999), Raichikhinsk (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Ussuri R. (no exact localities) (Grube, 1861, 1862: both sub *Attus n.*; Prószyński, 1971a), Zelyonyi Is. [48°19'N, 135°05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48° 14'N, 134°49'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995), Obluchie [49°01'N, 131°02'E] (Logunov, 1999). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Ussuri R. [43°29'N, 131°35'E], Kamen'-Rybolov [44°43'N, 132°05'E] (Grube, 1861, 1862; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Lake Khasan [44°43'N, 132°05'E] (Logunov, 1999), Ekaterinovka [42°55'N, 133°03'E], Gamova Peninsula (Gorshkova Bay) [42°40'N, 131°13'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Changchun* [43°54'N, 125°18'E] (Peng *et al*., 1993b; Song *et al*., 1999; both sub *Marpissa pulchra*). — ***Inner Mongolia***: Zhaxing* (Peng *et al*., 1993b; Song *et al*., 1999; both sub *Marpissa pulchra*). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Tesonsan Park, Ch'ongjin [41°48'N, 129°47'E], Onpho-ri, Kaesong [37°58'N, 126°34'E], Myohyangsan Mts [40°01'N, 128°23'E], Sang-onpo-ri, Lake Changyon, Kumgang Mts. [ca. 38°40'N, 128°04'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b: sub *Marpissa pulchra*, *e.p.*; Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987; Logunov, 1998). — ***South***: Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128° 36'E], Kyung Mt.*, Dalsung-gun* (Gachang), Sokli Mt.*, Keumleung-gun (Gikji Temple*), Gwangleung*, Kaya Mt.*, Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E] (Seo, 1990: sub *Marpissa pulchra*; Kim, 1994), Go Je Peninsula, Kanghwa Peninsula [ca. 37° 60'N, 126°35'E] (Logunov, 1999).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: ♀ only) {*M. elongata*; Logunov, 1999}.

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: meadows and swampy forests (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Wesołowska (1992: sub *Marpissa n*. and *Marpissa pulchra*, ♀); Chikuni (1989: sub *Marpissa n*.); Logunov (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985: sub *Marpissa n*.); Kim (1994); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995: sub *Marpissa n*. and *M. pulchra*); Mikhailov (1996: sub *Marpissa n*. and *M. pulchra*); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *Attus n*.); Bonnet (1955: *Attus n*.); Prószyński (1990: sub *Marpissa n*.); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997; all sub *Marpissa n*.; 2000); Mikhailov (1997: sub *Marpissa n*. and *M. pulchra*); Song *et al*. (1999: sub *Marpissa n*.).

Mendoza pulchra (Prószyński in Wesołowska, 1981) (Map 9)

Marpissa pulchra Prószyński, 1976: 51, map 123, figs. 250, 412–414 (*nomen nudum*).
Marpissa pulchra Prószyński in Wesołowska, 1981b (*e.p.*, ♂ ?): 66–67, figs. 67–74 (D♂♀).
Mendoza pulchra: Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Logunov, 1999: 55–57, figs. 127, 128.

Marpissa elongata (misidentified): Wesołowska, 1981b (*e.p.*, ♀ only): 64–65, figs. 63–64.
Hyctia pulchra: Logunov, 1992d: 9.

Distribution. Korea.

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***North***: Lake Tongeong-ho* (Wesołowska, 1981b: sub *Marpissa elongata*, ♀), Hamhyng (Logunov, 1999). — ***South***: some of localities given above under *M. nobilis* (Paik & Kim, 1985: sub *Marpissa p.*).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: ♀ only; Kurenshchikov, 1999) {*M. nobilis*; Logunov, 1999}. — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: Zhaxing* (Peng *et al*., 1993; Song *et al*., 1999) {*M. nobilis* or *M. canestrinii*; Logunov, 1999}. — ***Jilin***: Changchun* [43°54'N, 125°18'E] (Peng *et al*., 1993; Song *et al*., 1999) {*M. nobilis*; Logunov, 1999}.

Doubtful records. **KOREA**: ***North***: Pyongyang* [39°02'N, 125°44'E], Maram* (=Maram-dong) [39°10'N, 125°49'E], Songmun-ri*, Myohyang-san Mts* [40°01'N, 128°23'E], Munsu-Tong valley*, Hjangam-ri*, Hjangsan-čhon R.*, Tongčong-ho*, Džuyr*, Thomak-tong (Wesołowska, 1981b) {*M. nobilis*; Logunov, 1999}.

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1976: sub *Marpissa p.*); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Logunov & Wesołowska (1992: ♀ only).

Checklists. Paik & Kim (1985: sub *Marpissa p.*); Kim (1991: sub *Marpissa p.*).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983: sub *Marpissa p.*); Prószyński (1990: sub *Marpissa p.*); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997; all sub *Marpissa p.*; 2000); Song *et al.* (1999: sub *Marpissa p.*).

Mendoza zebra **(Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992)** (Map 9)

Marpissa zebra Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 129–130, fig. 18 (D♂).
Marpissa zebra: Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1997: 215; Kurenshchikov, 1997a: 10, 20; 1999: 15.
Hyctia zebra: Logunov, 1992d: 9.
Mendoza zebra: Logunov, 1999: 57; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 78.

Distribution. Manchurian subboreal range; the Russian Far East (Cisamuria). Occurrence in NE China is quite possible.

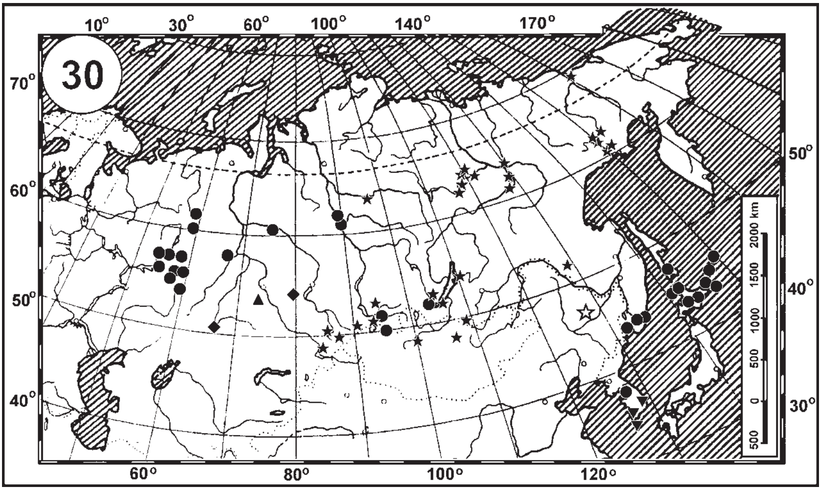
Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Amur Area***: Khingan Res. [49°20'N, 130°05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1997a, 1999; all sub *Marpissa z.*).

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: wet clearings/meadows in mixed forests (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Wesołowska (1992: sub *Marpissa z.*).

Checklists. Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996: sub *Marpissa z.*); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997: sub *Marpissa z.*); Platnick (1997, 2000).



MAP 30. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *MENEMERUS FULVUS* (▼), *NEON RETICULATUS* (●), *PELLENES ALBOPILOSUS* (◆), *P. IGNIFRONS* (★), *P. PSEUDOBREVIS* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Gen. *Menemerus* Simon, 1868

Menemerus Simon, 1868: 662.

Type species: *Attus semilimbatus* Hahn, 1827.

Afrotropical and Palaearctic; some 70 species; 1 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. About a half of species (43 of 70) have been described from Africa (Prószyński, 1990; Wesołowska, 1999). In the Palaearctic, *Menemerus* species are rare and occur only in southern regions (*e.g.* Rakov & Logunov, 1997b). Only the widespread *Menemerus* species has so far been reported from Northern Asia.

Revisions. Wesołowska (1999).

***Menemerus fulvus* (L. Koch, 1877)** (Map 30)

Hasarius fulvus L. Koch, 1877: 782–784, tab. 16, figs. 40–41 (D♂♀).

Menemerus fulvus: Seo, 1990: 148, figs. 54–55; Prószyński, 1990: 212–213; Kim, 1994: 145; 1995a: 78.

Tapinattus brachygnathus Thorell, 1887: 364. Synonymized with *M. fulvus* by Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987).

Menemerus brachygnathus: Paik & Kim, 1985: 73.

Menemerus confusus Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 350–351, tab. 9, figs. 146. Synonymized with *M. fulvus* by Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987).

Menemerus confusus: Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Chikuni, 1989: 151, 278, fig. 21.

Distribution. Oriental (or Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical) range; Sumatra, Burma and Vietnam (Żabka, 1985), throughout S. and E. China (Song *et al.*, 1999), northmost to S. Korea and Japan.

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Chin-do Is.* (Chindo) [34°28'N, 126°16'E], Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E], Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E] (Paik & Kim, 1985: sub both *M. brachygnathus* and *M. confusus*; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994, 1995).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *M. brachygnathus* and *M. confusus*); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1957: sub *M. brachygnathus* and *M. confusus*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Mogrus* Simon, 1882

Mogrus Simon, 1868: 215.

Type species: *Mogrus fulvovittatus* Simon, 1882.

Western Palaearctic; ca. 30 species, 1 in Northern Asia.

Comments. This genus seems to be restricted to Mediterranean, including N. Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, and Central Asia (Prószyński, 1990; Wesołowska & van Harten, 1994; Logunov, 1995b). Its chorological center clearly lies in S. Mediterranean and the Near East (ca. 15 species, all endemics). Species from C. and S-Africa (*e.g. albogularis* Simon, 1901, *leucochelis* Pavesi, 1897, *macrocephalus* Lawrence, 1928, *etc.*) are to be revised regarding their generic assignment.

Revisions. Andreeva *et al*. (1981); Logunov (1995b).

Mogrus antoninus Andreeva, 1976 (Map 27)

Mogrus antoninus Andreeva 1975: 339 (*nomen nudum*).
Mogrus antoninus Andreeva, 1976: 82, 86–90, figs. 86–90 (D♂♀).
Mogrus antoninus: Andreeva *et al*., 1981: 94–99, figs. 22–32; Wesołowska, 1981b: 72–73, figs. 83–84; Prószyński, 1982: 285; 1990: 224; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Zhou & Song, 1988: 4, figs. 5a–e; Hu & Wu, 1989: 376–378, figs. 295 (1–7), 296; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 215; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Song *et al*., 1999: 534, figs. 303M–N, 304E–F.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; SW Turkmenistan (Logunov, 1995b) and Afghanistan (Andreeva *et al*., 1981), north-east to NW China (Xinjiang) and S. Mongolia.

Records. [6, 8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Bor-Tolgoi [44°06'N, 100°56'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Gobialtai Aimak***: Zachuj Gobi* [45°50'N, 96°30'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***East Gobi Aimak***: Zuunbayan* [44°20'N, 109°35'E] (Andreeva *et al*., 1981; Wesołowska, 1981b). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Turpan* [42°58'N, 89°13'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. **Mongolia**: sweeping bushes *Amygdalis* sp., *Caragana* sp., *Zygophyllum* sp. (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Andreeva *et al*. (1981); Logunov (1995b).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839

Myrmarachne MacLeay, 1839: 10.

Type species: *Myrmarachne melanocephala* MacLeay, 1839.

Afrotropical, Southern Palaearctic and Oriental; ca. 200 described species, 4 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. This is a large Pantropical genus, with only the 56 African species being thoroughly revised (Wanless, 1978). No assumption on chorological centers of the genus is now possible.

Revisions. Wanless (1978).

***Myrmarachne formicaria* (De Geer, 1778)** (Fig. 13: 1; Map 31)

Aranea formicaria De Geer, 1778: 293 (D♀).

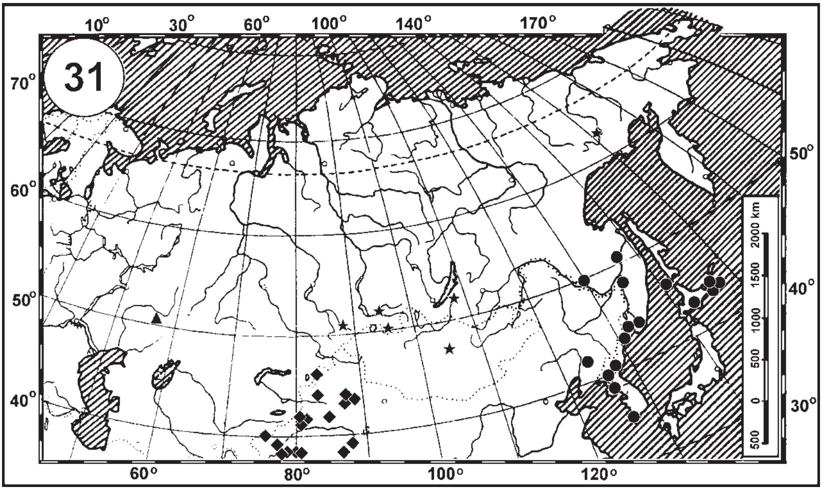
Myrmarachne formicaria: Prószyński, 1979: 313, figs. 219–221; 1990: 229; Wesołowska, 1981b: 81, 110–111; Dunin, 1984a: 135, figs. 45, 46; Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Chikuni, 1989: 160, 288, fig. 63; Seo, 1990: 150, 58–61; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 120–124, figs. 19–21; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; Kurenshchikov, 1993: 94; Kim, 1994: 145; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Logunov, 1996a: 73; Mikhailov, 1996: 132; 1997: 215–216; Matsuda, 1997: 40; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 78–79; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 285.

Myrmarachne japonica: Oliger, 1984: 123–126, figs. 1, 2; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 69.

Myrmarachne joblotti: Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977: 111.

Distribution. Amphi-Eurasian subboreal range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to the Caucasus and southern regions of the European part of Russia, and then from the Russian Far East (Cisamuria) to S. Kurile Islands and Japan; south to S. and SE China. The species is evidently absent from W. Siberia and arid regions of Central Asia.

Records. [13, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Amur Area***: no exact localities (Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977: sub *M. joblotti*), Khingan Res. [49°20’N, 130°05’E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Kundur [48°35’N, 130°23’E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). —***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14’N, 134° 49’E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Komsomol’sk-na-Amure [50°19’N, 136° 35’E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1993, 1999). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovka R.* [43°11’N, 131°23’E], Vinogradovka* [43°27’N, 132°34’E] (Prószyński, 1979), Tikhookeanskii [42°59’N, 132°25’E], Vladivostok [43°05’N,

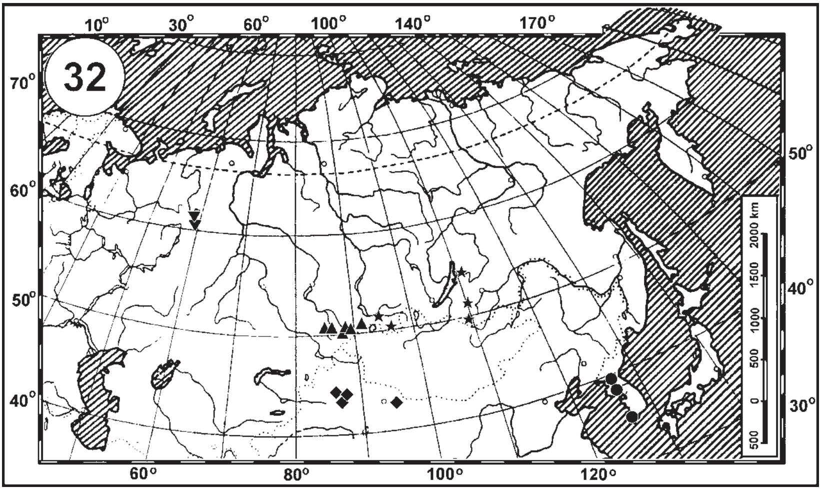


MAP 31. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *MYRMARACHNE FORMICARIA* (●), *PELLENES GOBIENSIS* (★), *PSEUDICIUS CINCTUS* (◆), *P. ENCARPATUS* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

131°32'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E] (Oliger, 1984: sub *M. japonica*; Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Lazo [43°22'43N, 133°54'01E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: "Sernovodsk"* (Dunin, 1984a), Moneron Is. [46°08'N, 141°07'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a; Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir Is.* (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N, 145°52'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Kunashir Is. (CW part) [44°00.38'N, 145°40.95'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Shikotan Is. [43°24'N, 148°24'E], Zelyony Is. [43°13'N, 142°03'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Changchun* [43°54'N, 125°18'E] (Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Maram* (=Maram-dong) [39°10'N, 125°49'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b), Pyongyang [39°02'N, 125°44'E], Sang-onpo-ri, Myohyang-san Mts [40°01'N, 128°23'E], Mich'on-gol [37°54'N, 126°39'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E], Munkyung*, Cholyung* (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Taiki-cho* [ca. 42°29'N, 143°18'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Doubtful records. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Yumin* [46°01'N, 82°39'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989: figs. 299, 1–2) {*M. lugubris* or *M. gisti*; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: moist deciduous (oak, birch, ferns) forests (in litter) (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).



MAP 32. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *MYRMARACHNE INERMICHELIS* (●), *PELLENES LAPPONICUS* (★), *P. LOGUNOVI* (▲), *PSEUDICIUS COURTAULDI* (◆), *SALTICUS ZEBRANEUS* (▼) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Taxonomy. Chikuni (1989); Logunov & Wesołowska (1992); Żabka (1985, 1997).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977); Nenilin (1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Marusik *et al*. (1993a); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

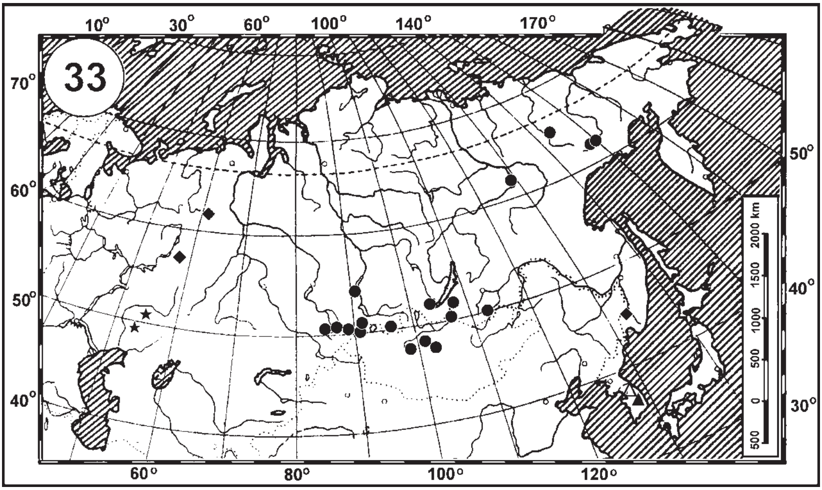
Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954: sub *M. joblotii*); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Myrmarachne inermichelis **Bösenberg & Strand, 1906** (Map 32)

Myrmarachne inermichelis Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 329, figs. 128, 382 (D♂).
Myrmarachne inermichelis: Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Chikuni, 1989: 160, 289, fig. 64; Seo, 1990: 150, figs. 62–63; Prószyński, 1990: 230; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 285.
Myrmarachne innermichelis (lapsus): Kim, 1994: 145.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; E. and SE China (including Taiwan) (Song *et al*., 1999), Korea and Japan (Chikuni, 1989).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***North***: Pyongyang [39°02'N, 125°44'E], Haeju [38°03'N, 125°42'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***South***: Geoje-do Is.*, Gumi* (Keumo Mt.) (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994).



MAP 33. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *MYRMARACHNE KUWAGATA* (▲), *PELLENES LIMBATUS* (●), *P. SERIATUS* (★), *SALTICUS SCENICUS* (◆) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: Lazo Res. [43°16’N, 134°08’E] (Oliger, 1984; Nenilin, 1985) {*M. lugubris*; Logunov & Koponen, 2000}.

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Myrmarachne kuwagata Yaginuma, 1967 (Map 33)

Myrmarachne kuwagata Yaginuma, 1967: 100, fig. 3l–o (D♂).

Myrmarachne kuwagata: Chikuni, 1989: 160, 288, fig. 62; Seo, 1990: 150, figs. 68–69; 1992b: 181, figs. 3–6; Prószyński, 1990: 231; Kim, 1994: 145.

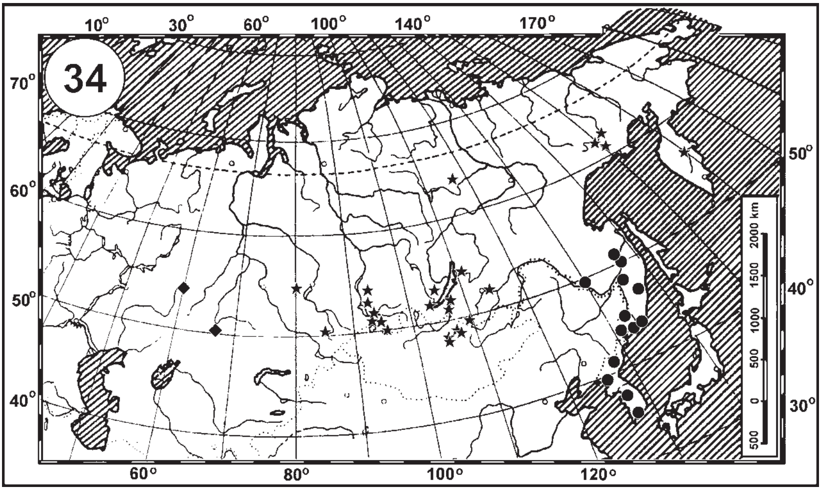
Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; E. China (Hunan) (Song *et al*., 1999), S. Korea and Japan (Chikuni, 1989).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Lake Dansan*, Haeunmyun* (Wonsanli), Taegu* [ca. 35°52’N, 128°36’E] (Seo, 1990, 1992b).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977); Kim (1994).

Catalogues. Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).



Map 34. Collection localities of *Myrmarachne lugubris* (●), *Pellenes sibiricus* (★), *P. tripunctatus* (◆) in northern Asia. One dot may represent more than one close locality.

Myrmarachne lugubris **(Kulczyński, 1895)** (Map 34)

Salticus lugubris Kulczyński, 1895a: 46–50, figs. 1–5 (D♂♀).

Myrmarachne lugubris: Prószyński, 1979: 313–314, figs. 222–223; Wesołowska, 1981b: 81–82, fig. 112; Dunin, 1984a: 136–137, figs. 47–49; Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 133–135, figs. 21–23; Kim, 1994: 145; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 216; Song *et al*., 1999: 536, figs. 305E, Q; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 79; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 285.

Myrmarachne inermichelis (misidentified): Oliger, 1984: 126, fig. 3; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Seo, 1990: figs. 64–66.

Myrmarachne japonica: Namkung *et al*., 1972: 95; Chikuni, 1989: 160, 288, fig. 61; Seo, 1990: 150, 64–66; Kim, 1994: 145; Matsuda, 1997: 40-41.

Myrmarachne formicaria (misidentified): Yin & Wang, 1979 (as *farmicaria*; lapsus): 9, fig. 18; Hu & Wu, 1989: 378, figs. 296, 299 (1–2).

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; Cisamuria, Maritime Terr., Korea, Japan, south to Vietnam (Żabka, 1985). The records from Sichuan (China) by Schenkel (1936) are actually to be referred to *M. gisti* Fox, 1937 (*vide* Logunov, 1993c).

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Amur Area***: Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Komsomol'sk-na-Amure [50°19'N, 136°35'E] (Kim &

Kurenshchikov, 1995), "Regio Ussurica" (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Salticus l.*). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Lake Khanka* [44°39'N, 132°34'E], Anisimovka* (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Monakino* [43° 24'N, 133°29'E], Kiparisovo* [43°30'N, 131°57'E], Blagodatnyi* [45°18'N, 135°24'E], Barabash-Levada* [44°45.5'N, 131°27'E], Vladivostok [43°05'N, 131°32'E], Turii Rog* [45° 78'N, 131°35'E], Artem* [43°17'N, 132°06'E] (Dunin, 1984a; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E] (Oliger, 1984: sub *M. inermichelis*; Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Onpho-ri*, Džuyr* (Wesołowska, 1981b), Lake Changyon, Pyongyang [39°02'N, 125°44'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127°43'E] (Namkung *et al.*, 1972: sub *M. japonica*), Paju-gun Kamak Mt.*, Chungha* (Bokyung Temple), Hwanghak Mt.*, Gumi* (Kumo Mt.), Heuksan-do Is.*, Cholyung.*, Sokli Mt.* (Paik & Kim, 1985: sub both *M. lugubris* and *M. japonica*; Seo, 1990: sub *M. japonica*), northern part of Kanghwa Is. [ca. 37°49'N, 126°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Okushiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 42°11'N, 139°30'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub *M. japonica*).

Doubtful records. **CHINA**: ***Gansu***: Dangchang* (=Tan-chang) [34°04'N, 104°22'E], Min Xian* (=Min-chan) [34°25'N, 104°03'E] (Schenkel, 1936; Song *et al.*, 1999) {*M. gisti*; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. **Khabarovsk Terr.**: sweeping in deciduous (aspen-birch-oak) forests (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1985); Chikuni (1989: sub *M. japonica*); Logunov & Wesołowska (1992).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *M. japonica*); Nenilin (1985: sub *M. inermichelis*, *M. japonica* and *M. l.*); Paik & Kim (1985: sub *M. inermichelis*); Kim (1991, 1994; both sub *M. japonica* and *M. l.*); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997: sub *M. japonica*); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954: sub *M. japonica* and *M. l.*); Bonnet (1957); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997; all sub *M. japonica* and *M. l.*; 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al.* (1999).

Gen. *Neon* Simon, 1876

Neon Simon, 1876: 210.

Type species: *Salticus reticulatus* Blackwall, 1853.

Holarctic; 21 described species, 5 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. This genus forms two clear chorological centers in the Palaearctic: S. Europe (7 species, 4 endemics) and Manchurian-Japanese Region (5 species, 3 endemics). Northern Asian species are considered in two subgenera *sensu* Lohmander (1945) and Gertsch & Ivie (1955).

Revisions. Gertsch & Ivie (1955); Ikeda (1995).

Subgen. *Dicroneon* Lohmander, 1945

Type species: *Attus levis* Simon, 1871.

***Neon (Dicroneon) levis* (Simon, 1871)** (Fig. 8: 1; Map 28)

Attus levis Simon, 1871: 221 (D♀).

Neon levis: Zhou & Song, 1988: 4–5, figs. 6a–d; Hu & Wu, 1989: 379–380, figs. 282 (8–9), 296; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 186; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 216; 1998: 34; 1999: 27; Song *et al*., 1999: 536, figs. 305J, 306A; Danilov, 1999: 273.

Neon laevis: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 239; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 33, fig. 3E; Logunov, 1996a: 73.

Distribution. Euro-Siberio-Central Asian subboreal range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to Transbaikalia, north to S. Fennoscandia (Prószyński, 1976) and the Middle Urals, south to Tajikistan (Logunov & Rakov, 1998) and Xinjiang.

Records. [1, 7, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Buzuluk* [52°47'N, 52°16'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Buryatia***: Barguzinskii Res. (Severnyi cordon) [54°30'N, 109°30'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Bohu* (=Bagrax) [41°58'N, 86°29'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. ***Perm Area***: stony (limestone) outcrops (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985: both sub *N. laevis*); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958: sub *N. laevis*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 1999); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999).

***Neon (Dicroneon) rayi* (Simon, 1875)** (Map 28)

Attus Rayi Simon, 1875: 94 (D♂♀).

Neon rayi: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 240; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 216; 1998: 34; 1999: 27; Rakov, 1999: 309; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 98, 216, map 172.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian subboreal range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), through S. Europe (south to Greece) (Metzner, 1999) and the Caucasus (DL, pers. data), east to Tuva.

Records. [2, 6] — **RUSSIA**: ***Kemerovo Area***: Yurga (Rakov, 1999). — ***Tuva***: SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: in litter of a poplar-birch stand on the edge of bog in sandy desert (Logunov *et al*., 1998).

Taxonomy. Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Bonnet (1958); Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Subgen. *Neon* Simon, 1876

Type species: *Salticus reticulatus* Blackwall, 1853.

***Neon (Neon) minutus* Żabka, 1985** (Map 19)

Neon minutus Żabka, 1985: 420–421, figs. 372–377 (D#$).
Neon rostratus Seo, 1995b: 324–326, figs. 1–7. **New Synonymy**.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; Vietnam, Taiwan, Japan and S. Korea (Logunov, 1998c; Seo, 1995b: sub *N. rostratus*).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E], Kumi* (Seo, 1995: sub *N. rostratus*).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1985); Ikeda (1995a); Logunov (1998c).

Comments. From the original figures of *N. rostratus* provided by Seo (1995b), it is easily to conclude the latter author dealt with the well-known Oriental species, *N. minutus*. Therefore, both names are to be synonymized.

Catalogues. Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000: sub *N.m.* and *N. rostratus*).

***Neon (Neon) reticulatus* (Blackwall, 1853)** (Fig. 3: 2; Map 30)

Salticus reticulatus Blackwall, 1853: 404 (D♀).
Neon reticulatus: Kulczyński, 1895a: 97; Prószyński, 1979: 314, fig. 227; 1990: 240; Savelyeva, 1979: 144; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Eskov, 1988: 143; Seo, 1990: 151, fig. 70; Ono *et al*., 1991: 89; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; 2000: 99, 216, map 171; Kim, 1994: 146; Esyunin, 1996: 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; 186; Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996: 112; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 216; 1998: 34–35; Efimik, 1997: 136; Matsuda, 1997: 41; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Rakov, 1999: 309; Mazura, 2000: 12, 18; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 79; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 285–286.
Neon roticulatus (lapsus): Savelyeva, 1990: 173.

Distribution. Holarctic temperate range; France to England (Prószyński, 1976), east to Kurile Islands and Japan (Ikeda, 1995a), north to Fennoscandia (Prószyński, 1976) and Evenkiya, and south to the Balkan Mts (Prószyński, 1976) and Afghanistan (Roewer, 1962) and S. China (Zhejiang) (Chen & Zhang, 1991; Song *et al*., 1999); in Nearctic, from Alaska and Yukon, south to Oregon (Dondale *et al*., 1997).

Records. [1, 2, 6, 13, 14, 15] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1979, 1990: sub *N. roticulatus*). — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Pechoro-Ilychskii Res.* (Ust'-Ilych) [62°31'N, 56°44'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Dan' (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), no exact localities (Mazura, 2000). — ***Bashkiria***: Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25'N,

56°25'E], Sarashi* [56°45'N, 55°40'E], Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Okhansk* [57°43'N, 55°23'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Satka* [55°03'N, 58°59'E], Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ivdel'* [60°41'N, 60°27'E], Visimskii Res.* (Kirovgrad) [57°26'N, 60°04'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996). — ***Tyumen Area***: Mazurovo* [57°52'N, 67°27'E] (Volkov, 1987), Yuganskii Res.* (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Bakhta [62°27'N, 88°59'E] (Eskov, 1988), Yelogui R. [ca. 62°24'N, 87°00'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tuva***: Kaa-Khem (R.) [51°43'N, 94°42'E], SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovka R.* [43°11'N, 131°23'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Popov Is. [42°58'N, 131° 44'E], Vladivostok [43°05'N, 131°32'E], Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43°11'N, 131° 23'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Merkushevka [44°23'N, 133°46'E], Ussuriisk [43°29'N, 131°35'E], Pravaya Izvilinka R. [43°55'N, 134°23'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Aniva [46°25'N, 142°19'E], Dolinsk [47°13'N, 142°30'E], Kholmsk [47°01'N, 142°02'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — ***Kurile Islands***: Iturup Is. (Kuril'sk) [45°13'N, 147°52'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a), Zelyonyi Is. [43°13'N, 142°03'E], Kunashir Is. (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N, 145°52'E], Kunashir Is. (Golovnino) [43°46.01'N, 145°32.02'E], Kunashir Is. (Stolbchatyi) [44°01.20'N, 145°40.50'E], Shikotan Is. (E coast) [43°45.80'N, 146°47.19'E], Shikotan Is. (Krabozavodskoe) [43°50.10'N, 146°45.24'E], Urup Is. (Kataeva Bay) [45°35.19'N, 149°24.68'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **KOREA**: ***South***: Odae Mt.*, Gumi* (Keumo Mt.), Sokli Mt.* (Seo, 1990). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Taisetsu-zan (Mt.)* [ca. 43°47'N, 142°46'E], Teshio-dake (Mt.)* [ca. 43°56'N, 142°54'E], Wakkanai-shi* [45°23'N, 141°43'E], Oketo-cho* [43°41'N, 143°35'E], Rishiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 45°13'N, 141°12'E], Teshikaga-cho* [43°29'N, 144°28'E] (Ono *et al*., 1991; Matsuda, 1997).

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: pine-birch, pine and dense coniferous forests (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Perm Area***: oak and pine forests (Esyunin *et al*., 1993; Pakhorukov *et al*., 1995); ***Ekaterinburg Area***: pine and spruce forests (Pakhorukov, 1984); ***Tyumen Area*** (Yuganskii Res.): riams, i.e. border between raised bog and forest, and mixed forests (Esyunin, 1996); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: *Sphagnum* bogs (Eskov, 1988); ***Tuva***: urema (=floodplain forest of *Populus laurifolia-Betula microphylla-Salix* sp.), in litter (Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Kurile Islands***: boggy spruce forests with Ericaceae, moss, bamboo and ferns (litter), oak shrubs with rare spruce, Graminaceae and a few bamboo on top of a rock, small creeks with *Abies*, *Taxus*, birch forest with ferns, Graminaceae and *Carex* (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Japan*** (Hokkaido): forests, grasslands and shores of lakes (Ono *et al*., 1991).

Biological information. Canard (1984a,b).

Taxonomy. Ikeda (1995a); Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977); Richman & Cutler (1978); Nenilin (1985); Eskov (1988); Kim (1991, 1994); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993a); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Dondale *et al*. (1997); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Neon (Neon) valentulus **Falconer, 1912** (Map 28)

Neon valentulus Falconer, 1912: 317 (D♀).

Neon valentulus: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 240; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 216; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 286, figs. 20–21.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian temperate range; N. and C. Europe, east to E. Kazakhstan (the only record in Siberia).

Records. [6] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Slavyanka [48°46'N, 83°38'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 2000).

Gen. *Pancorius* Simon, 1902

Pancorius Simon, 1902: 410.

Type species: *Ergane dentichelis* Simon, 1899.

Oriental and S. Palaearctic; about 22 species, 1 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. The bulk of species (17 species, all endemics) have so far been described from the Oriental Region (Sumatra, Borneo, Java and S. China).

Pancorius crassipes **(Karsch, 1881) comb. nov.** (Map 17)

Plexippus crassipes Karsch, 1881: 38.

Evarcha crassipes: Prószyński, 1973a: 107–110, figs. 25–32; 1990: 134–135; Chikuni, 1989: 154, 281, fig. 34; Seo, 1990: 147, fig. 29; 1992b: 180, figs. 1–2; Kim, 1994: 144.

Distribution. Far Eastern subtropical range; S. Korea, Japan, China (Taiwan, Sichuan, *etc*.) (Song *et al*., 1999: sub *Evarcha c*.), and Vietnam (Żabka, 1985: sub *Evarcha c*.). The record from C. Europe: Poland (Żabka, 1997: sub *Evarcha c*., a single ♀), to our mind, may turned out to be a recent introduction only.

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Seogwipo* (Seo, 1990, 1992b; Kim, 1994; all sub *Evarcha c*.). — **JAPAN**: no exact locality (Karsch, 1881: sub *Plexippus c*.; Prószyński, 1973a: sub *Evarcha c*.).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1973: sub *Evarcha c.*); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987: sub *Evarcha c.*); Chikuni (1989: sub *Evarcha c.*); Żabka (1985, 1997; all sub *Evarcha c.*).

Comments. For a long time, this species has been considered a member of *Evarcha* (*vide* Prószyński, 1990), despite both its general appearance and the ground plan of the copulatory organs contradicting this generally accepted view. Recently, Żabka (1997) suggested that it might be better to assign this species to *Pancorius*. We re-examined the type series of *Plexippus crassipes* [1♀ (lectotype, ZMB 3661a), 10 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (paralectotypes, ZMB 3561b) (Zoological Museum in Berlin), "Japan, Dönitz leg."] and found this species to possess the main diagnostic characters of *Pancorius*, as it was diagnosed by Żabka (1985) with some additional characters added by DL, *sc.*: (a) large elongated body; (b) body and legs densely haired; (c) spinnerets rather long, especially posterior ones; (d) hair pencil, i.e. a compact protruded bunch of long hairs, present beneath PME; (e) the epigynal wings (*sensu* Logunov *et al*., 1999; i.e. paired epigynal pocket) present; and (f) embolus with a chitinouse "comb" (keel-shaped outgrowth) being characteristic for many *Pancorius* species. Therefore, we transfer this species to *Pancorius*.

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970: sub *Plexippus c.*, 1977: sub *Evarcha c.*); Kim (1994: sub *Evarcha c.*).

Catalogues. Prószyński (1990: sub *Evarcha c.*); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000; all sub *Evarcha c.*).

Gen. *Pellenes* Simon, 1876

Pellenes Simon, 1876: 90.

Type species: *Aranea tripunctata* Walckenaer, 1802.

Afrotropical, Holarctic and Oriental; about 70 species, 14 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. The bulk of species have so far been described/reported from Mediterranean (ca. 20 species, not less than 10 endemics) and Central Asia (23 species, ca. 17 endemics). N. Asian species are considered in four subgenera *sensu* Logunov *et al*. (1999).

Revisions. Logunov *et al*. (1999); Metzner (1999).

Subgen. *Pelmirus* Logunov, Marusik & Rakov, 1999

Type species: *Pellenes dilutus* Logunov, 1995.

Pellenes (Pelmirus) pulcher **Logunov, 1995** (Map 29)

Pellenes pulcher Logunov, 1995a: 238–240, figs. 5–7 (D♂).

Pellenes pulcher: Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 217; Rakov, 1999: 309; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; 1999: 109–110, figs. 50–52; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 99, 216, map 174.

Distribution. Kazakhstan-Mongolian subboreal range; Pavlodar Area, through the mountains of S. Siberia, east to S. Mongolia.

Records. [2, 8] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Lake Kokuirym [51°16'N, 76°42'E] (Logunov, 1995a). — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: NE bank of Ubsunur (Lake) [50° 40'N, 92°58'E] (Logunov, 1995a; Logunov *et al*., 1998, 1999; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Dundgov Aimak***: Somon Delgerkhangai [44°52'N, 104° 06'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1999; Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: desert nanophanerophyte steppe (=tar steppe) (with *Nanophyton erinaceus*) (Logunov, 1995a; Logunov *et al*., 1998, 1999); ***Mongolia***: stony desert (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1995a); Logunov *et al*. (1999).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Subgen. *Pelmultus* Logunov, Marusik & Rakov, 1999

Type species: *Attus geniculatus* Simon, 1868.

Pellenes (Pelmultus) denisi **Schenkel, 1963** (Map 29)

Pellenes denisi Schenkel, 1963: 440, fig. 252 (D♀).

Pellenes denisi: Wesołowska, 1981a: 151, figs. 68, 69; Prószyński, 1990: 257; Logunov *et al*., 1999: 122; Song *et al*., 1999: 537.

Pellenes albomaculatus Peng & Xie, 1993: 80, 81, 83, figs. 1–4. Synonymized with *Pellenes denisi* by Logunov *et al*. (1999).

Pellenes albomaculatus: Song *et al*., 1999: 537, figs. 306F–G, 327Q.

Distribution. Mongolian subboreal range; N. and NW China (Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and N. Gansu).

Records. [8] — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Bohu Co.* [41°54'N, 86°42'E] (Peng & Xie, 1993: sub *P. albomaculatus*; Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Inner Mongolia***: Etsingol (R.)* (accepted here as vicinities of Ejin Qi [41°52'N, 100°56'E]) (Schenkel, 1963; Wesołowska, 1981a). — ***Gansu***: Qingshui* [39°24'N, 99°06'E] (Peng & Xie, 1993: sub *P. albomaculatus*; Song *et al*., 1999).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1981a); Peng & Xie (1993: sub *P. albomaculatus*).

Catalogues. Platnick (1989, 2000), Prószyński (1990); Song *et al*. (1999: sub both *P. albomaculatus* and *P. denisi*).

Pellenes (Pelmultus) epularis **(O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** (Map 28)

Salticus epularis O. P.-Cambridge, 1872: 329 (D♂).

Pellenes epularis: Prószyński, 1990: 257; Rakov, 1999: 309; Esyunin *et al*., 1999: 325; Logunov *et al*., 1999: 122–126, figs. 91, 111–130; Mikhailov, 1999: 27; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 286.

Distribution. Euro-Central Asian subboreal range; Madeira (Prószyński, 1990: sub *P. maderianus*), through the Caucasus (Logunov *et al*., 1999), east to E. Kazakhstan, north to about 52°N, south to Levant (Prószyński, 1990), Iran and Tajikistan (Logunov *et al*., 1999).

Records. [1, 2, 3] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***West Kazakhstan* (=*Uralsk) Area***: Dzhanybek [49°25'N, 46°51'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1999). — ***Pavlodar Area***: Pavlodar [52°16'N, 76°58'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1999), Aksu (=Ermak) [52°03'N, 76°54'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Narymsky Mt. Range (Mt. Aktobe) [48°40'N, 83°32'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Esyunin *et al*., 1999), Shybyndy ravine (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54°35'E] (DL, pers. data).

Habitat. ***Orenburg area***: zonal stony steppes, rocks and screes (Esyunin *et al*., 1999), chalk slopes (on ground and *Astragal* bushes) (DL, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Logunov *et al*. (1999); Metzner (1999).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Platnick (1989, 2000), Prószyński (1990: sub *P. e*. and *P. maderianus*); Mikhailov (1999, 2000).

Pellenes (Pelmultus) geniculatus **(Simon, 1868)** (Map 29)

Attus geniculatus Simon, 1868: 49 (D♂♀).

Pellenes geniculatus: Prószyński, 1990: 258; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 216; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 268.

Distribution. Euro-Central Asian subboreal range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to E. Kazakhstan, north to about 50°N, south to Greece (Meztner, 1999: sub *P. flavipalpis*) and Tajikistan (Logunov, *et al*. 1999).

Records. [3, 6] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Taizhuzgen R. [47°42'N, 84°01'E], Slavyanka [48°46'N, 83°38'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov *et al*. (1999); Metzner (1999: sub *P. flavipalpis*).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Platnick (1989), Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 2000).

Pellenes (Pelmultus) gobiensis **Schenkel, 1936** (Map 31)

Pellenes gobiensis Schenkel, 1936: 307, fig. 108 (D♀).

Pellenes gobiensis: Wesołowska, 1981a: 152–153, figs. 70–71; Prószyński, 1990: 258; Logunov, 1992a: 60–61, figs. 5a–h; 1993c: 50; 1997a: 199; Logunov & Marusik, 1994: 113; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 33; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 216; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; 1999: 131; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Song *et al*., 1999: 537, figs. 306H, I–J, 307A; Danilov, 1999: 273; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 99, 216, map 169; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 79.

Distribution. Siberian temperate range (Siberian subendemic); the Altai, north-east to Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.), south to C. Mongolia and Inner Mongolia (China).

Records. [6, 9, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: Kosh-Agach [49°59'N, 88°42'E] (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Tuva***: Kyzyl [51°46'N, 94°27'E], Erzin [50°14'N, 95°09'E] (Logunov, 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108°15'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Magadan Area***: Shirokii [63°52'N, 148°00'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1994). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Somon Bayan-

khangai [47°20'N, 105°24'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1999; Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: "Lager 25" [a camp of S. Söderbom's expedition of 1927 in between Ejin Qi [41°52'N, 100°56'E] and ca. 110°E (*vide* Sjöstedt & Hummel, 1933)] (Schenkel, 1936; Wesołowska, 1981a; Logunov, 1992a, 1993c; Song *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: desert nanophanerophyte steppes (=tar steppe) (with *Nanophyton erinaceus*) and dry shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes (Logunov, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998, 1999); ***Mongolia***: pebble banks of rivers (Logunov *et al*., 1999; Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1981a); Logunov (1992a).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1996, 1997, 2000); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Pellenes (Pelmultus) logunovi **Marusik, Hippa & Koponen, 1996** (Map 32)

Pellenes logunovi Marusik, Hippa & Koponen, 1996: 28–30, 37, figs. 75–80 (D♂♀).
Pellenes logunovi: Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 217; Logunov, 1997a: 199; Logunov *et al*., 1999: 113; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 286.

Distribution. S. Siberian subboreal range (Siberian endemic); the (sub)alpine belts of the W. part of the mountains of S. Siberia (the Altai and SW Tuva).

Records. [6] — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E], Bertkum Spring [50°03'N, 86°15'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996), Builyukam R. valley, Karagai R. mouth [50°27'N, 84°43'E], Kokorya [49°54'N, 89°02'E], Mts. between Chagan-Burgazy and Tarkhata R. [49°32'N, 88°25'E], Sailyugem Massif [ca. 50°03'N, 89°27'E], left tributary of Tarkhata R. [49°32'N, 88°25'E], Ust'-Kan [50°55'N, 84°46'E], S of Mul'ta [50°07'N, 85°57'E], 20–25 km W of Bel'tir [49°58'N, 87° 57'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tuva***: Tsagan-Shibetu Mt. Range [50°24'N, 90°30'E], Mongun-Taiga Mt. [50°22'N, 90°05'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996).

Habitat. ***Altai Terr.***: mountain stony and moss-*Dryas* tundras (under stones) (Marusik *et al*., 1996; Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Tuva***: mountain moss-lichen stony tundras, subgoltsi and goltsi belts (above 2000 m a.s.l.) (Marusik *et al*., 1996; Logunov, 1997a).

Taxonomy. Marusik *et al*. (1996).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000); Platnick (2000).

Pellenes (Pelmultus) pseudobrevis **Logunov, Marusik & Rakov, 1999** (Map 30)

Pellenes pseudobrevis Logunov, Marusik & Rakov, 1999: 138–141, figs. 159, 163–165, 189–191, 208, 210–213 (D♂♀).

Pellenes pseudobrevis: Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 286.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; SE and N. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrghyzstan (Logunov *et al*., 1999).

Records. [2] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Lake Malyi Kalkaman [52° 04'N, 76°33'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov *et al*. (1999).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

Subgen. *Pelpaucus* Logunov, Marusik & Rakov, 1999

Type species: *Attus ignifrons* Grube, 1861.

Pellenes (Pelpaucus) albopilosus **(Tyshchenko, 1965)** (Map 30)

Evarcha albopilosa Tyshchenko, 1965: 701–702, fig. 9 (D♂♀).

Evarcha albopilosa: Prószyński, 1979: 307, figs. 87–88; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 211.

Pellenes limbatus: Prószyński, 1979: 314; 1990 (*e.p.*): 259; Nenilin, 1984b (*e.p.*): 23; 1985 (*e.p.*): 130.

Pellenes albopilosus: Rakov, 1999: 309; Logunov *et al*., 1999: 102–103, figs. 24, 26–35.

Distribution. W. Siberian subboreal range (in steppe zone); N. Kazakhstan and Novosibirsk Area.

Records. [2, 3] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kokchetav Area***: Kokshetau Mt. [50° 08'N, 67°35'E] (Tyshchenko, 1965: sub *Evarcha a.*; Prószyński, 1979: sub *P. limbatus*; Logunov *et al*., 1999). — **RUSSIA**: ***Novosibirsk Area***: Karasuk [53° 42'N, 78°02'E] (Mikhailov, 1996).

Habitat. ***Kokchetav*** and ***Novosibirsk Areas***: zonal *Artemisia* steppes (Prószyński, 1979: sub *Evarcha a.*; Logunov *et al*., 1999).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979: sub *Evarcha a.*); Logunov *et al*. (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985; both sub *P. limbatus* and *E. albopilosa*); Mikhailov (1996: sub *Evarcha a.*).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983: sub *Evarcha a.*); Prószyński (1990: sub *P. limbatus*); Mikhailov (1997: sub *Evarcha a*., 2000).

Pellenes (Pelpaucus) ignifrons **(Grube, 1861)** (Map 30)

Attus ignifrons Grube, 1861: 23 (D♀).

Attus ignifrons: Grube, 1862: 176–177.

Pellenes ignifrons: Kulczyński, 1895a: 83–87, figs. 15–18; Prószyński, 1971a: 214–218, figs. 20–27; 1976: 52, fig. 270; 1979: 314, fig. 228; 1982: 287; 1990: 258; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Eskov, 1988: 143; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1994: 219; Ovtsharenko & Marusik, 1992: 72 (designated the lectotype for *Attus ignifrons*); Danilov & Kurtova, 1991: 34; Logunov, 1992a: 60; 1992d: 15; 1996a: 73; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993b: 77; 1996: 37; 2000: 99, 216, map 173; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 33; Danilov, 1995: 63; 1999: 273; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 216; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; 1999: 105, figs. 18, 19, 23; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 79; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 286.

Distribution. Siberio-American boreal range (Siberian subendemic); E. Kazakhstan and the Altai, north to Evenkia, east to N. Yakutia (Kolyma R. mouth), south to C. Mongolia; in Nearctic, Yukon (Dondale *et al*., 1997).

Records. [5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Topolevka [ca. 48°50'N, 85°52'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996), Dzhazator(=Zhasater)/ Zhumaly Rivers, confluence [49°37'N, 87°55'E], 20–25 km W of Bel'tir [49°58'N, 87°57'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Taimura R. [63°45'N, 98°05'E] (Eskov, 1988; Logunov, 1992a) — ***Tuva***: Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93°28'E] (Logunov, 1992a), the middle reaches of Kargy R. [50°35'N, 97°05'E], Khol'-Oozhu [50°48'N, 94°18'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a; Prószyński, 1971a), Maritui R. [51°45'N, 103°56'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***Buryatia***: Pogromnoe (=Komsomol'skoe) [52°28'N, 111°06'E], Shara-Azarga [50°30'N, 103°03'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Tayozhnyi [51°12'N, 105°43'E], Barguzinskii Res. (Severnyi cordon) [54°30'N, 109°30'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991; Logunov, 1992a). — ***Yakutia***: Vilyuisk [63° 45'N, 121°40'E], Khamurgan [63° 30'N, 129°30'E], Pokrovsk [61°30'N, 129°10'E] (Grube, 1861, 1862: both sub *Attus i*.; Prószyński, 1971a; Ovtsharenko & Marusik, 1992), El'gay [62°20'N, 117°40'E], Toibokhoi [62°11'N, 116°47'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Lake Kurdan [64°47'N, 119°55'E], Yakutsk [62°05'N, 129°18'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b), Kolyma R. mouth [68°50'–69°15'N, 163°00'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E], Vakkhanka R. mouth [61°16'N, 149°13'E], Kulu [61°51'N, 147°40'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994), Vetrennyi [61°40'N, 149°30'E], Ust'-Omtchug [62°05'N, 149° 23'E], Seimchan [62°10'N, 152°16'E], Talaya R. mouth [62°17'N, 152°50'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992), the upper reaches of Ola R. [60°40'N, 151°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Amur Area***: ca. 65 km N of Tynda (=Tyndinski) [55°35'N, 124°53'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: "Chega" (Prószyński, 1979). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Arkhangai Aimak***: Chulut Gorge [48°07'N, 100°22'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1999; Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Central Aimak***: Ulaanbaatar [48°07'N, 106°54'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — **CHINA**: ***Uncertain localities***: "Manchuria" (Sowerby, 1930).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Irkutsk Area***: Khuzhir* (Izmailova, 1989a) {*Dendryphantes fusconotatus*; Danilov, 1997b}.

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Irkutsk Area***: Ol'khon Is.* [ca. 53°09'N, 107° 17'E] (Izmailova, 1989b) {*D. fusconotatus*; cf. Danilov, 1997a}.

Habitat. ***Altai Terr***.: stony debris in *Larix* forests (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***.: boggy old fire areas (Eskov, 1988); ***Tuva***: sloping meadow

shrubby steppes and shrubby grass glades (=mesophytic grasslands) (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998, 1999); ***Buryatia***: mixed and larch forests where it usually occurs on fallen tree trunks (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Danilov, 1995); ***Chita Area***: *Pinus sibirica* dominated taiga (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991); ***Yakutia***: *Larix*-dominated taiga (Koponen & Marusik, 1992); ***Mongolia***: in larch forests with moss and grass (Marusik & Logunov, 1999); ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: *Larix* forest (Prószyński, 1979); ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): open biotops in the forest belt (450–800 m a.s.l.) (YM, pers. data).

Biological information. ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): adults appear in the first decade of June (YM, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1971a); Logunov *et al*. (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

***Pellenes* (*Pelpaucus*) *lapponicus* (Sundevall, 1833)** (Map 32)

Attus Lapponicus Sundevall, 1833: 212 (D♂).

Pellenes lapponicus: Prószyński, 1990: 259; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 33–34, figs. 3A–D; Logunov, 1996a: 73; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 217; Danilov, 1997b: 115; 1999: 273; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 99, 216, map 177; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 268, figs. 22–23.

Evarcha lapponica: Logunov *et al*., 1999: 90.

Distribution. Holarctic boreo-montane range; C. Europe (the Alps) and Fennoscandia, east to Transbaikalia, and from latitudes 50° to 65°N, but occurrence in hypoarctic region is quite possible; in Nearctic, Alberta (Canada) (known there as *P. montanus*).

Records. [6, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Khol'-Oozhu [50°48'N, 94°18'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), the upper reaches of Naryn R. [50°13'N, 96°15'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: 30 km N of Maila* [52°42'N, 110°00'E] (Danilov, 1997b). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: mountain moss-tussock-shrubby wet tundras (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: *Populus* and *Larix* forests (Danilov, 1997b); ***Chita Area***: on the ground, rocks and fallen tree trunks in sparse larch forests (1600–2100 m a.s.l.) at the border with mountain moss-shrubby tundra (Danilov & Logunov, 1994).

Taxonomy. Danilov & Logunov (1994).

Comments. In the date of description of this species we follow the revised data of Blick & Kronestedt (2000).

Checklists. Richman & Cutler (1978: sub *P. montanus*); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 2000: sub *Evarcha l.*); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Pellenes (Pelpaucus) limbatus **Kulczyński, 1895** (Map 33)

Pellenes limbatus Kulczyński, 1895a: 87, figs. 19–21 (D♂).

Pellenes limbatus: Prószyński, 1979: 307, figs. 87–88; 1990: 259; Nenilin, 1985 (*e.p.*): 130; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1994: 219; Logunov, 1992a: 61, figs. 6A–H; 1997a: 199; Marusik *et al*., 1993b: 77; 1996: 37; 2000: 99, 216, map 173; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 34; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 217; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; 1999: 105–106, figs. 10, 15, 17; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249; Danilov, 1999: 273; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 79–80; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 286.

Pellenes chanujensis Prószyński, 1982: 285–287, figs. 37–40. Synonymized with *Pellenes limbatus* by Logunov (1992a).

Distribution. Siberian temperate range (Siberian subendemic); N. Tien-Shang (Logunov, 1992a), north-east to Magadan Area (Cherskii Mt. Range), south to C. Mongolia.

Records. [6, 8, 9, 11, 12] — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996), Aktash [50°18'N, 87°37'E], 20–25 km W of Bel'tir [49° 58'N, 87°57'E], Sailyugem Massif [ca. 50°03'N, 89°27'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khakassia***: Novorossiiskoe [53°26'N, 91°47'E], Nizhnyaya Sogra [53° 42'N, 91°29'E], Tasheba R. (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Tuva***: Mogen-Buren R. Canyon [50°08'N, 89°48'E], Erzin [50°14'N, 95°09'E], Mugur-Aksy [50°20'N, 90° 30'E], Tsagan-Shibetu Mt. Range [50°24'N, 90°30'E], 40–45 km W of Mugur-Aksy [50°26'N, 90°03'E] (Logunov, 1992a), the middle reaches of Naryn R. [50° 12'N, 95°39'E], the middle reaches of Dzhen-Aryk [50°24'N, 95°26'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: <u>Kultuk</u>* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a). — ***Buryatia***: Sotnikovo [51° 53'N, 107°27'E], Ivolginsk [51°43'N, 107°15'E], Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108°15'E], Ust'-Kiran [50°25'N, 106°49'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Chita Area***: between Lakes Zun- and Barun-Torei [50°10'N, 115°20'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Yakutia***: Oy-Bestyas [61°33'N, 129°15'E], Nera R. mouth [64°35'N, 143°15'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994; Logunov, 1992a). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Khokh-Nuur (Lake) [47°32'N, 98°32'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Overkhangai Aimak***: Zamtyn Davaa [46°43'N, 102°51'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Arkhangai Aimak***: Khanui Gol (R.) [47°45'N, 100°45'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *P. chanujnensis*).

Misidentifications. **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kokchetav Area***: Kokshetau Mt. [50° 08'N, 67°35'E] (Prószyński, 1979) {*P. albopilosus*; Logunov *et al*., 1999}.

Habitat. ***Altai Terr***.: mountain stony steppes and grassy-pebbly river banks (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Tuva***: pebble river banks (or lake shores, sometimes saline), cryo-xerophylous, high-mountain (=cryophyte) steppes and screes (Logunov, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998, 1999); ***Yakutia*** and ***Magadan Area***: dry sloping meadows and steppes (450–600 m a.s.l.) (YM, pers. data); ***Mongolia***: plain steppes, bushes and meadow on lake shore (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1992a).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985: *e.p.*); Marusik *et al*. (1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Platnick (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Subgen. *Pellenes (Pellenes)* Simon, 1876

Type species: *Aranea tripunctata* Walckenaer, 1802.

***Pellenes (Pellenes) seriatus* (Thorell, 1875)** (Fig. 6: 2; Map 33)

Attus seriatus Thorell, 1875: 116 (D♂♀).

Pellenes seriatus: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 261; Logunov & Marusik, 1994: 106–108, fig. 4; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 217; 1998: 35; 1999: 27.

Distribution. Euro-Central Asian subboreal range; Greece (Metzner, 1999), east to SE Kazakhstan (Almaty Area) and Kyrghyzstan (Logunov *et al*., 1999), north to 50–51°N, south to Iran (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), S. Turkmenistan and Tajikistan (Logunov *et al*., 1999). Occurence in Afghanistan is quite possible.

Records. [1] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***West Kazakhstan Area***: Lake Sorkul [49°39'N, 47°50'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1994). — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Shybyndy ravine (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54°35'E] (DL, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (1994); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1936); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000); Platnick (1997, 2000).

***Pellenes (Pellenes) sibiricus* Logunov & Marusik, 1994** (Map 34)

Pellenes sibiricus Logunov & Marusik, 1994: 108–110, figs. 6–8 (D♂♀).

Pellenes sibiricus: Danilov, 1995: 63; Marusik *et al*., 1996: 37; 2000: 99–100, 216, map 174; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 217; 1999: 28; Logunov, 1997a: 197, 199; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; 1999: 99–100, figs. 1–4, 20–22, 24; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 249–250; Danilov, 1999: 273; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 80; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 286–287.

Pellenes tripunctatus (misidentified): Kulczyński, 1895a: 82; 1926: 36–37; Odenvall, 1901: 256; Sytshevskaya, 1935: 100; Šternbergs, 1977: 88; 1981: 131; Prószyński, 1979: 314; 1982: 287–288; 1990 (*e.p.*): 261–262; Wesołowska, 1981b: 72; Nenilin, 1985 (*e.p.*): 130; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1994: 219; Izmailova, 1989a: 161, fig. 161; Danilov, 1989: 167; 1990: 89; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; Krasnobaev, 1994: 158.

Pellenes cf. *tripunctatus*: Logunov, 1992a: 63; Marusik *et al*., 1993b: 77; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 34.

Distribution. Siberian temperate range (Siberian subendemic); Novosibirsk Area and N. Tien-Shang, through C. Yakutia, north-east to Kamchatka, south to C. Mongolia.

Records. [2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13] — **RUSSIA**: ***Novosibirsk Area***: Troitskoe [53° 44'N, 77°51'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996), the middle reaches of Kurchum R. (near Sornaya R. mouth) (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Stolby Res.* [ca. 55°53'N, 92°46'E] (Šternbergs, 1977: sub *P. tripunctatus*). — ***Tuva***: Lake Azas* [52°24'N, 96°28'E] (Krasnobaev, 1994: sub *P. tripunctatus*), NE bank of Ubsunur (Lake) [50°40'N, 92°58'E], Irbitei R. valley [50°44'N, 93°08'E], Samagaltai [50° 44'N, 95°19'E], Lake Chagytai [50°57'N, 94°41'E], Khovu-Aksy [51°07'N, 93° 36'E], Yenisei R. valley [51°35'N, 94°15'E], Seserligh [51°54'N, 94°11'E], Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93°28'E], Lake Amdagyn (=Amdygain-Khol') [50°43'N, 93°16'E] (Logunov, 1992a: sub *Pellenes* cf. *tripunctatus*; Logunov & Marusik, 1994), SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E], Shara-Nur (Lake) [94°32'E, 50°12'N], Kaa-Khem (R.) [51°43'N, 94°42'E], Uyuk R. mouth [52°04'N, 94°22'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *P. tripunctatus*), Oek* [52°35'N, 104°27'E] (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *P. tripunctatus*; Danilov, 1997a). — ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Odenvall, 1901: sub *P. tripunctatus*), Barguzinskii Res. (Severnyi cordon) [54°30'N, 109°30'E] (Šternbergs, 1981: sub *P. tripunctatus*), Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Tarakanovka [52°02'N, 106°52'E], Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108° 15'E], Lake Shchuchye [51°25'N, 106°32'E] (Danilov, 1989; Logunov & Marusik, 1994; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: sub *P.* cf. *tripunctatus*), Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Darasun [51°31'N, 113°58'E]* (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *P. tripunctatus*), Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1994; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: sub *P.* cf. *tripunctatus*). — ***Yakutia***: between Lakes Myrchadon [64°56'N, 119°56'E] and Eyitkbaryatya [65°13'N, 119°40'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub *P. tripunctatus*; Marusik *et al*., 1993b: sub *P.* cf. *tripunctatus*). — ***Magadan Area***: <u>Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin</u> [62°00'N, 149°18'E], Shirokii [63°52'N, 148°00'E], Vetrennyi [61°40'N, 149° 30'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994; both sub *P. tripunctatus*; Marusik *et al*., 1992: sub *P. tripunctatus*; Logunov & Marusik, 1994), the upper reaches of Ola R. [60°40'N, 151°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kamchatka Area***: Kamchatka R. (Klyuchi) [56°02'N, 160°23'E] (Kulczyński, 1926: sub *P. tripunctatus*; Sytshevskaya, 1935: sub *P. tripunctatus*). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Ulaanbaatar [48°07'N, 106°54'E], Baga-Mukhar [48°22'N, 106°18'E], Shakhin-Khurakhyn R. (Prószyński, 1982: sub *P. tripunctatus*; Logunov & Marusik, 1994; Logunov *et al*., 1999; Marusik & Logunov, 1999), Bajan-Davaa* [47°55'N, 108°00'E] (Weso-

łowska, 1981b: sub *P. tripunctatus*). — ***Khentiy Aimak***: W. Khentei Mt. Range (Sutzunte Stand) [ca. 48°25'N, 107°10'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: shrubby grass glades (=mesophytic grasslands), sloping meadow shrubby steppes and steppe-upland meadows (mostly with *Caragana spinosa*) (Logunov, 1992a: sub *Pellenes* cf. *tripunctatus*, 1997; Logunov & Marusik, 1994; Logunov *et al*., 1998, 1999); ***Irkutsk Area***: meadows (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *P. tripunctatus*); ***Altai Terr***.: forest-steppe meadows (Marusik *et al*., 1996); Buryatia: willow and dogrose stands (Danilov, 1995); ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): shrubby meadows (ca. 650 m a.s.l.) (YM, pers. data); ***Mongolia***: birch stands and meadow steppes (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: females make their nests under the bark of fallen trunks and between branches of shrubs at about 15–20 centimeters above ground-level; each nest usually contains 1–2 egg sacs (sometimes 4) with about 13–16 eggs inside (average 37, n=17) (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): females make their nests on tops of low larch trees or diferent bushes at about 0.5 m above ground-level; the two examined egg sacs contained 21 and 35 eggs (YM, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (1994).

Checklists. Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Prószyński (1990: sub Siberian records of *P. tripunctatus*); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Platnick (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Pellenes (Pellenes) tripunctatus **(Walckenaer, 1802)** (Map 34)

Aranea tripunctata Walckenaer, 1802: 24 (D♀).

Pellenes tripunctatus: Nenilin, 1985: 130 (*e.p.*); Prószyński, 1990 (*e.p.*): 261–262; Logunov & Marusik, 1994: 110–112, figs. 6, 7, 9; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 186; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 217; Logunov, 1997a: 197; Logunov *et al*., 1999: 100, figs. 7, 8, 13, 14, 159.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to the S. Urals, north to S. Fennoscandia (Prószyński, 1976), south to the Balkan Mts and southern regions of W. Siberia.

Records. [3] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kokchetav Area***: Kokshetau Mt. [50°08'N, 67°35'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1994). — **RUSSIA**: ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: all the records from Central and Eastern Siberia (Kulczyński, 1895a, 1926; Odenvall, 1901; Sytshevskaya, 1935; Šternbergs, 1977, 1981; Prószyński, 1979, 1982, 1990 (*e.p.*); Wesołowska, 1981b; Marusik, 1988a, 1994; Izmailova, 1989a; Danilov, 1989, 1990; Marusik *et al*., 1992; Krasnobaev, 1994) {*P. sibiricus*; Logunov & Marusik, 1994}. — **MONGOLIA**: all the records from Central Aimak (Wesołowska, 1981b; Prószyński, 1982) {*P. sibiricus*; Logunov & Marusik, 1994}.

Habitat. ***Chelyabinsk Area***: salt marshes, zonal feathergrass and forb steppes (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992; Logunov, 1997a).

Biological information. Canard (1984a,b).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (1994); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990: sub European records of *P. tripunctatus*); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

Gen. *Philaeus* Thorell, 1869

Philaeus Thorell, 1869: 37.

Type species: *Aranea chrysops* Poda, 1761.

Palaearctic; ca. 13 species, with a single widespread species in Northern Asia.

Comments. The bulk of species have been reported from Mediterranean (9 species, 8 endemics). The only S. American species (*P. ruber* Peckham & Peckham, 1885) needs confirmation regarding its generic assignment.

***Philaeus chrysops* (Poda, 1776)** (Map 35)

Aranea chrysops Poda, 1776: 123 (D♂).

Philaeus chrysops: Spassky, 1930: 28; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 145; 1990: 173; Prószyński, 1979: 315, figs. 241–254; 1990: 276–277; Wesołowska, 1981b; 63; Dunin, 1984a: 137, fig. 50; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Paik & Kim, 1985: 73; Zhou & Song, 1988: 6–7, figs. 8a–c; Seo, 1990: 151, figs. 71–72; Logunov, 1992a: 63; 1996a: 72; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 34–35; Kim, 1994: 146; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 73, 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 186; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 217; 1999: 28; Efimik, 1997: 136; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Logunov & Rakov, 1998: 126; Esyunin *et al*., 1999: 325; Danilov, 1999: 274; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 100, 216, map 177; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 80; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 287.

Philaeus bilineatus Thorell, 1875: 120. Synonymized with *P. chrysops* by Prószyñski (1971c).

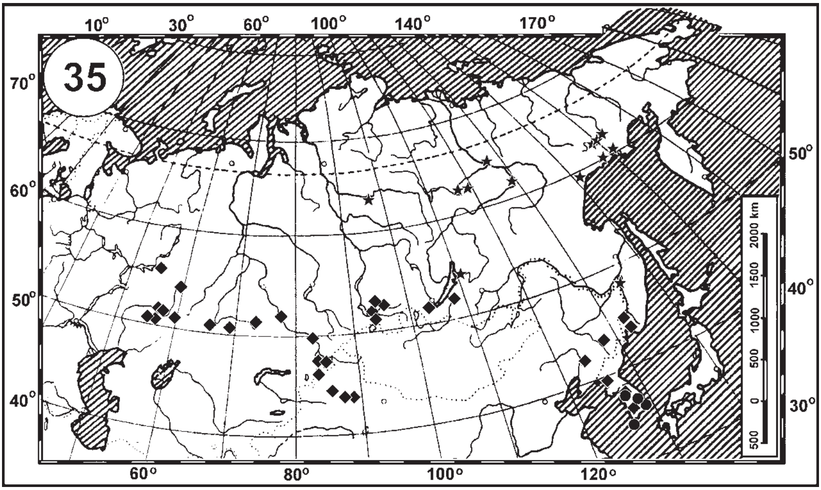
Philaeus bilineatus: Savelyeva, 1972: 9; 1976: 52; 1979: 145.

Philaeus chrisops (lapsus): Savelyeva, 1972: 16; Danilov, 1989: 167.

Philacus chrysops (lapsus): Savelyeva, 1989: 94.

Distribution. Trans-Palaearctic(?) subboreal-subtropical range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to the Russian Far East and Korea, north to about 53°N, and south to the Near East, Afghanistan and C. China (Shanxi). Occurrence in Algeria is quite possible (*vide* Prószyński, 1976).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Akmola* (*=Tselinograd*) *Area***: Lake Kurgaldzhin (between Nura and Kona Rivers) [ca. 50°30'N, 69°34'E] (Spassky, 1930). —***Pavlodar Area***: Toraigyr Lake [50°52'N, 75°38'E], Chushkaly [52°01'N, 78°58'E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1998). —***Kustanai Area***: Dokuchaevka [51°35'N, 64°14'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***East Kazakhstan Area***: Ust'-Kamenogorsk [49°58'N, 82°36'E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1998), Cisirtyshia* (no



MAP 35. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *PHILAEUS CHRYSOPS* (◆), *PHINTELLA ABNORMIS* (●), *SITTICUS CUTLERI* (★) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1972: sub both *P. bilineatus* and *P. chrisops*, 1976: sub *P. bilineatus*, 1979: sub both *P. c.* and *P. bilineatus*, 1989: sub *Philacus c.*, 1990); Dzheminei R. canyon [47°26'N, 84°52'E], Karaungur R. valley [47° 16'N, 85°24'E] (Eskov & Marusik, 1995), Taizhuzgen R. [47°42'N, 84°01'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kokchetav Area***: Kokshetau Mt. [50°08'N, 67° 35'E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1998) — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59'N, 56°29'E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitsk* [54°05'N, 61°33'E] (Esyunin *et al.*, 1999). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E], Shybyndy ravine* (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54° 35'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Tuva***: Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93°28'E], Shagonar [51°34'N, 93°08'E], Lake Chagytai [50°57'N, 94°41'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Uyuk R. mouth [52°04'N, 94°22'E], Kaa-Khem (R.) [51°43'N, 94°42'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1998; Marusik *et al.*, 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Turuntaevo [52° 11'N, 107°36'E] (Danilov, 1989: sub *Phileus chrisops*; Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Lake Khanka* [44°39'N, 132°34'E], Ussuriisk* [43°29'N, 131°35'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Artem* [43°17'N, 132°06'E] (Dunin, 1984a). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Shawan* [44°20'N, 85°35'E], Jimsar* [43°59'N, 89°04'E], Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E], Ürümqi* [43°48'N, 87°35'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989). — ***Jilin***: Linjiang Co.* [41°48'N, 126°54'E], Liuhe

Co.* [42°15'N, 125°43'E], Longjing Co.* [42°42'N, 129°24'E], Liaoyuan Co.* [42°54'N, 125°06'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Thesong* (Wesołowska, 1981b). — ***South***: Koch'ang* [35°26'N, 126°42'E], Ch'ungju* [36°58'N, 127°56'E] (Seo, 1990).

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: rock outcrops, screes and zonal forb-grass steppes (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik, 1995a, 1997; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995); ***Chelyabinsk area***: limestone exposures (Esyunin *et al*., 1999); ***Akmola Area***: salt marsh steppes (Spassky, 1930); ***East Kazakhstan*** and ***Kustanai Areas***: dry stony *Artemisia-Salsoleae* steppes, mountain meadows coexisting with larch forests (Eskov & Marusik, 1995), rock outcrops on river banks and lake shores, mountain steppes (Savelyeva, 1972: sub *P. bilineatus*, 1990), and vermuth-saltwort steppes (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Tuva***: pebble river banks (or lake shores, sometimes saline), sloping shrub-stony steppes and screes (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Gen. *Phintella* Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906

Phintella Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 333.

Type species: *Telamonia bifurcilinea* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906.

Palaearctic and Oriental; some 35 species, 8 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. Following Prószyński's (1983b,c, 1990) treatment of *Phintella*, this is a Palaearctic-Oriental genus consiting of 35 species, of which 29 (not less than 25 endemics) are described/recorded from the Oriental Region. In Northern Asia, all *Phintella* species, except for *P. castriesiana*, are restricted to the Manchurian-Japanese Region (2 endemics).

Phintella abnormis (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906) (Map 35)

Jotus abnormis Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 336, tab. 14, fig. 377.

Jotus abnormis: Namkung *et al*., 1972: 95.

Phintella abnormis: Paik & Kim, 1985: 73–74; Chikuni, 1989: 148, 275, fig. 9; Kim *et al*., 1990: 130; Seo, 1990: 151, figs. 73–75; 1995a: 185–186, figs. 1–8; Prószyński, 1990: 278; Ono *et al*., 1991: 89; Kim, 1994: 146; Matsuda, 1997: 41.

Distribution. Manchurian(?)-Japanese subboreal range; S. Korea, C. China (Zhejiang) (Song *et al*., 1999), and Japan (Chikuni, 1989; Matsumoto, 1989). A record of this species from Afghanistan (Roewer, 1962: sub *Icius a*.) is ignored

because the pertinent material needs revision (it may actually belong to *P. castriesiana*).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127°43'E] (Namkung *et al*., 1972: sub *Jotus a*.), Sokli Mt.*, Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E], Chungsong* (Dopyung), Keungleung-gun* (Gikji Temple), Chungha* (Bokyung Temple), Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E] (Paik & Kim, 1985; Kim *et al*., 1990; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994), Top'yong*, Hwangaksan*, Naeyonsan*, Unhaesa* (Seo, 1995a). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Asahikawa-shi* [43°46'N, 142°22'E], Wakkanai-shi* [45°23'N, 141°43'E], Rishiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 45°13'N, 141°12'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: Anisimovka* (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], "Baraudinsk"*, Spassk-Dal'nii* [44°22'N, 132°22'E], Tigrovoi* [43°36'N, 131°16'E], "Vyatskoe"*, Kiparisovo* [43°30'N, 131°57'E], Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E], Artem* [43°17'N, 132°06'E], Monakino* [43°24'N, 133°29'E], Domashlino* [43°57'N, 132°24'E] (Prószyński, 1979; Dunin, 1984a; both sub *Icius a*.) {*P. popovi*; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992}. — ***Sakhalin***: Kostromskoe* [47°19'N, 142°01'E] (Dunin, 1984a: sub *Icius a*.) {*P. popovi*; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992}.

Doubtful records. **JAPAN**: Rishiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 45°13'N, 141°12'E], Wakkanai-shi* [45°23'N, 141°43'E] (Ono *et al*., 1991) {based on juveniles}.

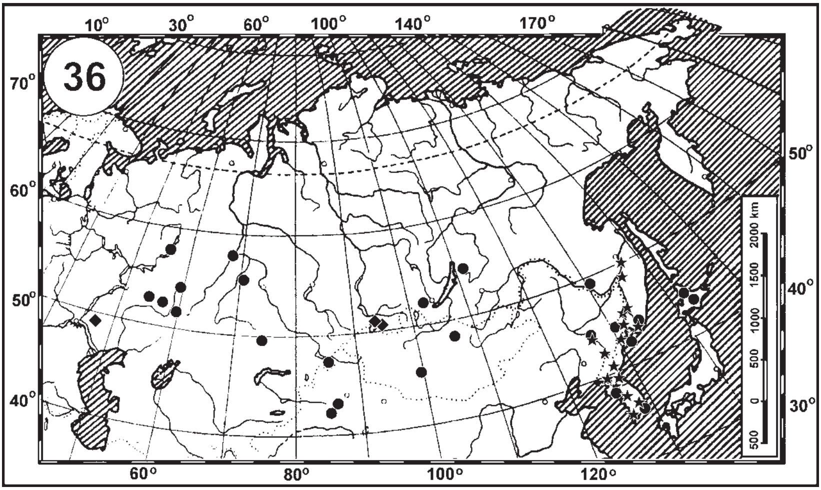
Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989); Matsumoto (1989).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *Jotus a*.); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Matsuda (1997).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1958: *Jotus a*.); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

***Phintella arenicolor* (Grube, 1861)** (Map 36)

Attus arenicolor Grube, 1861: 26 (D♂♀).
Attus arenicolor: Grube, 1862: 178–179.
"*Attus*" *arenicolor*: Prószyński, 1971a: 207, figs. 1–6.
Phintella arenicolor: Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 135–137, figs. 24–27; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 218; Song *et al*., 1999: 538, figs. 307J, 308A–B; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 80; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 287.
Jotus difficilis Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 336–337, tab. 14, fig. 379. Provisionally synonymized with *Phintella mellotei* by Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987).
Jotus difficilis (misidentified): Namkung *et al*., 1972: 95; Yin & Wang, 1979: 5–6, fig. 11.
Icius difficilis (misidentified): Prószyński, 1979 (♀ only): 311, figs. 143–144; Wesołowska, 1981b: 57; Dunin, 1984a (♀ only): 134, fig. 33; Nenilin, 1985: 130 (*e.p.*); Šternbergs, 1988: 93.
Phintella difficilis (misidentified): Chikuni, 1989: 148, 274, fig. 7.
Maevia mellotei Simon, 1889: 248. Synonymized with *P. arenicolor* by Logunov & Wesołowska (1992).
Phintella mellotei: Seo, 1990: 151, fig. 81; 1995a: 189–190, figs. 28–33; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 135; Kim, 1994: 146.



MAP 36. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *PHINTELLA ARENICOLOR* (★), *PHLEGRA FASCIATA* (●), *SITTICUS AMMOPHILUS* (◆) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Sitticus bilineatus Saito, 1939: 42–43, pl. I, fig. 18, figs. 5, 6. Synonymized with *Attus arenicolor* by Prószyński (1971a).

Sitticus bilineatus: Saito, 1959: 157, pl. 27, fig. 217, pl. 28, fig. 217.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; Cisamuria and Maritime Terr., China (Jilin, south to Zejiang) (Song *et al.*, 1999), Korea, and Japan (Chikuni, 1989: sub *P. difficilis*; Matsumoto, 1989: sub *P. castriesiana*).

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Amur R. (between mouths of Ussuri and Chungar Rivers) (Grube, 1861, 1862: both sub *Attus a.*; Prószyński, 1971a), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E], Zelyonyi Is. [48°19'N, 135°05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Spassk-Dal'nii* [44°22'N, 132°22'E], Ussuri* (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub *Icius difficilis*, ♀ only), Dushkino* [42°55'N, 132°43'E], Tikhookeanskii* [42°59'N, 132°25'E] (Dunin, 1984a: sub *Icius difficilis*), Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Primorskii* [43°26'N, 131°37'E], Bikin R. [46°31'N, 134°06'E], Khorol' [44°15'N, 132°01'E], Kamen'-Rybolov [44°43'N, 132°05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Furugel'ma Is. [42°28'N, 130°55'E] (Šternbergs, 1988: sub *Icius difficilis*), Dmitrievka [44°15'N, 132°26'E], Lake Khanka [44°39'N, 132°34'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Hani*, Linjiang Co.* [41°48'N, 126°54'E], Liuhe* [42°15'N, 125°43'E], San-

chazicheng* (Sanchazi) [42°03'N, 126°21'E] (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Gansu***: no exact localities (Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Thesong, Hyangsang (Wesołowska, 1981b: sub *Icius difficilis* and *Icius linea*, ♂), Kumgang Mts. [ca. 38°40'N, 128°04'E], Chonne, Lake Changyon, Sang-onpo-ri, Pyongyang [39° 02'N, 125°44'E], Kaesong [37°58'N, 126°34'E], Myohyang-san Mts [40°01'N, 128°23'E], Kyowon-ri, Thesony (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127°43'E] (Namkung *et al*., 1972: sub *Jotus difficilis*), Keumleung-gun*, Gumi*, Geoje-do Is.*, Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Heuk-san-do Is.*, Cholyung*, Sokli Mt.* (Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994; both sub *P. mellotei*), Kumosan*, Yongyonsa*, Unhaesa*, Ch'ongsong*, Kakbuk*, Pukjijangsa*, Ga-san*, Ch'iksan*, Sobaeksan* (Seo, 1995a), Suwon [37°16'N, 127°07'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: swampy forests and meadows (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Chikuni (1989: sub *P. difficilis*); Logunov & Wesołowska (1992).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *Jotus difficilis* and *Telamonia mellotei*); Nenilin (1985: sub *Icius difficilis*); Kim (1991, 1994; both sub *P. mellotei*); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *Attus a*.); Bonnet (1958: sub *Attus a*.); Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

***Phintella bifurcilinea* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)** (Map 3)

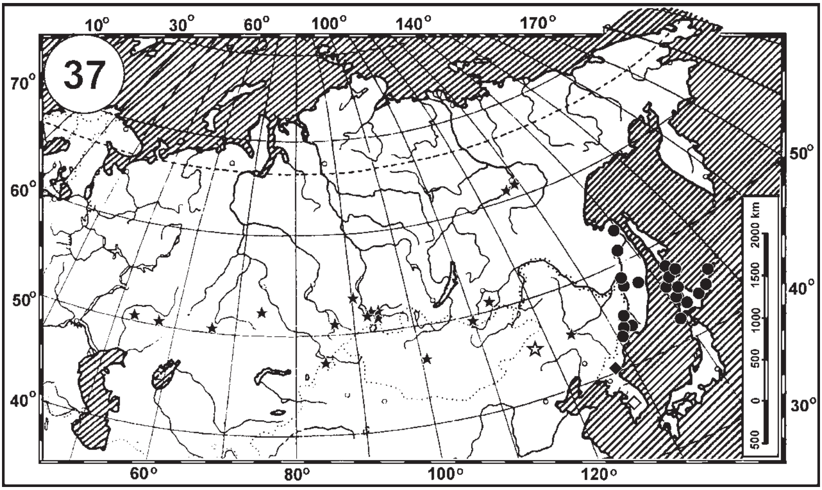
Telamonia bifurcilinea Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 331–332, tab. 9, fig. 153 (D♂♀).
Telamonia bifurcilinea: Namkung *et al*., 1972; 95.
Phintella bifurcilinea: Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; Chikuni, 1989: 148, 275, fig. 11; Seo, 1990: 151, figs.76–79; 1995a: 186–187, figs. 9–15; Prószyński, 1990: 278; Kim, 1994: 146; Matsuda, 1997: 41.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; S. Korea, China (south to Yunnan and Sichuan) (Song *et al*., 1999), Japan (Prószyński, 1983b; Chikuni, 1989), and Vietnam (Żabka, 1985).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127° 43'E] (Namkung *et al*., 1972: sub *Telamonia* b.), Kumlung-gun* (Gikji Temple), Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Geoje-do Is.* (Kabe, Okpo), Mir-yang* [35°30'N, 128°95'E], Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Gumi*, Keumleung-gun*, Cholyung*, Uljin-gun* (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990), Kabae*, P'yoch'ungsa*, Pisulsan*, Chinju*, Kumosan*, Yongyonsa*, Unhaesa* (Seo, 1995a). —**JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: no exact localty* (Matsuda, 1997).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Matsumoto (1989); Chikuni (1989).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *Telamonia b*.); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Matsuda (1997).



MAP 37. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *PHINTELLA CASTRIESIANA* (●), *P. VERSICOLOR* (◆), *PHLEGRA FUSCIPES* (★) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Catalogues. Roewer (1954: sub *Telamonia b.*); Bonnet (1959); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al.* (1999).

Phintella castriesiana **(Grube, 1861)** (Map 37)

Attus castriesianus Grube, 1861: 27 (D♀).
Attus castriesianus: Grube, 1862: 179.
Telamonia castriesiana: Prószyński, 1971a: 223–224.
Maevia castriesiana: Kulczyński, 1895a: 96.
Icius castriesianus: Prószyński, 1979: 310–311, 131–142; Dunin, 1984a: 134, figs. 28–30; Nenilin, 1985: 130.
Phintella castriesiana: Prószyński, 1990: 278; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 137–138, figs. 27–29; Marusik *et al.*, 1993a: 82; Kurenshchikov, 1993: 94; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66; Logunov, 1996a: 73; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 218; Matsuda, 1997: 41; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 80; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 287.

Distribution. Amphi-Eurasian subboreal range; S. Europe (from S. France to the Caucasus) (Prószyński, 1976), to the Russian Far East (from Cisamuria to Sakhalin), and Japan [but Matsumoto's (1989) record from Japan seems to belong to *P. arenicolor* (DL, pers. data)], south to N. Iran (DL & YM, pers. data) and ca. 40°N in the east part of the range.

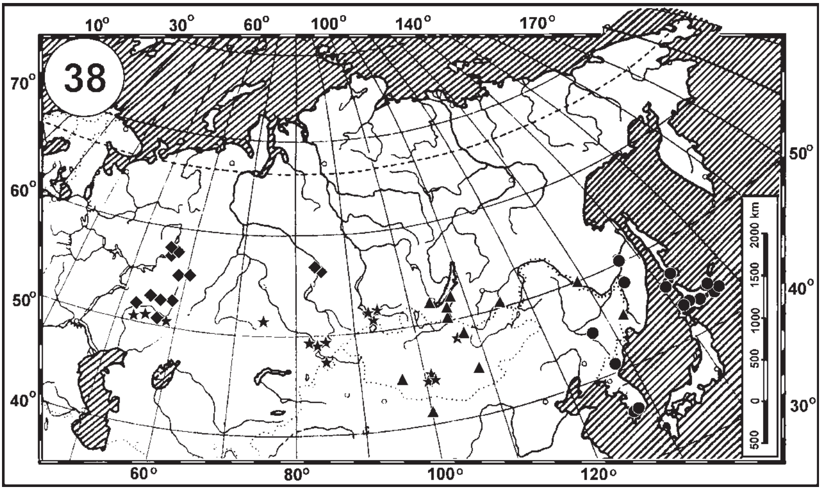
Records. [13, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Nizhnetambovskoe* [50°34'N, 138°06'E], Nikolaevsk-na-Amure [53°06'N, 140°26'E] (Grube, 1861,

1862: both sub *Attus c.*; Prószyński, 1971a: sub *Telamonia c.*; Dunin, 1984a: sub *Icius castriesianus*), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], "Kutuzovka" (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Boitsovo [46°59'N, 134°20'E], "Voronezhskie Hills", Priamurskii [48°31'N, 134°55'E] (Kurenshchikov, 1993; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Slavyanka [42°31'N, 131°12'E], Kedrovaya Pad' Res.* [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Kedrovka R.* [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Anisimovka* (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], Lake Khanka* [44°39'N, 132°34'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub *Icius castriesianus*), Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E], Blagodatnyi* [45°18'N, 135°24'E], Kiparisovo* [43°30'N, 131°57'E], Vinevitino [43°25'N, 131°46'E], Gornotayozhnoe [43°42'N, 131° 71'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134° 08'E] (Dunin, 1984a: sub *Icius castriesianus*; Logunov & Koponen, 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: "Shebunino"*, Kostromskoe* [47°19'N, 142° 01'E] (Dunin, 1984a: sub *Icius castriesianus*), Aniva [46°25'N, 142°19'E], Dolinsk [47°13'N, 142°30'E], Korsakov [46°22'N, 142°30'E], Nevel'sk [46°25'N, 141° 33'E], Kholmsk [47°01'N, 142°02'E], Moneron Is. [46°08'N, 141°07'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1993a). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir Is. (Golovnino) [43°46.01'N, 145° 32.02'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Kunashir Is. (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk*) [44°03'N, 145°52'E] (Dunin, 1984a: sub *Icius castriesianus*), Iturup Is. (Kuril'sk) [45°13'N, 147°52'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1993a). — ***Uncertain localities***: "Regio Ussurica" (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Maevia c.*). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Rishiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 45°13'N, 141°12'E], Rebun-to (Is.)* [45°22'N, 141°01'E], Wakkanai-shi* [45° 23'N, 141°43'E], Hamatonbetsu-cho* [ca. 45°07'N, 142°23'E], Okushiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 42°11'N, 139°30'E], Noboribetsu-shi* [42°27'N, 141°11'E], Sapporo* [43° 03'N, 141°21'E], Shizunai-cho* [42°21'N, 142°21'E], Toyokoro-cho* [42°49'N, 143°32'E], Shikaoi-cho* [43°07'N, 142°59'E], Asyoro-cho*, Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Higasigawa-cho*, Asahikawa-shi* [43°46'N, 142°22'E], Masike-cho* [43°50'N, 141°32'E], Kamikawa-cho* [43°52'N, 142°46'E], Oketo-cho* [43°41'N, 143°35'E], Teuri-to (Is.)* [44°25'N, 141°19'E], Shari-cho* [43°55'N, 144°48'E], Teshikaga-cho* [43°29'N, 144°28'E], Rausu-cho* [44° 00'N, 145°10'E], Hidaka-cho* [42°52'N, 142°27'E], Shintoku-cho* [43°04'N, 142°51'E], Biei-cho* [43°35'N, 142°28'E], Toma-cho* (Ono *et al.*, 1991; Matsuda, 1997).

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: sweeping grass in mixed (*Pinus sibirica* — broad-leaved) forests (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992); ***Japan*** (Hokkaido): shrubs and grasses, forests and grasslands (Ono *et al.*, 1991).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Wesołowska (1992); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977: sub *Icius c.*); Nenilin (1985: sub *Icius c.*); Marusik *et al.* (1993a); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Logunov & Koponen (2000).



MAP 38. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *PHINTELLA LINEA* (●), *PHLEGRA PROFUGA* (★), *SALTICUS LATIDENTATUS* (▲), *SITTICUS DZEDUSZYCKII* (◆) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *Telamonia c.*); Roewer (1954: sub *Telamonia c.*); Bonnet (1959); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997).

Phintella linea (Karsch, 1879) (Map 38)

Euophrys linea Karsch, 1879: 90 (D♂♀).
Jotus linea: Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 337–338, tab. 14, fig. 375.
Icius linea: Prószyński, 1973a: 113, figs. 39–43; Xia *et al.*, 1980: 30; Nenilin, 1985: 130.
Phintella linea: Chikuni, 1989: 148, 275, fig. 8; Prószyński, 1990: 279; Ono *et al.*, 1991: 89; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 138–139, figs. 30–31; Marusik *et al.*, 1993a: 82; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66; Seo, 1995a: 188–189, figs. 22–27; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 218; Kurenshchikov, 1997a: 10, 17, 20; 1997b: 153; 1999: 18; Matsuda, 1997: 41; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 81; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 287.
Icius sp. (♀): Wesołowska, 1981b: 60–61, figs. 49–51.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; Cisamuria, east to S. Sakhalin and Japan, south to S. China (south to Sichuan) (Yin & Wang, 1979: sub *Jotus linea*; Song *et al.*, 1999).

Records. [13, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Voronezhskie Sopki (Hills)* [48°14'N, 135°05'E], Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1997a,b, 1999). —***Maritime Terr.***: Vladi-

vostok (Uglovaya) [43°20'N, 132°05'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Aniva [46°25'N, 142°19'E], Kholmsk [47°01'N, 142°02'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a), Zelyony Is. [43°13'N, 142°03'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a; Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir Is. (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N, 145° 52'E], (Marusik *et al*., 1993a; Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Shikotan Is. (N coast) [43°50'N, 146°44'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Jilin* [43° 51'N, 126°35'E], Shulan Co. (Shulan)* [44°24'N, 126°57'E] (Xia *et al*., 1980: sub *Icius l*.). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Myohyang-san Mts [40°01'N, 128°23'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b; sub *Icius* sp.; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Pisulsan*, Yongyonsa*, Chinju*, Hwangaksan* (Seo, 1995a). — **JAPAN**: no exact locality (Karsch, 1879: sub *Euophrys l*.; Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: sub *Jotus l*.; Prószyński, 1973a: sub *Icius l*.). — ***Hokkaido***: no exact locality (Ono *et al*., 1991), Noboribetsu-shi* [42°27'N, 141°11'E], Toya-ko (Lake)* [42°38'N, 140°49'E], Toyokoro-cho* [42°49'N, 143°32'E], Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Asahikawa-shi* [43° 46'N, 142°22'E], Kamikawa-cho* [43°52'N, 142°46'E], Taiki-cho* [ca. 42°29'N, 143°18'E], Taisetsu-zan (Mt.)* [ca. 43°47'N, 142°46'E], Rebun-to (Is.)* [45°22'N, 141°01'E], Akan-cho* [43°06'N, 144°08'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Misidentifications. **KOREA**: ***North***: Jonpong-ri, Songmun-ri, Namp'o (=Nampho) [38°45'N, 125°23'E], Myohyang-san Mts [40°01'N, 128°23'E], Ch'ongjin [41°48'N, 129°47'E], Kaesong [37°58'N, 126°34'E], Pyongyang [39°02'N, 125° 44'E], Hyangsang (Wesołowska, 1981b: sub *Icius linea*) {*Phintella parva* (1 ♀), *P. popovi* (♂♀) and *P. arenicolor* (1 ♀); Logunov & Marusik, 2000}. — ***South***: Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Koch'ang* [35°26'N, 126°42'E]*, Gumi*, Seolak Mt.*, Uljin-gun*, Cholyung* (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994) {*P. popovi*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}.

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass in wet deciduous forests (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992); ***Kurile Islands*** (Shikotan Is.): bamboo thicket in semi-open *Abies* forests, and sweeping open and shaded meadows (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

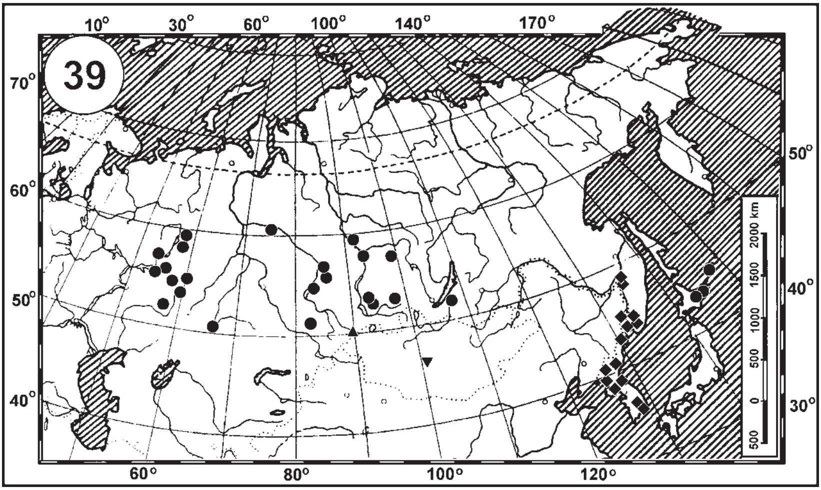
Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989); Matsumoto (1989); Logunov & Wesołowska (1992).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970: sub *Jotus l*., 1977: sub *Icius l*.); Nenilin (1985: sub *Icius l*.); Marusik *et al*. (1993a); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1956: sub *Evophrys l*.); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999).

Phintella parva **(Wesołowska, 1981)** (Map 39)

Icius parvus Wesołowska, 1981b: 60, figs. 45–48 (D♀).
Icius parvus: Dunin, 1984a: 134; Nenilin, 1985: 130.
Phintella parvus: Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; Seo, 1990: 151, figs. 82–84; Prószyński, 1990: 280.



MAP 39. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *PHINTELLA PARVA* (◆), *PSEUDEUOPHRYS ERRATICA* (●), *SITTICUS DUDKOI* (▲), *SYNAGELES CHARITONOVI* (▼) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Phintella parva: Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 139–141, figs. 32–33; Kim, 1994: 146; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66; Seo, 1995a: 190, figs. 34–39; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 218; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 81; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 287.
Phintella sp.: Chikuni, 1989: 148, 275, fig. 10.
Icius sp.: Prószyński, 1979: 340, figs. 154, 155.
Icius difficilis: Prószyński, 1979 (♂ only): 311, figs. 145–149.
Icius linea (*e.p.*, 1♀, misidentified): Wesołowska, 1981b: 57.
Icius abnormis (♂, misidentified): Wesołowska, 1981b: 58, figs. 39–41.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; Cisamuria and Maritime Terr., through Korea, south to N. and C. China (Shanxi and Beijing) (Song *et al.*, 1999), east to Japan (Chikuni, 1989: sub *Phintella* sp.).

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], "Kutuzovka" (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Boitsovo [46°59'N, 134°20'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Lake Khanka* [44°52'N, 132°07'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub *Icius difficilis*, ♂ only), Chuguevka [43°50'N, 134°15'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E], Gornotayozhnoe [43°42'N, 131°71'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Myohyang-san Mts [40°01'N, 128°23'E], Pyongyang* [39°02'N, 125°44'E], Hyngpong-ri*, Jonpong-ri (Wesołowska, 1981b: sub *Icius parvus*, *Icius linea*, 1♀ and *Icius abnormis*, ♂), Haeju [38°03'N, 125°42'E],

Sang-onpo-ri, Ch'ongjin [41°48'N, 129°47'E], Kumgang Mts. [ca. 38°40'N, 128° 04'E], Kuryong Falls, Kaesong [37°58'N, 126°34'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Dalsung-gun*, Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Kaya Mt.*, Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E] (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990), Tongwasa*, Top'yong*, Kayasan*, P'agyesa*, P'algonsan*, Sobaeksan* (Seo, 1995a).

Doubtful records. **KOREA**: ***South***: some of the records given above under "*Records*" (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990) {apparently belong to *P. arenicolor*; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass in pine forests (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Wesołowska (1992).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985: sub *Icius parvus*); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

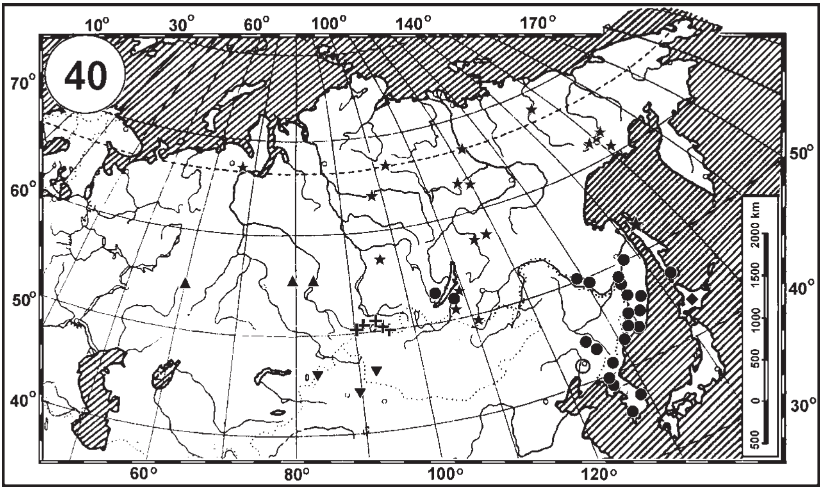
Catalogues. Brignoli (1983: sub *Icius parvus*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999).

Phintella popovi **(Prószyński, 1979)** (Map 40)

Icius popovi Prószyński, 1979: 311, figs. 150–153 (D♂).
Icius abnormis (misidentified): Prószyński, 1979: 310, fig. 130; Dunin, 1984a: 134, figs. 25–27.
Icius popovi: Song *et al*., 1982: 210–211, figs. 13–17; Dunin, 1984a: 134–135, figs. 34, 35; Nenilin, 1985: 130.
Phintella popovi: Prószyński, 1990: 280; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 141–143, fig. 34; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 35; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66; Seo, 1995a: 190–191, figs. 40–45; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 218; Song *et al*., 1999: 538, figs. 308K–L, 309D–E; Danilov, 1999: 274; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 81; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 287.
Euophrys frontalis (misidentified): Izmailova, 1975: 9; 1989a: 156.
Icius linea (misidentified): Wesołowska, 1981b: 57–58, figs. 37–38.
Phintella linea (misidentified): Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; Seo, 1990: 151, fig. 80; Kim, 1994: 146.

Distribution. S. Siberio-Manchurian subboreal range; Transbaikalia, through Cisamuria and Maritime Terr., east to S. Sakhalin), NE China (Beijing, Liaoning and Jilin) (Song *et al*., 1999), south to Korea. Occurrence in Japan is quite possible.

Records. [11, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Irkutsk Area***: Oek* [52°35'N, 104°27'E], Bol'shoi Lug* [52°02'N, 104°02'E] (Izmailova, 1975, 1989a; both sub *Euophrys frontalis*; Danilov, 1997a). — ***Buryatia***: Tarakanovka [52°02'N, 106°52'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Amur Area***: Khingan Res. [49°20'N, 130°05'E], "Nizhnepokrovskoe" (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Blagoveshchensk [50° 11'N, 127°18'E], Kundur [48°35'N, 130°23'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Khabarovsk [48°19'N, 135°05'E], Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Pashkovo [48°34'N, 130°25'E], Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E], Slavyanski Is. [48°46'N, 83°38'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). —***Maritime Terr.***: Anisimovka* (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], Vinogradovka* [43°27'N, 132° 34'E], "Bara-



MAP 40. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *PHINTELLA POPOVI* (●), *PLEXIPPOIDES DOENITZI* (◆), *SITTICUS FINSCHI* (★), *S. INEXPECTUS* (▲), *YLLENUS ALBOCINCTUS* (▼), *Y. TUVINICUS* (✚) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

udinsk"*, Spassk-Dal'nii* [44°22'N, 132°22'E], Tigrovoi* [43°36'N, 131°16'E], "Vyatskoe"* (Prószyński, 1979: sub *Icius p.* and *Icius abnormis*), Dushkino* [42° 55'N, 132°43'E], Kiparisovo* [43°30'N, 131°57'E], Blagodatnyi* [45°18'N, 135° 24'E], Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E], Artem* [43°17'N, 132°06'E], Monakino* [43°24'N, 133°29'E], Domashlino* [43°57'N, 132°24'E] (Dunin, 1984a: sub *Icius p.* and *Icius abnormis*), Khorol' [44°15'N, 132°01'E], Bikin R. [46°31'N, 134°06'E], Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Yakovlevka [44°16'N, 133°17'E], Kamenushka [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Furugel'ma Is. [42°28'N, 130° 55'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Romanovka [43°14'N, 132°26'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Ussuri Res. (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Kostromskoe* [47°19'N, 142°01'E] (Dunin, 1984a: sub *Icius abnormis*). — **CHINA**: ***Liaoning***: no exact locality (Song *et al.*, 1982: sub *Icius p.*, 1999). — ***Jilin***: Liuhe* [42°15'N, 125°43'E], Jiangyuan Co.* (Jiangnan ?) [42°28'N, 126°20'E], Sanchazicheng* (Sanchazi) [42°03'N, 126°21'E] (Song *et al.*, 1999). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Songmun-ri, Namp'o (=Nampho) [38°45'N, 125°23'E], Myohyang-san Mts [40°01'N, 128°23'E], Čhonne*, Onpho-ri*, Džuyr*, Ch'ongjin [41°48'N, 129°47'E], Kaesong [37°58'N, 126° 34'E], Pyongyang [39°02'N, 125°44'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b: sub *Icius linea*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Ko-

ch'ang* [35°26'N, 126°42'E], Gumi*, Seolak Mt.*, Uljin-gun*, Cholyung* (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994; all sub *P. linea*), Tongwasa*, Top'yong*, Kumjongsan*, Pisulsan*, Kumosan* (Seo, 1995a).

Habitat. ***Irkutsk Area***: grass stands in mixed forests (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *Euophrys frontalis*); ***Buryatia***: on birch trunks in mixed forests (Danilov & Logunov, 1994); ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: sweeping grass and shrubs in deciduous and mixed (*Pinus sibirica* — broad-leaved) forests (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Wesołowska (1992).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985: *Icius p.*); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1994); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983: sub *Icius pt.*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999).

Phintella versicolor **(C. L. Koch, 1846)** (Map 37)

Plexippus versicolor C. L. Koch, 1846: 103, fig. 1165 (D♂).

Phintella versicolor: Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; Chikuni, 1989: 149, 276, fig. 12; Prószyński, 1990: 280; Kim, 1994: 146.

Chrysilla versicolor: Prószyński, 1973a: 98–100, figs. 1–7.

Jotus munitus Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 334–336, tab. 14, fig. 374. Synonymized with *P. versicolor* by Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987).

Icius munitus: Wesołowska, 1981b: 59–60, figs. 34–36.

Phintella cavaleriei (misidentified): Seo, 1995a: 187–188, figs. 16–21.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-tropical range; Korea, throughout S. and SE provinces of China (Yin & Wang, 1979: sub *Jotus munites*; Song, 1982; Song *et al*., 1999), south to Sumatra (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***North***: Myohyang-san Mts* [40°01'N, 128°23'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b: sub *Icius munitus*). — ***South***: Keuleung-gun* (Hwahwak Mt.) (Paik & Kim, 1985), Kumosan*, Unhaesa*, Sobaeksan* (Seo, 1995a: sub *P. cavalerieri*). — **JAPAN**: no exact locality* (Prószyński, 1973a).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989); Matsumoto (1989).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970: sub *Jotus munitus*, 1977); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1956: sub *Chrysilla v.*, 1957: sub *Jotus munitus*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Phlegra* Simon, 1876

Phlegra Simon, 1876: 120.

Type species: *Attus fasciatus* Hahn, 1826.

Afrotropical and Holarctic; not less than 60 species, 3 in Northern Asia.

Comments. A majority of described species have been recorded from the Afrotropical Region (23 species; all endemics) and Mediterranean (24 species, some 20 endemics) (*vide* Prószyński, 1990, 1998). In the Palaearctic, there is a secondary chorological center lying in Central Asia (6 species, 3 endemics). The only species found in the Nearctic is *P. fasciata* (*vide* Richman & Cutler 1978), but it's identification should be confirmed (DL, pers. data).

Revisions. Logunov (1996b); Prószyński (1998).

Phlegra fasciata **(Hahn, 1826)** (Map 36)

Attus fasciatus Hahn, 1826: 4 (D♀).

Phlegra fasciata: Ermolajew & Samko, 1929: 39; Ermolajew, 1937a: 523; Loksa, 1965: 31; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 142; 1990: 174; Prószyński, 1979: 315, figs. 257–259; 1990: 281–282; Matsumoto, 1981: 35–37, figs. 1(1–5); Nenilin, 1985: 130; Zhou & Song, 1988: 7–8, figs. 9a–e; Chikuni, 1989: 157, 285, fig. 48; Izmailova, 1989a: 161–162, fig. 162; Seo, 1990: 152, figs. 86–88; Wesołowska, 1991: 2; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 35; Kim, 1994: 146; Eskov & Marusik, 1995; 73, 78; Danilov, 1995: 63; 1999: 274; Logunov, 1996a: 72; 1996b: 544–547, figs. 1, 2, 17–26; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 186; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 218; 1998: 35; Efimik, 1997: 136; Matsuda, 1997: 41; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Rakov, 1999: 309; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 250; Song *et al.*, 1999: 539, figs. 308R, 309H–I, 310A, 328G; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 81; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 287.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate-subtropical range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to Japan, north to about 60°N (S. Fennoscandia), south to Afghanistan (Roewer, 1962), N. India (Punjab) (DL, pers. data) and to about 40°N in China (Xinjiang). All records from USA (Richman & Cutler, 1978, etc.) should actually be referred to *P. leopardus* (Hentz, 1846) (DL, pers. data).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***North Kazakhstan Area***: Bolshaya Malyshka [55°06'N, 69°14'E] (Logunov, 1996b; Rakov, 1999). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1979, 1990); Dzheminei R. canyon [47°26'N, 84°52'E] (Eskov & Marusik, 1995). — ***Karaganda Area***: Kent Mt. Range [49°12'N, 75°52'E] (Logunov, 1996b). — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59'N, 56°29'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E], Bogdanovskoe [52°25'N, 59°04'E] (Logunov, 1996b; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998). — ***Tyumen Area***: Tobolsk* [ca. 58°11'N, 68°16'E] (Ermolajew & Samko, 1929; Ermolajew, 1937a). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Gornyi [55°09'N, 83°53'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Buryatia***: Kyren [51°40'N, 102°05'E] (Izmailova, 1989a; Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Amur Area***: Kundur [48°35'N, 130°23'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Anisimovka (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E] (Prószyński, 1979; Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Furugel'ma Is. [42°28'N, 130°55'E]

(Logunov, 1996b), Vladivostok (Uglovaya) [43°20'N, 132°05'E], Sikhote-Alin' Mt. Range (Mt. Gorelaya Sopka) [43°30'30"N, 134°06'08"E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Baga-Mukhar [48°22'N, 106° 18'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Orog-nur* (Lake) [45°00'N, 100°50'E] (Loksa, 1965). — ***Aimak (?)***: "Jarantai"* (Wesołowska, 1991). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Hoxud* [42°16'N, 86°51'E], Bohu* (=Bagrax) [41° 58'N, 86°29'E], Korla* [41°44'N, 86°09'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988). — ***Jilin***: Songhua Hu* (Lake) [ca. 43°24'N, 127°05'E] (Song *et al.*, 1999). — **KOREA**: ***South***: Gosangol*, Yongyun Temple*, Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E] (Seo, 1990). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Makubetsu* [45°22'N, 141°50'E] (Matsuda, 1997), Nukabira* [43°22'N, 143°11'E] (Matsumoto, 1981).

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: mountain shrubby steppes (Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995; Esyunin & Efimik, 1995; Efimik, 1997); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: zonal stony, feather- and forb-grass steppes, also shores of steppe lakes (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998); ***Buryatia***: meadows (Danilov, 1995); ***Mongolia***: birch stands (Marusik & Logunov, 1999); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: valley broad-leaved forests (Savelyeva, 1970), and dry stony *Artemisia-Salsoleae* steppes (Eskov & Marusik, 1995); ***Maritime Terr***.: dry river beds (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Biological information. Canard (1984a,b).

Taxonomy. Chikuni (1989); Logunov (1996b); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Matsuda (1997); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999).

Phlegra fuscipes **Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891** (Map 37)

Phlegra fuscipes Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891: 32 (D♂♀).

Phlegra fuscipes: Ermolajew, 1937b: 605; Ashikbaev, 1976: 20; Savelyeva, 1979: 144; 1990: 174; Prószyński, 1982: 288, figs. 41–42; 1990: 282; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Danilov, 1989: 168; 1990: 89; 1999: 274; Logunov, 1992a: 64; 1996b: 548–553, figs. 3, 27–48; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Marusik *et al*., 1993b: 77; 2000: 100, 216, map 160; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 35; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 73, 78; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 218; 1999: 28; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Rakov, 1999: 309–310; Esyunin *et al*., 1999: 325; Song *et al.*, 1999: 539, figs. 310B–D.

Phlegra cinereofasciata (misidentified): Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1972: 6; 1976: 52; 1979: 145.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian temperate range; C. Europe, east Transbaikalia and NE China (Jilin), north to C. Yakutia (ca. 61°N) and south to C. Mongolia.

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***West Kazakhstan*** **(*=Uralsk*)** ***Area***: Dzhanybek [49°25'N, 46°51'E] (Logunov, 1996b). — ***Pavlodar Area***: Babaly [50°21'N, 76°37'E] (Logunov, 1996b). — ***Kokchetav Area***: Kokshetau Mt. [50°08'N, 67°35'E] (Logunov, 1996b). — ***Kustanai Area***: no exact records

(Ashikbaev, 1976). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1972, 1976, 1979, 1990; sub both *P. f.* and *P. cinereofasciata*), Karaungur R. valley [47°16'N, 85°24'E] (Eskov & Marusik, 1995; Logunov, 1996b). — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Esyunin *et al*., 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Argut R.* [50°14'N, 86°41'E] (Ermolajew, 1937b). — ***Khakassia***: NE of Askiz [53°16'N, 90°48'E], Birikchul' [53°19'N, 89°52'E] (Logunov, 1996b). — ***Tuva***: N of Khandagaity [ca. 50°46'N, 91°55'E], Khol'-Oozhu [50°47'N, 94°19'E], Torgalygh [51°20'N, 92°50'E], Shagonar [51°34'N, 93° 08'E], Yenisei R. valley [51°35'N, 94°15'E], Kyzyl [51°46'N, 94°27'E] (Logunov, 1992a, 1996b; Marusik *et al*., 2000). —***Buryatia***: Sotnikovo [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Chita Area***: no exact locality (Nenilin, 1985), Tsugol [51°03'N, 115°38'E] (Danilov, 1989), Kyra [49°33'N, 111°56'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov, 1996b). — ***Yakutia***: Ongkuchakh Stream [ca. 61°10'N, 130°00'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Oktemtsy [61°40'N, 129°30'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992; Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Arkhangai Aimak***: Khanui Gol [47°45'N, 100°45'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: no exact localities (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Jilin***: Baicheng Co.* (Baicheng) [45°37'N, 122°50'E] (Song *et al*., 1999).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr***.: Kumir R. (middle reaches) [50°52'N, 84°17'E] (Azarkina, 1999) {*Evarcha michailovi*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}.

Habitat. ***Kustanai Area***: wheat fields (Ashikbaev, 1976); ***Orenburg Area***: stony steppes (under stones) (Esyunin *et al*., 1999); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: dry stony *Artemisia*-*Salsoleae* steppes (Eskov & Marusik, 1995); ***Tuva***: desert nanophanerophyte steppe (=tar steppe) (with *Nanophyton erinaceus*), sloping shrub-stony steppes and *Achnatherum splendens* stands (=saz steppe) (Logunov, 1992a, 1996b; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Yakutia***: river-side steppes and pastures with *Salix viminalis* (Koponen & Marusik, 1992).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: adults occur from the end of May until the end of July (Logunov, 1992a).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1996b); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Marusik *et al*. (1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Phlegra profuga **Logunov, 1996** (Map 38)

Phlegra profuga Logunov, 1996b: 553–556, figs. 49–56 (D♂♀).

Phlegra profuga: Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Mikhailov, 1998: 35; 1999: 28; Esyunin *et al*., 1999: 325; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 250; Rakov, 1999: 310; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 100, 216, map 175; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 287.

Phlegra sogdiana (misidentified): Savelyeva, 1990: 173–174.
Phlegra cf. *sogdiana*: Logunov, 1992a: 64.

Distribution. Kazakhstan(?)-Mongolian subboreal range; the S. Urals, east to Tuva, south to S. Mongolia (S. Gobi).

Records. [1, 3, 6, 8, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***West Kazakhstan* (*=Uralsk*) *Area***: Dzhanybek [49°25'N, 46°51'E] (Logunov, 1996b). —***Semipalatinsk Area***: Arkaly Mts (Logunov, 1996b). —***Pavlodar Area***: Tundyk R. [50°20'N, 76°41'E] (Logunov, 1996b). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1990: sub *P. sogdiana*), Taizhuzgen R. [47°42'N, 84°01'E], Slavyanka [48° 46'N, 83°38'E], Mt. Aktobe [48°40'N, 83°32'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Esyunin *et al*., 1999), Shybyndy ravine (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54°35'E] (DL, pers. data). —***Tuva***: Kyzyl [51°46'N, 94°27'E], Otuk-Dash Stand [51°35'N, 93°39'E], Irbitei R. valley [50°44'N, 93°08'E] (Logunov, 1992a: sub *Phlegra* cf. *sogdiana*; 1996b; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — **MONGOLIA*****: South Gobi Aimak***: Noyon uul [43°01.73'N, 102°05.90'E], Somon Gurvantes [43°38'N, 101°08'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). —***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Bor-Tolgoi [44°06'N, 100°56'E], Ikh-Bogd Mt. Range [44°43'N, 100°52'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Habitat. ***Orenburg Area***: zonal stony steppes (under stones) (Esyunin *et al*., 1999); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: lake shores (Savelyeva, 1990: sub *P. sogdiana*); ***Tuva***: desert nanophanerophyte steppe (=tar steppe) (with *Nanophyton erinaceus*) (Logunov, 1992a: sub *Phlegra* cf. *sogdiana*; 1996b); ***Mongolia***: mountain stony semidesert (under and among stones) (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1996b).

Checklists. Logunov *et al*. (1998).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1998, 1999, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000); Platnick (2000).

Gen. *Plexippoides* Prószyński, 1984

Plexippoides Prószyński, 1984b: 399.

Type species: *Yllenus starmuehleri* Roewer, 1955.

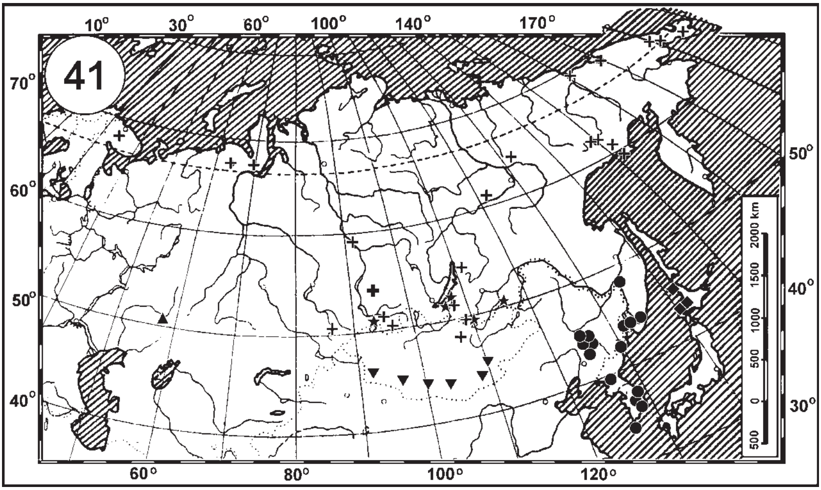
Oriental and Palaearctic; 16 species, 3 in Northern Asia.

Comments. Most of the described species are restricted to the Oriental region (7 endemics). A small chorological center lies in the Manchurian-Japanese Region (3 species, all endemics).

Revisions. Prószyński (1984b); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987).

Plexippoides annulipedes **(Saito, 1939)** (Map 41)

Plexippus annulipedes Saito, 1939: 40–41, pl. I, fig. 17, text figs. 5, 6 (D♀).
Plexippus annulipedes: Saito, 1959: 159, pl. 17: 222a,b, pl. 28: 222c.
Plexippoides annulipedes: Prószyński, 1976: 187, figs. 293, 432–437, map 152; Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: 120–122, figs 233–238; Chikuni, 1989: 152, fig. 28; Matsuda, 1997: 41.



MAP 41. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *PLEXIPPOIDES ANNULIPEDES* (◆), *P. REGIUS* (●), *SITTICUS BURJATICUS* (★), *S. INOPINABILIS* (▲), *S. RANIERI* (✚), *YLLENUS BAJAN* (▼) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Distribution. Manchurian(?)-Japanese subboreal range; NE China (Hebei) (Song *et al*., 1999) and Japan. It is very likely that the records of *P. annulipedes* from Hokkaido in reality belong to *P. regius* (DL, pers. data).

Records. [15] — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Ebetsu* [43°07'N, 141°34'E], Furano-cho* [43°22'N, 142°25'E], Rishiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 45°13'N, 141°12'E] (Matsuda, 1997). — ***Iwate Pref***.: Zyûnikabura*, Morioka-City* [39°42'N, 141°09'E] (Saito, 1939). — ***Kochi Pref***.: no exact localities (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987).

Doubtful records. **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Rishiri Is.* (Himenuma) [45°13'N, 141° 15'E] (Ono *et al*., 1991) {based on juvenile specimens}.

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *Plexippus a*.); Matsuda (1997).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1958: sub *Plexippus a*.); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000).

Plexippoides doenitzi **(Karsch, 1879)** (Map 40)

Hasarius doenitzi Karsch, 1879: 86 (D♀).

Hasarius doenitzi: Prószyński, 1973a: 110–111, figs. 33–38.

Plexippoides doenitzi: Prószyński, 1976: map 151; Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: 122–125, figs. 239–245; Chikuni, 1989: 152, fig. 27; Matsuda, 1997: 41.

Distribution. Japan. Occurrence of *P. doenitzi* in S. China (*vide* Song *et al*., 1999) is doubtful (DL, pers. data).

Records. [14] — **JAPAN**: no exact localities* (Karsch, 1879; Prószyński, 1973a). — ***Hokkaido***: Higasigawa-cho* (Matsuda, 1997). — ***Nagano Pref***.*, ***Kyoto Pref***.*, ***Osaka Pref***.* (no exact localities) (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987).

Misidentifications. **KOREA**: ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127° 43'E] (Namkung *et al*., 1972: sub *Hasarius d.*) {*P. regius*; DL, pers. data}.

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977); Kim (1991); Matsuda (1997).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1957: sub *Hasarius d.*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000).

Plexippoides regius **Wesołowska, 1981** (Map 41)

Plexippoides regius Wesołowska, 1981b: 73–75, figs. 85–93 (D♂♀).

Plexippoides regius: Dunin, 1984a: 137, fig. 51, 52; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Paik, 1985: 49–51, figs. 28–37; Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; Seo, 1990: 152, figs. 92–93; Prószyński, 1990: 286; Logunov, 1992d: 19; Kim, 1994: 146; 1995a: 78; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 218; Song *et al*., 1999: 540, figs. 310L–M, 311D; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 81; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 288.

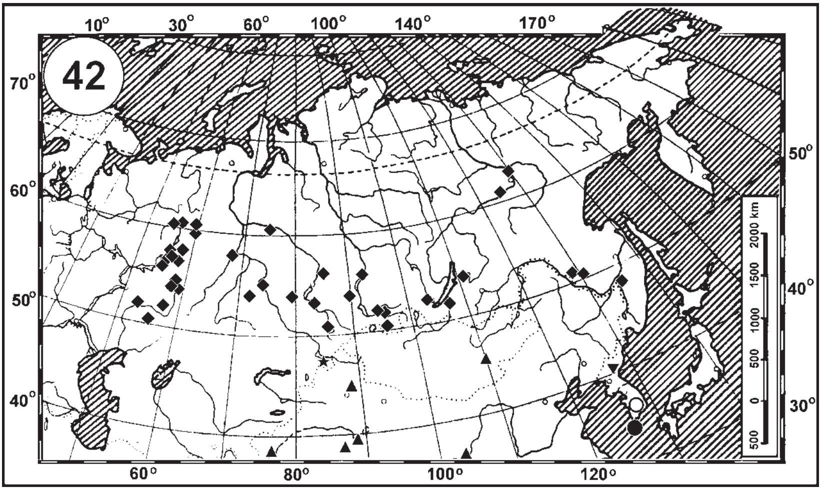
Plexippoides doenitzi (misidentified): Namkung *et al*., 1972: 95.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; the Russian Far East (Cisamuria), south to S. China (Sichuan, Anhui) (Song *et al*., 1999).

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Boitsovo [46°59'N, 134°20'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Pokrovka [44°14'N, 133°17'E (?)] (Dunin, 1984a), no exact localities (Nenilin, 1985), Gornotayozhnoe [43°42'N, 131°71'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Gaiping*, Weishahe* [42°48'N, 127°12'E], Changchun* [43°54'N, 125°18'E], Daqinggou*, Songhua Hu* (Lake) [ca. 43°24'N, 127°05'E], Yanji* [42°54'N, 129°30'E], Jiutai Co.* (Jiutai) [44°09'N, 125°50'E] (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Liaoning***: Qinyuan Co.* (X. Peng, pers. data). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Onphori*, Musan-rjong*, Musu-ri* [42°09'N, 129°39'E], Hamgjong-namdo*, Hyngpong-ri* (Wesołowska, 1981b; Paik & Kim, 1985), Kungang Mts., Ch'ongjin [41° 48'N, 129°47'E], Pyongyang [39°02'N, 125°44'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127°43'E] (Namkung *et al*., 1972: sub *Hasarius doenitzi*), Chin-do Is.* (Chindo) [34°28'N, 126°16'E], Dalsung-gun*, Keumleung-gun*, Sokli Mt.*, Yondok* (=Yongdok ?) [36°26'N, 129° 23'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Uljin-gun*, Miryang* [35°30'N, 128°95'E], Gwangleung* (Paik, 1985; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1995a).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1981b).

Checklists. Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).



MAP 42. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *PLEXIPPUS PAYKULLII* (●), *SALTICUS CINGULATUS* (◆), *SITTICUS PENICILLOIDES* (▼), *S. ZAISANICUS* (★), *YLLENUS AUSPEX* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Catalogues. Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Plexippus* C. L. Koch, 1846

Plexippus C. L. Koch, 1846: 107.

Type species: *Attus paykulli* Audouin, 1826.

Afrotropical, Southern Palaearctic and Oriental; some 60 species, 2 in Northern Asia.

Comments. Most of described species are distributed in tropical areas of the Old World. The Neotropic species, *e.g. P. fannae* (Peckham & Peckham, 1896), should be revised concerning their generic assignment.

***Plexippus paykullii* (Audouin, 1826)** (Map 42)

Attus Paykullii Audouin, 1826: 172 (D♂).

Plexippus paykullii: Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; Chikuni, 1989: 152, 279, fig. 26; Seo, 1990: 153, fig. 94; Prószyński, 1990: 288; Kim, 1994: 146.

Distribution. Pan-tropical range; north to about 45–50°N, south to about 25°S (Żabka, 1985: map 33).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Uljin-gun*, Heuksan-do Is.*, Cholyung*, Seolak Mt.*, Gumi* (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994).

Doubtful records. **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Sapporo* [43°03'N, 141°21'E] (Yaginuma, 1970, 1977; Matsuda, 1997) {*P. setipes*; DL, pers. data}.

Biological information. Electron microscope studies on oocytes (Ôsaki, 1972).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1985); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989); Metzner (1999).

Comments. ICZN (1987) Opinion 1461 determined Audouin to be the sole author of the spider names in the zoological parts of the *Histoire naturelle* section of Savigny's *Description de l'Egypte* (Vol. 1, part 4), and its date of publication to be 1826 (see also Tollitt, 1986).

Checklists. Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Plexippus setipes Karsch, 1879 (Map 43)

Plexippus setipes Karsch, 1879: 89 (D♀).

Plexippus setipes: Prószyński, 1973a: 120–123, figs. 61–63; 1990: 289; Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Chikuni, 1989: 152, 279, fig. 25; Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: 117–119, figs. 228–232; Kim *et al*., 1990: 130; Seo, 1990: 153, figs. 95–96; Kim, 1994: 146; 1995a: 78.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; S. Korea, south to S. China (Song *et al*., 1999) and Vietnam (Żabka, 1985), east to Japan. All the records from C. Asia and the Caucasus (*e.g.* Prószyński, 1973a; Wesołowska, 1996) should actually be referred to *P. coccineus* Simon, 1902 (*vide* Logunov & Rakov, 1998).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Chin-do Is.* (Chindo) [34°28'N, 126°16'E], Cheju-do*, Uljin-gun*, Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E], Cholyung* (Paik & Kim, 1985; Kim *et al*., 1990; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994, 1995). — **JAPAN**: "Chinchoxo"* (Karsch, 1879; Prószyński, 1973a), Tokyo* [ca. 35° 48'N, 139°47'E], Amagasaki* [ca. 34°41'N, 135°31'E] (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987).

Biological information. Miyashita (1969).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1985); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989).

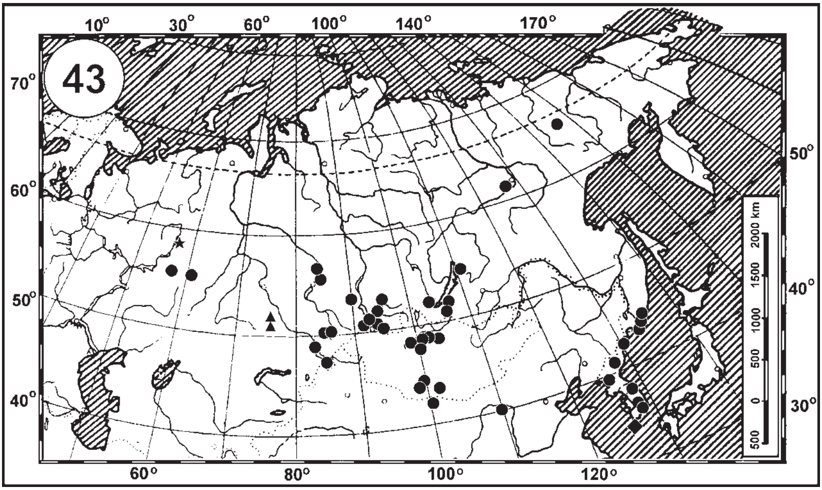
Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994).

Catalogues. Nenilin (1985); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Pseudeuophrys* Dahl, 1912

Pseudeuophrys Dahl, 1912: 589.

Type species: *Attus erraticus* Walckenaer, 1826.



MAP 43. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *PLEXIPPUS SETIPES* (◆), *SITTICUS DISTINGUENDUS* (●), *S. PUBESCENS* (★), *YLLENUS KALKAMANICUS* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Palaearctic; 7 valid species, 3 in Northern Asia.

Comments. A single species, *P. erratica*, was found in USA (Cutler, 1982: sub *Euophrys e.*) and treated as a recent anthropogenic introduction. A clear chorological center of *Pseudeuophrys* seems to lie in Mediterranean, where 4 endemic species are found.

Revisions. Logunov (1998b); Metzner (1999).

Pseudeuophrys erratica **(Walckenaer, 1826)** (Map 39)

Attus erraticus Walckenaer, 1826: 247 (D♀).

Pseudeuophrys erratica: Logunov, 1992d: 7–8; 1998b: 115–117, figs. 1–7, 9, 12, 17–20, 24–26, 33, 34; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Rakov, 1999: 310; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 100, 216, map 178; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 288.

Euophrys erratica: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 125–126; Matsuda, 1991: 63–65, figs. 1–7; 1997: 39; Logunov, 1992a: 53; 1996a: 72; 1997a: 197; Logunov *et al*., 1993: 104–106, fig. 2; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 29; Esyunin, 1996: 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 181; Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996: 112; Ikeda, 1996: 26–29, figs. 1–6; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 210; 1998: 32; Efimik, 1997: 136; Romanenko, 1998: 95.

Euophris erratica (lapsus): Danilov, 1999: 273.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000) to Great Britain (Prószyński, 1976), east to S. Kurile Islands and Japan (Hokkaido only), north to ca. 60–61°N, south to N. Iran (Mazandaran) (DL & YM, pers.

data). Records from USA, New Jersey (Cutler, 1982) probably represent a recent introduction. The records from S. Gansu (China) by Schenkel (1936: sub *Euophrys e.*) are ignored, as they were made from juvenile specimens (*vide* Logunov, 1993c).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 15] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kokchetav Area***: Kokshetau Mt. [50°08'N, 67°35'E] (Logunov, 1998b). — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997; both sub *Euophrys e.*). — ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E], Sarashi* [56°45'N, 55°40'E], Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E], Baseghi Mt. Range (Gornozavodsk) [58° 23'N, 58°20'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1993; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; both sub *Euophrys e.*). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Satka* [55°03'N, 58°59'E], Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub *Euophrys e.*). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ekaterinburg* [ca. 56°51'N, 60°38'E], Visimskii Res.* (Kirovgrad) [57° 26'N, 60°04'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996; both sub *Euophrys e.*). — ***Tyumen Area***: Yuganskii Res.* (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996: sub *Euophrys e.*). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Koltsovo [54°57'N, 83°07'E], Kotorovo [54°38'N, 84°46'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *Euophrys e.*). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E], Kireevsk* [56°20'N, 84°07'E] (Logunov, 1998b; Rakov, 1999). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Gornaya Shoriya (no exact localities) (Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *Euophrys e.*), Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85° 36'E] (Romanenko, 1998: sub *Euophrys e.*; Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Artybash [51°48'N, 87°14'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *Euophrys e.*), Tigirek [51°08'N, 83°04'E] (DL, pers. data). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Sosnovka [56°17'N, 97°21'E], Tanzybei [53°08'N, 92°53'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *Euophrys e.*), Peredvinsk [57°00'N, 93°30'E], Ust'-Pit [58°55'N, 91°55E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tuva***: Lake Azas [52°24'N, 96°28'E] (Logunov, 1992a: sub *Euophrys e.*), Shuurmak [50°44'N, 95°19'E] (Logunov, 1998b; Marusik *et al.*, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *Euophrys e.*), Svyatoi Nos Peninsula (Glinka) [53°35'N, 108°50'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Kurile Islands***: Iturup Is. [44°28'N, 146°59'E] (DL & Rod Crawford, pers. data). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Shari-cho* [43° 55'N, 144°48'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub *Euophrys e.*), Syari-gun*, Horobetsu R.* (Matsuda, 1991; Ikeda, 1996; both sub *Euophrys e.*).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovka R.* [43°11'N, 131° 23'E], Yakovlevka* [44°16'N, 133°17'E] (Prószyński, 1979). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Changbai Mts* [ca. 41°26'N, 128°10'E] (*e.g.* Song *et al.*, 1992; Peng *et al.*, 1993b). **KOREA**: ***South***: Kümhwa* [38°17'N, 127°28'E], Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Gumi*, Dalsung-gun* (*e.g.* Paik, 1987, 1995; Kim *et al.*, 1990; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1991, 1994) {*Pseudeuophrys iwatensis*; Logunov *et al.*, 1993}.

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: "Regio Ussurica"* (Kulczyński, 1895a) {*Pseudeuophrys iwatensis*; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: birch-pine, pine-birch and pine forests (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Perm Area***: rock outcrops and screes, mountain meadows (Esyunin, 1991; Pakhorukov *et al*., 1995; both sub *Euophrys e*.), spurce, pine and fir-spurce forests (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995: sub *Euophrys e*.); ***Ekaterinburg Area***: birch forests (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995: sub *Euophrys e*.); ***Tyumen Area*** (Yuganskii Res.): transitional bogs (Esyunin, 1996: sub *Euophrys e*.); ***Tomsk Area***: mixed forest (Rakov, 1999); ***Kemerovo Area***: swamps (Romanenko, 1998: sub *Euophrys e*.); ***Tuva***: taiga forest, including mixed taiga, occuring in the crowns of conifers (firs, pines, *etc*.) (Logunov, 1992a; 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1993; in all sub *Euophrys e*.); ***Kurile Islands***: beach cliffs (DL & Rod Crawford, pers. data).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: females make their nests under the bark of tree trunks; with each nest containg a single egg sac with 19–24 eggs (n=3) (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys e*.).

Taxonomy. Matsuda (1991); Logunov *et al*. (1993: sub *Euophrys e*.); Ikeda (1996); Logunov (1997); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

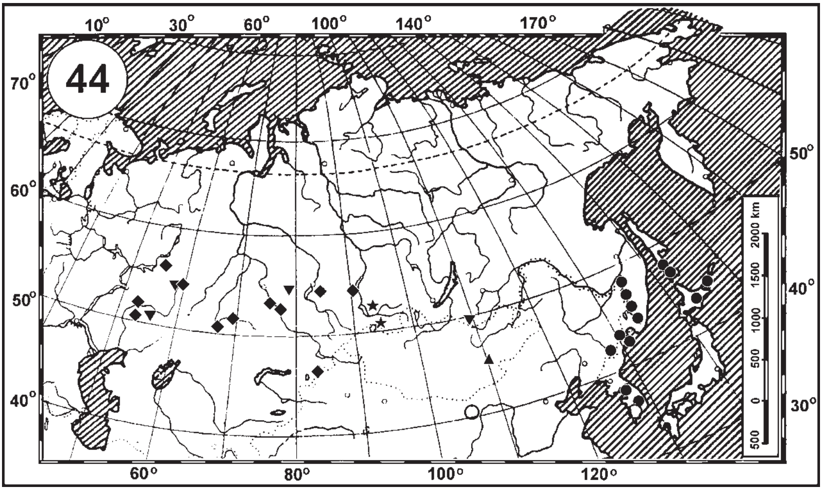
Checklists. Nenilin (1985: sub *Euophrys e*.); Mikhailov (1996: sub *Euophrys e*.); Matsuda (1997: sub *Euophrys e*.); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999: sub *Euophrys e*.).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a; both sub *Euophrys e*.); Roewer (1954: *P. callida*); Bonnet (1956: sub *Evophrys e*.); Prószyński (1990: sub *Euophrys e*.); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997; all sub *Euophrys e*. and *E. browningi*; 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998; all sub *Euophrys e*., 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996: sub *Euophrys e*.); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Pseudeuophrys iwatensis **(Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987)** (Fig. 8: 2; Map 44)

Euophrys iwatensis Prószyński, 1976: figs. 111, 129, 134, map 52 (*nomen nudum*).
Euophrys iwatensis Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: 49–53, figs. 18–26 (D♂♀).
Pseudeuophrys iwatensis: Logunov, 1992d: 7–8; 1998b: 119, figs. 22, 27, 28, 31, 32; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 82; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 288.
Euophrys iwatensis: Chikuni, 1989: 149, 276, fig. 15; Prószyński, 1990: 127; Logunov *et al*., 1993: 106–107, fig. 3; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 65; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; Ikeda, 1996: 29–31, figs. 7–12; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 210; Matsuda, 1997: 39; Logunov, 1997a: 197; Song *et al*., 1999: 541, figs. 312M–N, 313D.
Euophrys erratica (misidentified): Prószyński, 1979: 306, figs. 64–68; Paik, 1987: 12–14, figs. 40–54; 1995: 45; Kim *et al*., 1990: 130; Seo, 1990: 145, figs. 11–13; Song *et al*., 1992: 113; Peng *et al*., 1993b: 54–55, figs. 142–145; Kim, 1994: 144.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; Cisamuria and Maritime Terr., east to Sakhalin, Japan, Korea and China (Jilin and Gansu).



MAP 44. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *PSEUDICIUS IWATENSIS* (●), *PSEUDOEUOPHRYS OBSOLETA* (◆), *SITTICUS TANNUOLANA* (★), *TALAVERA APERTA* (▼), *YLLENUS BATOR* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Records. [13, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovka R.* [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Yakovlevka* [44°16'N, 133°17'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub *Euophrys erratica*), Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Sikhote-Alin' Mt. Range (Mt. Gorelaya Sopka) [43°30'30"N, 134°06'08"E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. (Komarovo-Zapovednoe) [43°38'48"N, 132°20'40"E] (Logunov, 1998b; Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Sredni Bikin R. [46°31'N, 134°06'E], Furugel'ma Is. [42°28'N, 130°55'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993). — ***Sakhalin***: "Tsapko" (Logunov *et al*., 1993), Dolinsk [47°13'N, 142°30'E], Makarov [48°23'N, 142°27'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir Is. (CW shore) [44°00.50'N, 145°39.92'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Changbai Mts* [ca. 41°26'N, 128°10'E] (Song *et al*., 1992: sub *Euophrys erratica*; Song *et al*., 1999), Dunhua Co.* (Dunhua) [43°22'N, 128°14'E] (Song *et al*., 1999; X. Peng, pers. data). — ***Gansu***: no exact localities (Peng *et al*., 1993b: sub *E. erraticus*; Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***South***: Kümhwa* [38°17'N, 127°28'E], Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Gumi*, Dalsung-gun* (Paik, 1987, 1995; Kim *et al*., 1990; all sub *Euophrys erratica*). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Nukabira* [43°22'N, 143°11'E] (Matsuda, 1991, 1997; both sub *Euophrys i.*).

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: in litter of lowland deciduous and mixed (*Pinus sibirica*–broad-leaved) forests (Logunov *et al*., 1993; Logunov, 1997a; both sub *Euophrys i*.); ***Kurile Islands***: cliff, screes and crag in sea (in furrows and on stones) (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987: sub *Euophrys i*.); Chikuni (1989); Matsuda (1991); Logunov *et al*. (1993: sub *Euophrys i*.); Ikeda (1996); Logunov (1997).

Checklists. Kim (1991, 1994; both sub *Euophrys erratica*); Marusik *et al*. (1993a: sub *Euophrys e*.); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996: sub *Euophrys i*.); Matsuda (1997); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Prószyński (1990: sub *Euophrys i*.); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997; all sub *Euophrys i*.; 2000); Mikhailov (1997: sub *Euophrys i*., 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Pseudeuophrys obsoleta **(Simon, 1868)** (Map 44)

Attus obsoletus Simon, 1868: 595 (D♂♀).

Pseudeuophrys obsoleta: Logunov, 1992d: 7–8; 1998b: 119–123, figs. 8, 10–11, 13–14, 16, 21, 24, 29–30, 43–53; Rakov, 1999: 310; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 288.

Euophrys obsoleta: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Hu & Wu, 1989: 362, figs. 284 (6–7), 287; Prószyński, 1990: 129; Efimik *et al*., 1993: 107–108, fig. 4; 1997: 90; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 181; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 210.

Evophrys obsoleta: Savelyeva, 1972: 16; 1979: 145; 1990: 174.

Attus pictilis Simon, 1871: 172. Synonymized with *P. obsoleta* by Logunov (1998b).

Evophrys pictilis: Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1972: 6; 1979: 144.

Euophrys confusus Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891: 40, tab. 1, fig. 42. Synonymized with *Euophrys obsoleta* by Chyzer & Kulczyński (1897).

Euophrys confusa: Savelyeva, 1970: 85.

Distribution. Euro-Central Asian subboreal range; S. England to Corsica (Prószyński, 1976: sub *Euophrys o*.), east to Khakassia and NW China (Xinjiang), north to the S. Urals, south to Tajikistan.

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 7] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***West Kazakhstan* (*=Uralsk*) *Area***: Dzhanybek [49°25'N, 46°51'E] (Logunov, 1998b). — ***Pavlodar Area***: Pavlodar [52°16'N, 76°58'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys o*.), Zarya [52°06'N, 77°06'E], Shoktal [51°49'N, 78°58'E] (Logunov, 1998b). — ***Akmola* (*=Tselinograd*) *Area***: Atbasar [51°47'N, 68°21'E], Novoaleksandrovka [51°47'N, 68°50'E] (Logunov, 1998b). — ***Turgai Area***: Tselinnyi [50°06'N, 67°26'E] (Logunov, 1998b). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970: sub *Euophrys pictilis* and *E. confusa*, 1972, 1979: sub both *Evophrys o*. and *Evophrys pictilis*, 1990: sub *Evophrys o*.). — **RUSSIA**: ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub *Euophrys o*.). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Krasnoufimsk* [ca. 56°37'N, 57°46'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub *Euophrys o*.). — ***Perm Area***: Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57° 26'N, 56°58'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg* [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik *et al*., 1997; both sub *Euo-*

phrys o.). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Kinterep [54°29'N, 83°59'E] (DL, pers. data). — ***Khakassia***: Novorossiiskoe [53°26'N, 91°47'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys o.*). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989: sub *Euophrys o.*).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Kemerovo Area***: Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56° 03'N, 85°36'E] (Romanenko, 1998: sub *Euophrys o.*) {*Euophrys* sp.; K. Mikhailov, *in litt.*}.

Habitat. ***Perm Area***: rock outcrops and screes (Pakhorukov *et al*., 1995: sub *Euophrys o.*), and birch-pine forests (SE, pers. data); ***Khakassia***: in litter of valley deciduous forests (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys o.*).

Taxonomy. Logunov *et al*. (1993: sub *Euophrys o.*); Logunov (1997); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985; both sub *Euophrys o.*); Mikhailov (1996: sub *Euophrys o.*); Zonstein (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a; both sub *Euophrys e.*); Roewer (1954: sub *Euophrys o.* and *P. pictilis*); Bonnet (1956: sub *Evophrys o.*); Brignoli (1983: sub *Euophrys browningi*); Prószyński (1990: sub *Euophrys o.*); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997; all sub *Euophrys o.*; 2000); Mikhailov (1997: sub *Euophrys o.*); Esyunin & Efimik (1996: sub *Euophrys o.*).

Gen. *Pseudicius* Simon, 1885

Pseudicius Simon, 1885: 28.

Type species: *Aranea encarpata* Walckenaer, 1802.

Afrotropical, Palaearctic and Oriental; some 80 species, 6 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. This is a very poorly studied, paraphyletic genus. Most of the species included need a revision regarding their generic assignment. Relationships of *Pseudicius* with *Icius*, *Helicius* and other genera are yet unclear, therefore no reliable assumption about chorological centers are now possible. Six species tentatively placed in *Pseudicius* (2 endemics) and apparently belonging to three separated genera have so far been recorded from Northern Asia. One of these species (*"Pseudicius" himeshimensis*) has already been shown (Berry & Prószyński, in press) to belong to a new genus.

Revisions. Andreeva *et al*. (1984); Metzner (1999).

***Pseudicius cinctus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1885)** (Map 31)

Menemerus cinctus O. P.-Cambridge, 1885: 99.

Pseudicius cinctus: Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981: 26, figs. 19–24; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Zhou & Song, 1988: 8, figs. 10a–e; Prószyński, 1990: 296; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 219; Song *et al*., 1999: 542, figs. 311Q–R, 313F–G.

Icius cinctus: Hu & Wu, 1989 (*e.p.*): 374–375, figs. 293 (2, 4), 294 (3–4), 296.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; Afghanistan (Andreeva *et al.*, 1984), throughout Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and S. Kazakhstan, northeast to NW China (Xinjiang).

Records. [7, 8] — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Shache* (=Yarkand) [38°25'N, 77°15'E], Kashi* (=Kaxgar) [39°28'N, 75°59'E], Yutian* (=Keriya) [36°51'N, 81°40'E], Qira* [37°00'N, 80°48'E], Pishan* (=Guma) [37°37'N, 78°16'E], Ruoqiang* (=Qarkilik) [39°01'N, 88°11'E], Qiemo* (=Qarqan) [38°09'N, 85°30'E], Hotan* [37°07'N, 79°55'E], Moyu* (=Karakax) [37°16'N, 79°44'E], Yecheng* (=Kargilik) [37°53'N, 77°25'E], Awat* [40°38'N, 80°22'E], Aksu* [41°08'N, 80°15'E], Wensu* [41°15'N, 80°14'E], Baicheng* (=Bay) [41°46'N, 81°52'E], Luntai* (=Bügür) [41°46'N, 84°10'E], Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E], Xinyuan* (=Künes) [43°09'N, 82°30'E], Ürümqi* [43°48'N, 87°35'E], Fukang* [44°09'N, 87°58'E], Turpan* [42°58'N, 89°13'E], Korla* [41°44'N, 86°09'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989: sub *Icius c.*; Song *et al.*, 1999).

Doubtful records. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: some of the localities given above in "*Records*" (Hu & Wu, 1989: figs. 294,1–2) {*P. courtauldi*; DL, pers. data}.

Taxonomy. Andreeva *et al.* (1984).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1957: sub *Menemerus c.*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Song *et al.* (1999).

Pseudicius courtauldi **Bristowe, 1935** (Map 32)

Pseudicius courtauldi Bristowe, 1935: 733 (D♂).
Pseudicius picaceus (misidentified): Schenkel, 1936: 310.
Pseudicius courtauldi: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Logunov, 1993c: 50; Prószyński, 1990: 296; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 219; Song *et al.*, 1999: 542, figs. 312I–J, 313H–I.
Icius courtauldi: Song *et al.*, 1991: 248–249, figs. 1–5.
Icius cinctus (misidentified): Hu & Wu, 1989 (*e.p.*): 374–375, figs. 293 (1, 3), 294 (1–2), 296.

Distribution. Euro-Central Asian subboreal range; Greece (Metzner, 1999), northeast to NW China (Xinjiang), south to Tajikistan (Logunov, 1993c).

Records. [7, 8] — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: "Wen-tsong-haitze" (a camp of S. Söderbom's expedition of 1929 near Bain-bogdo Mts; accepted as vicinities of Bayan Tori Nongchang [41°58'N, 101°12'E]) (Schenkel, 1936: sub *P. picaceus*; Logunov, 1993c), Ürümqi* [43°48'N, 87°35'E], Bohu* (=Bagrax) [41°58'N, 86°29'E], Manas* [44°18'N, 86°13'E] (Song *et al.*, 1991: sub *Icius c.*; Song *et al.*, 1999), plus some of the records given above under *P. cinctus* (Hu & Wu, 1989: sub *Icius cinctus*).

Taxonomy. Andreeva *et al.* (1984); Logunov (1993c).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al.* (1999).

Pseudicius encarpatus **(Walckenaer, 1802)** (Map 31)

Aranea encarpata Walckenaer, 1802: 241 (D♂♀).
Pseudicius encarpatus: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 296; Mikhailov, 1996: 133; 1997: 219; Esyunin *et al*., 1999: 325.

Distribution. European temperate range; France, east to Orenburg Area, north to S. Finland (Prószyński, 1976), and south to Greece (Metzner, 1999). The records from Afghanistan (Roewer, 1962) should be confirmed upon reference to the pertinent material (DL, pers. data).

Records. [1] — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Esyunin *et al*., 1999).

Taxonomy. Andreeva *et al*. (1984); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999).

"Pseudicius" himeshimensis **(Dönitz & Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)** (Map 45)

Menemerus himeshimensis Dönitz & Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 351, 395–396, tab. 14, fig. 390 (D♂♀).
Icius himeshimensis: Paik & Kim, 1985: 73.
Salticus koreanus Wesołowska, 1981b: 78, figs. 102–105. Synonymized with *Pseudicius himeshimensis* by Hu (1990).
Salticus koreanus: Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; Kim, 1994: 147.
Menemerus himeshimensis: Seo, 1990: 149, figs. 56–57; Hu 1990: 109–110, figs. 1–8.
Pseudicius himeshimensis: Prószyński, 1990: 297; Kim, 1994: 146; 1995a: 78.
Puseudicius himeshimensis (lapsus): Matsuda, 1997: 41.
Icius (*Pseudicius* ?) *himeshimensis*: Chikuni, 1989: 151, 278, fig. 22.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; Japan, Korea and China (Shanxi, Guangxi and Shandong) (Song *et al*., 1999).

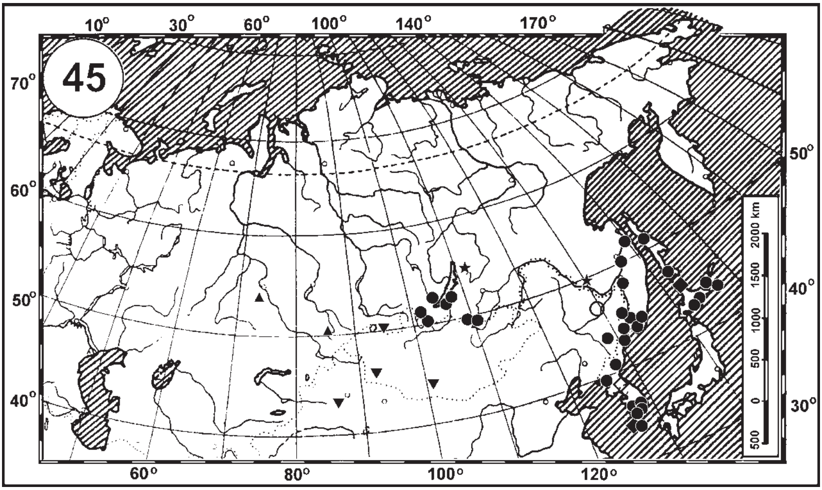
Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***North***: Namp'o (=Nampho) [38°45'N, 125°23'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b: sub *Salticus koreanus*). — ***South***: Chin-do Is.* (Chindo) [34°28'N, 126°16'E], Geoje-do Is.*, Namhae-do Is.*, Gokeum-do Is.* (Seo, 1990: sub *Menemerus h*.; Kim, 1994: sub both *P. himeshimensis* and *Salticus koreanus*; Kim, 1995a). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Rumoi-shi* [43°57'N, 141°39'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub *Puseudicius h*.).

Doubtful records. **JAPAN**: Rishiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 45°13'N, 141°12'E] (Ono *et al*., 1991; Matsuda, 1997) {records from juveniles}.

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987: sub *Icius h*.); Chikuni (1989: sub *Icius h*.); Berry & Prószyński (in press).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *Menemerus h*.); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994; both sub *P. h*. and *Salticus koreanus*); Matsuda (1997).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1957: *Menemerus h*.); Brignoli (1983: sub *Salticus koreanus*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).



MAP 45. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF "*PSEUDICIUS*" *HIMESHIMENSIS* (◆), *P. VULPES* (●), *SYNAGELES NIGRICULUS* (★), *S. RAMITUS* (▼), *S. SUBCINGULATUS* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Pseudicius koreanus **Wesołowska, 1981** (Map 18)

Pseudicius koreanus Wesołowska, 1981b: 60–61, figs. 52–55 (D♀).
Pseudicius koreanus: Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; 1995: 147; Prószyński, 1990: 297.
Icius koreanus: Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: 67–71, figs. 67–73.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical(?) range; Korea and China (Fujian, Guangxi and Yunnan) (Song *et al*., 1999). Records from Japan (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: sub *Icius k.*) clearly belong to a different species. Records from China should also be revised concerning conspecifity with the holotype of *P. koreanus*.

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***North***: Pyongyang [39°02'N, 125°44'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b; Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: sub *Icius koreanus*). —***South***: no exact locality* (Paik & Kim, 1995).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1981b).

Checklists. Paik & Kim (1985, 1995); Kim (1991).

Catalogues. Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Pseudicius vulpes **(Grube, 1861)** (Fig. 7: 2; Map 45)

Attus vulpes Grube, 1861: 23 (D♀).
Attus vulpes: Grube, 1862: 176.
Pseudicius orientalis Kulczyński, 1895a: 59–63, figs. 12–14. Synonymized with *P. vulpes* by Prószyński (1971a).

Pseudicius vulpes: Prószyński, 1979: 316, figs. 276–278; 1990: 299; Wesołowska, 1981b: 61–62, figs. 56–59; Song, 1982: 102; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Danilov, 1989: 168; 1999: 274; Seo, 1990: 153, figs. 97–98; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 35; Dunin, 1984a: 137, figs. 53–55; Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; Ovtsharenko & Marusik, 1992: 72; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 143; Song *et al*., 1992: 113; 1999: 542–543, figs. 312N, 313R–S, 328Q; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; Kim, 1994: 147; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 219; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 82; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 288.

Pseudicius vlpes (lapsus): Paik, 1995: 46.

Icius (*Pseudicius* ?) *vulpes*: Chikuni, 1989: 149, 276, fig. 13.

Euophrys undulato-vittata Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 339–340, tab. 14, fig. 376. Synonymized with *P. vulpes* by Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987).

Euophrys undulatovittata: Namkung *et al*., 1972; 95; Yin & Wang, 1979: 3–4, figs. 5A–C; Xia *et al*., 1980: 30; Paik & Kim, 1985: 72; Kim *et al*., 1990: 130; Ono *et al*., 1991: 88; Kim, 1994: 144; Matsuda, 1997: 39.

Distribution. S. Siberio-Japanese subboreal-subtropical range; Transbaikalia, east to the Russian Far East (Cisamuria to Kurile Islands) and Japan, south to S. China (Sichuan) (Song *et al*., 1999).

Records. [6, 11, 13, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Irkutsk Area***: Irkutsk [ca. 52°17'N, 104°18'E] (Grube, 1861, 1862: both sub *Attus v.*; Prószyński, 1971a). — ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov, 1989), Tashir [50°58'N, 105°49'E], Ulegchin [50°27'N, 104°18'E], Khara-Tsai [50°27'N, 104°34'E], Nizhnii Torei [50°63'N, 104°48'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Chita Area***: Kyra [49°33'N, 111°56'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Lake Butyvken [ca. 50° 25'N, 114°58'E], Nizhnii Tsasuchei [50°30'N, 115°06'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E], Khabarovsk* [48°19'N, 135°05'E] (Prószyński, 1979; Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Sofiisk* [51°19'N, 139°28'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Slavyanski Is. [48°19'N, 135°05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), "Regio Ussurica" (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *P. orientalis*). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Anisimovka (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], Shkotovo [43°13'N, 132°08'E], "Mikhailovskoe", Ussuriisk [43°29'N, 131°35'E], Vladivostok [43°05'N, 131°32'E], Kiparisovo [43°30'N, 131°57'E], Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Gryaznaya R. [43°21'30"N, 131°36'00"E] (Prószyński, 1979; Dunin, 1984a; Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Dmitrievka [44°15'N, 132° 26'E], Gornotayozhnoe [43°42'N, 131°71'E], Kamen'-Rybolov Cape [44°43'N, 132°05'E], Luzanovka Sopka (Mt.) [44°33'N, 132°23'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Kostromskoe [47°19'N, 142°01'E], Alexandrovsk-Sakhalinsk [50°33'N, 142°07'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Aniva [46°25'N, 142°19'E], Dolinsk [47° 13'N, 142°30'E], Kholmsk [47°01'N, 142°02'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir Is. (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N, 145°52'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a), Kunashir Is. (SW shore) [43°44.90'N, 146°36.41'E], Shikotan Is. (Krabozavodskoe) [43°50.10'N, 146°45.23'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Zhaoyang*, Changbai Mts* [ca. 41°26'N, 128°10'E] (Song, 1982; Song *et*

al., 1992, 1999), Jilin* [43°51'N, 126°35'E], Shulan Co. (Shulan)* [44°24'N, 126°57'E] (Xia *et al*., 1980: sub *Euophrys undulatovittata*). — ***Heilongjing***: Lake Jingbohu* [43°54'N, 128°54'E] (Yin & Wang, 1979: sub *Euophrys undulatovittata*; Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Pyongyang* [39°02'N, 125°44'E], Myohyang-san Mts* [40°01'N, 128°23'E], Čhonne*, Sičung-ho* (Wesołowska, 1981b). — ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127°43'E] (Namkung *et al*., 1972: sub *Euophrys undulatovittata*), Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Kumch'on* [36°07'N, 128°08'E], Miryang* [35°30'N, 128° 95'E], Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E] (Kim *et al*., 1990: sub *Euophrys undulatovittata*; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994; both both *Euophrys undulatovittata* and *P. vulpes*), Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E] (Paik, 1995: sub *P. vlpes*). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Toyokoro-cho* [42°49'N, 143°32'E], Rishiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 45°13'N, 141°12'E], Obihiro-shi* [42°55'N, 143°12'E], Furano-cho* [43°22'N, 142°25'E], Kami-Furano-cho* [43°22'N, 142°25'E], Asahikawa-shi* [43°46'N, 142°22'E], Kamikawa-cho* [43° 52'N, 142°46'E], Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E], Tomakomai* [42°38'N, 141°36'E] (Ono *et al*., 1991; Matsuda, 1997; both sub *Euophrys undulatovittata*).

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Irkutsk Area***: Irkutsk* [ca. 52°17'N, 104°18'E] (Ovtsharenko & Marusik, 1992) {record from a subadult ♀}.

Habitat. ***Buryatia***: on tree trunks in the willow thicket along R. valleys (Danilov & Logunov, 1994); ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass in deciduous (aspen-birch-oak) forests and meadows (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987: sub *Icius v*.); Chikuni (1989: sub *Icius v*.).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *Euophrys undulatovittata* and *P. v*.); Nenilin (1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Marusik *et al*. (1993a); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *P. orientalis* and *Attus v*.); Bonnet (1955: sub *Attus v*.); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Rhene* Thorell, 1869

Rhene Thorell, 1869: 37.

Type species: *Rhanis flavigera* C. L. Koch, 1848.

Oriental and Palaearctic; ca. 50 species, a single species in Northern Asia.

Comments. This is a poorly studied genus distributed mostly in tropical areas of the Old World, with 30 or more species being so far been described/recorded from the Oriental Region.

***Rhene atrata* (Karsch, 1881)** (Fig. 6: 3; Map 46)

Homalattus atratus Karsch, 1881: 39 (D♂♀).

Rhene atrata: Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 355; Namkung *et al*., 1972: 95; Dunin, 1984a: 137, figs. 56, 57; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Chikuni, 1989: 147, 274, fig. 5; Seo, 1990: 153, figs. 99–100; Prószyński, 1990: 301; Logunov, 1992d: 19; Kim, 1994: 147; Mikhailov, 1997: 220; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 82.

Dendryphantes atratus: Prószyński, 1973a: 102–104, figs. 15–22; 1979: 304, figs. 18–29; Paik & Kim, 1985: 72; Šternbergs, 1988: 93.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; the Russian Far East (Maritime Terr.), Korea, Japan and China (south to Sichuan and Taiwan) (Song *et al*., 1999).

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: Lake Khanka [44°52'N, 132°07'E], Kedrovka R. [43°11'N, 131°23'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub *Dendryphantes atratus*), Chistovodnoe* [43°01'N, 133°30'E], Dushkino* [42°55'N, 132°43'E], Tikhookeanskii* [42°59'N, 132°25'E], Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E], Artem* [43°17'N, 132°06'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Šternbergs, 1988: sub *Dendryphantes atratus*), Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Tulomu Bay [42°31'N, 131°12'E], Anisimovka (=Kangauz) [42°35'N, 131°13'E], Ussuri Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — **KOREA**: ***South***: Jiri Mt.* (=Chii-san) [ca. 35°20'N, 127°43'E] (Namkung *et al*., 1972), Geoje-do Is.*, Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Paju-gun*, Wonju* [37°21'N, 127°58'E], Keumleung-gun*, Seolak Mt.*, Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E], Cholyung*, Uljin-gun*, Gumi* (Paik & Kim, 1985: sub *Dendryphantes atratus*; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994). — **JAPAN**: no exact locality (Karsch, 1881: sub *Homallatus a.*; Bösenberg & Strand, 1906; Prószyński, 1973a: sub *Dendryphantes atratus*).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Irkutsk Area***: Popovo* (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *Dendryphantes atratus*) {*Dendryphantes fusconotatus*; DL, pers. data}.

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1973: sub *Dendryphantes a.*); Chikuni (1989).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977: sub *Dendryphantes a.*); Nenilin (1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999).

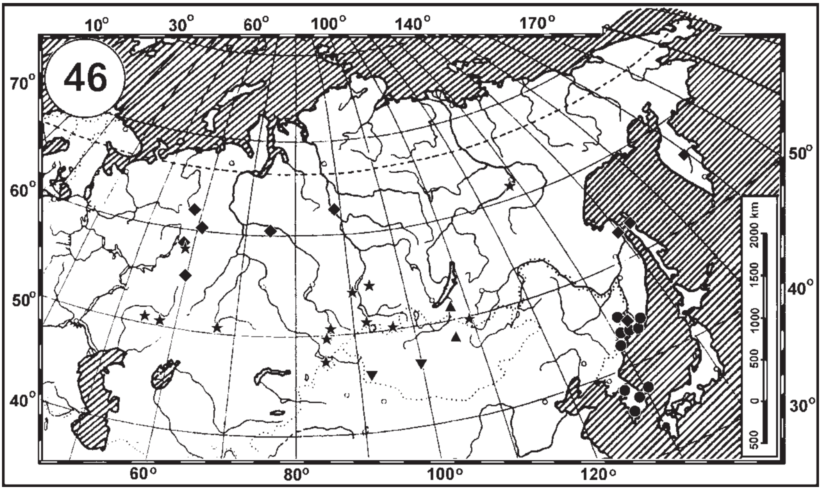
Gen. *Salticus* Latreille, 1804

Salticus Latreille, 1804: 135.

Type species: *Araneus scenicus* Clerck, 1758.

Afrotropical, Holarctic and Oriental; ca. 80 species, 4 in Northern Asia.

Comments. This is a large, poorly studied genus. Most of described species need revision regarding both taxonomic validity and generic assignment. No assumption about chorological centers is now possible.



MAP 46. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *RHENE ATRATA* (●), *SITTICUS CARICIS* (◆), *TALAVERA AEQUIPES* (★), *T. TRIVITTATA* (▲), *YLLENUS FLAVOCILIATUS* (▼) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Revisions. Harm (1969); Metzner (1999).

***Salticus cingulatus* (Panzer, 1797)** (Map 42)

Aranea cingulata Panzer, 1797: pl. 22.

Salticus cingulatus: Spassky & Lavrov, 1928: 12; Ermolajew, 1934: 144; 1937a: 523; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1972: 10; 1976: 53; 1979: 144; 1990: 173–174; Prószyński, 1979: 316, figs. 279–282; 1990: 308; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Izmailova, 1989a: 162, fig. 163; Danilov, 1989: 168; 1995: 63; 1999: 274; Wesołowska, 1991: 3–4, figs. 5–9; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 143; Logunov & Marusik, 1992a: 64; 2000: 288; Marusik *et al*., 1993b: 77; 1996: 37; 2000: 100, 216, map 178; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 35; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66; Logunov, 1996a: 72; Esyunin, 1996: 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 187; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 220; Efimik, 1997: 137; Efimik *et al*., 1997: 90; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 82.

Epibleum cingulatum: Kulczyński, 1901: 319.

Calliethera cingulata: Bergroth, 1881: 10.

Ballus depressus (misidentified): Kuznetsov, 1995: 71.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; France to England (Prószyński, 1976), east to southern parts of Khabarovsk Terr., north to C. Yakutia (to ca. 65°N), south to N. Greece (Metzner, 1999), Iran (Kerman) (Roewer, 1955) and Mongolia (Bulgan-gol).

Records. [1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kokchetav Area***: Borovoe* (=Burabai) [53°06'N, 70°16'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1972, 1976, 1979, 1990). — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Cherdyn* [60°24'N, 56°28'E], Visherskii Res.* (Krasnovishersk) [61°10'N, 58°45'E], Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E], Sarashi* [56°45'N, 55°40'E], Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E], Baseghi Mt. Range* (Gornozavodsk) [58°23'N, 58°20'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Okhansk* [57°43'N, 55° 23'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Satka* [55°03'N, 58°59'E], Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ivdel'* [60°41'N, 60°27'E], Krasnoufimsk* [ca. 56°37'N, 57°46'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Mt. Denezhkin Kamen* [ca. 60°16'N, 59°18'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg* [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik *et al*., 1997), Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Tyumen Area***: Tobolsk* [ca. 58°11'N, 68°16'E] (Ermolajew, 1937a), between Tobolsk and Salekhard (=Obdorsk)* (Bergroth, 1881: sub *Calliethera cingulata*), Yuganskii Res.* (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996). — ***Omsk Area***: Omsk* [ca. 54°58'N, 73°24'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Ermolajew, 1934). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Karasuk [53°42'N, 78°02'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996), Barnaul (Lebyazhie) [53°25'N, 83°40'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tuva***: Kyzyl [51° 46'N, 94°27'E], Yenisei R. valley [51°35'N, 94°15'E], Tes-Khem R. valley [50°20'N, 95°03'E], Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E] (Logunov, 1992a), SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Krasnoyarsk* [ca. 56°00'N, 92°56'E] (Kulczyński, 1901: sub *Epibleum cingulatum*). — ***Khakassia***: Tashtyp [52°48'N, 89°52'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Irkutsk* [ca. 52°17'N, 104°18'E] (Izmailova, 1989a). — ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Selenginsk [52°01'N, 106°51'E] (Danilov, 1989), Ivolginsk [51°43'N, 107°15'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Yakutia***: Khamurgan [63°30'N, 129° 30'E]* (Prószyński, 1979), Bestyakh [61°18'N, 128°50'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Amur Area***: Zeya Res. [54°15'N, 126°55'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Selemdzhinsk [52°20'N, 131°03'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Aimak (?)***: Bulgan-gol* (Wesołowska, 1991).

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: bird cherry-alder groves, birch-pine forests (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1987; Efimik, 1995a, 1997; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995); ***Perm Area***: *Sphagnum* bogs, pine forests, mountain and floodplain meadows, and urban terri-

tories (gardens, dwelling houses) (Charitonov, 1923, 1926; Esyunin, 1991; Esyunin *et al*., 1993; SE, pers. data); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: birch and oak forests, swamps (Pakhorukov & Polyanin, 1987); ***Tyumen Area*** (Yuganskii Res.): low-land bog (Esyunin, 1996); ***Tuva***: urema (=floodplain forest of *Populus laurifolia-Betula microphylla-Salix* sp.) (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: meadows (Danilov, 1995); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: valley broad-leaved forests (poplar stands) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1972, 1974).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: adult males occur from mid-May to mid-June, and adult females from May to mid-August (Logunov, 1992a).

Taxonomy. Harm (1969); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Marusik *et al*. (1993b); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Salticus latidentatus **Roewer, 1951** (Map 38)

Salticus latidentatus Roewer, 1951: 454 (nom. nov.).

Epiblemum latidens Kulczyński, 1895a: 56–58, figs. 22–24 (preoc. *S. latidens* Doleshall, 1859 = *Ligurra l.*) (D♂).

Salticus latidens: Nenilin, 1985: 130.

Salticus latidentatus: Prószyński, 1990: 309; Logunov, 1992b: 57, figs. 2a–d; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 35; Danilov, 1995: 63–64; 1999: 274; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 220; Logunov & Marusik, 1999b: 27, figs. 9, 16; 2000: 288; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 82.

Salticus potanini Schenkel, 1963: 410–411, figs. 236a–e. **New synonymy.**

Salticus potanini: Wesołowska, 1981a: 155–156, figs. 81–83; 1981b: 79, figs. 106–107; Prószyński, 1982: 288, fig. 43; Zhou & Song, 1988: 8–9, figs. 11a–c; Hu & Wu, 1989: 383–386, figs. 300 (1–7), 301; Song *et al*., 1999: 558, figs. 315F–G, I, 329G.

Distribution. S. Siberio-Mongolian subboreal range; Transbaikalia, east to Cisamuria and Maritime Terr., and south to Inner Mongolia (China).

Records. [8, 11, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a). — ***Buryatia***: Ivolginsk [51°43'N, 107°15'E], Tokhoi [51° 23'N, 106°37'E], Deben [50°45'N, 106°18'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Nizhnii Tsasuchei [50°30'N, 115°06'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Amur Area***: Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Lake Khanka [44°52'N, 132°07'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999b). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Selenge Aimak***: 20 km SE of "Zhunchar" (apparently Zuunkharaa) [48°17'N, 106°45'E], Sukhbaatar [50°15'N, 106°12'N] (Logunov, 1992b). — ***Gobialtai Aimak***: Zachuj Gobi [45°50'N, 96°30'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *S. potanini*). — ***East Gobi Aimak***: Zuunbayan* [44°20'N, 109°35'E] (Wesołowska,

1981b: sub *S. potanini*). — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: “Etsingol (R.)”* (accepted here as vicinities of Ejin Qi [41°52’N, 100°56’E]) (Schenkel, 1963; Wesołowska, 1981a; both sub *S. potanini*).

Doubtful records. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Yutian* (=Keriya) [36°51’N, 81°40’E], Fukang* [44°09’N, 87°58’E], Qiemo* (=Qargan) [38°10’N, 85°30’E], Korla* [41°44’N, 86°09’E], Turpan* [42°58’N, 89°13’E], Shache* (=Yarkand) [38°25’N, 77°15’E], Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45’N, 82°58’E], Bohu* (=Bagrax) [41°58’N, 86°29’E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; both sub *S. potanini*) {unknown species related to *S. dzhungaricus* Logunov, 1992; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Buryatia***: elm thickets (on tree trunks) and grasslands in river valleys (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), also willow and dogrose stands (Danilov, 1995).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1992b).

Comments. As it was shown by Logunov (1992b), *S. latidentatus* was described twice by Kulczyński (1895a) and Schenkel (1963) from different sexes and names; ♂ of *Epiblemum latidens* and ♀ of *Salticus potanini* correspondingly. Of these names, the former was later preoccupied (*S. latidens* Doleshall, 1859 = *Ligurra l.*) and substituded by *Salticus latidentatus* (*vide* Rowever, 1951). Therefore, *Salticus potanini* is to be considered a junior synonym of *S. latidentatus*; the issue is here formalized for the first time.

Checklists. Nenilin (1985: sub *S. latidens*); Mikhailov (1996); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *S. latidens*); Roewer (1954); Brignoli (1983: sub *S. potanini*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000; all sub *S. l.* and *S. potanini*); Mikhailov (1997, 2000).

***Salticus scenicus* (Clerck, 1758)** (Map 33)

Araneus scenicus Clerck, 1758: 623 (D♀).
Calliethera scenica: Simon, 1891: 108.
Salticus scenicus: Shlykov, 1978: 43; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 311; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 187; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 220; Logunov & Marusik, 1999b: 27, 28, figs. 14–16; Rakov, 1999: 310; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 83.

Distribution. Holarctic temperate range; throughout Eurasia and N. America (Prószyński, 1976), but records in N. Asia are still quite rare.

Records. [1, 2, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25’N, 56°25’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Tyumen Area***: Tobol R. floodplain* (Shlykov, 1978), Sos’va* [63°36’N, 61°53’E] (Simon, 1891: sub *Calliethera scenica*; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Lake Khanka [44°52’N, 132°07’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999b).

Doubtful records. ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (Savelyeva, 1970, 1974, 1979, 1990) {doubted by this author in the latter of cited works}.

Habitat. ***Tyumen Area***: floodplain birch-willow forests (Shlykov, 1978).

Biological information. Plett (1962a,b: both sub *Epiblemum scenicum*, 1975); Canard (1984a,b).

Taxonomy. Harm (1969); Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Richman & Cutler (1978); Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

***Salticus zebraneus* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** (Fig. 12: 1; Map 32)

Calliethera zebranea C. L. Koch, 1837: 31 (D).

Salticus zebraneus: Prószyński, 1990: 312; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 187; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 220.

Distribution. European temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000) to S. England (Prószyński, 1990), east to the Urals, north to about 60–61°N, south to Greece (Metzner, 1999).

Records. [1] — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Pechoro-Ilychskii Res.* (Ust'-Ilych) [62° 31'N, 56°44'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Denezhkin Kamen Mt. [ca. 60°16'N, 59°18'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996).

Habitat. ***Komi***: pine forests (Pakhorukov, 1980a); ***Ekaterinburg Area***: limestone outcrops (Charitonov, 1936b).

Taxonomy. Harm (1969: sub *S. oleari*); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954: sub *S. olearii*); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

Gen. *Siler* Simon, 1889

Siler Simon, 1889: 249.

Type species: *Siler cupreus* Simon, 1889.

Oriental and Palaearctic; 7 species, a single species in Northern Asia.

Revisions. Prószyński (1985).

***Siler cupreus* Simon, 1889** (Map 47)

Siler cupreus Sumon, 1889: 853 (D♀).

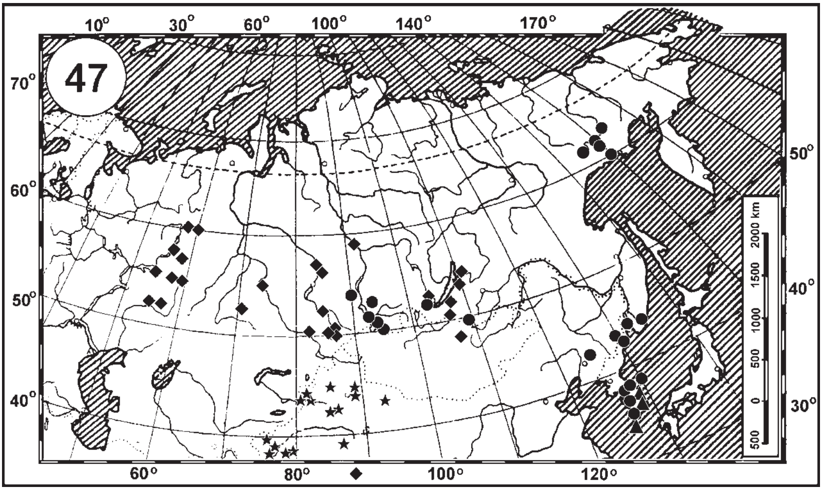
Siler cupreus: Prószyński, 1990: 321; Kim, 1994: 147; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 288.

Marptusa vittata Karsch, 1879: 87.

Silerella vittata: Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; Chikuni, 1989: 154, 282, fig. 37; Seo, 1990: 153, figs. 101–102.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; S. Korea to Japan, south to southern provinces of China (Song *et al*., 1999).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Dalsung-gun*, Keumleung-gun*, Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Geoje-do Is.*, Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E],



MAP 47. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *SILER CUPREUS* (▲), *SITTICUS ALBOLINEATUS* (●), *S. AVOCATOR* (★), *S. TEREBRATUS* (◆) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Gumi*, Miryang* [35°30'N, 128°95'E], Cholyung* (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990; both sub *Silerella vittata*), Go Je Peninsula (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **JAPAN**: Izashiki*, Siro-jima Is.* (Chikuni, 1989; Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987).

Biological information. Miyashita (1991: sub *Silerella v.*).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977; both sub *S. c.* and *S. vittata*); Paik & Kim (1985: sub *S. vittata*); Kim (1991, 1994; both sub *S. vittata*).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al.* (1999).

Gen. *Sitticus* Simon, 1901

Sitticus Simon, 1901: 577.

Type species: *Araneus terebratus* Clerck, 1758.

Holarctic and Neotropic; ca. 70 species, 26 in Northern Asia.

Comments. On the basis of the conformation of the copulatory organs, at least two species groups (*palpalis* and *leucoproctus*) (*sensu* Galiano, 1989, 1991) from the Neotropic Region should be excluded from *Sitticus*. The first is best returned to *Tomis* F. P.-Cambridge 1901, while the latter belongs elsewhere (DL, pers. data).

The genus *Attulus* Simon, 1889 (the *helvelolus* species group) also appears to deserve revalidation (DL, pers. data). Thus, no assumption regarding chorological center(s) of *Sitticus* is now possible. *Sitticus* is the most abundant salticid genus in Northern Asia.

Revisions. Prószyński (1968a, 1971b, 1973b, 1980); Logunov (1993a).

Sitticus albolineatus **(Kulczyński, 1895)** (Map 47)

Attus albolineatus Kulczyński, 1895a: 77–79, fig. 35 (D♂).

Sitticus albolineatus: Prószyński, 1979: 316–317, 283–289; 1983a: 178, fig. 15; 1990: 324; Dunin, 1984a: 137, figs. 58–60; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Paik, 1985: 44–46, figs. 1–10; 1995: 46; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1994: 219; Seo, 1990: 154, figs. 103–104; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 2000: 100–101, 216, map 175; Logunov, 1992a: 64; 1997a: 199; 1998a: 81; Xie, 1993: 360, figs. 23–27; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 35; Kim, 1994: 147; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 221; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Song *et al*., 1999: 559, figs. 315P, 316E, 329K; Danilov, 1999: 274; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 83; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 288.

Distribution. Siberian temperate range (Siberian subendemic); Tuva, east to Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.), south to S. Korea.

Records. [6, 9, 10, 11, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Aradan [52°34'N, 93°27'E] (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Khakassia***: Birikchul' [53°19'N, 89°52'E], Novorossiskoe (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Tuva***: Erzin environs [50°14'N, 95°09'E], Khovu-Aksy [51°07'N, 93°36'E], Torgalygh [51°20'N, 92°50'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Attus a*.). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E], Vakkhanka R. mouth [61°16'N, 149°13'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994), Dukcha R. [59° 43'N, 151°00'E], Vetrennyi [61°40'N, 149°30'E], Ust'-Omtchug [62°05'N, 149° 23'E], Seimchan [62°10'N, 152°16'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992), Kontaktovyi Stream [61°52'N, 147°30'E] (YM, pers. data). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Anisimovka* (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132° 33'E] (Prószyński, 1979; Dunin, 1984a; Logunov, 1998a; Logunov & Koponen, 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Sanhe Co.* [ca. 42°38'N, 125°39'E], Chunhua Co.* [ca. 43°13'N, 131°05'E] (Xie, 1993; Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***South***: Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128° 36'E], Sokli Mt.*, Yangyang* [38°04'N, 128°36'E], Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E] (Paik, 1985, 1995; Seo, 1990).

Misidentifications. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Korgas* [44°14'N, 80°25'E], Kashi* (=Kaxgar) [39°28'N, 75°59'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999) {*S. talgarensis* (cf. Logunov & Wesołowska, 1993); DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Tuva***: pebble river banks (or lake shores, sometimes saline) (Logunov, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Magadan Area***: pebble river/stream banks (YM, pers. data); ***Maritime Terr***.: pebble river/stream banks (YM, pers. data).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: mature specimens are found from the mid-May to mid-July; females make their nests on the underside of stones and rubble, with each nest containing a single egg sac with about 14–28 eggs (average 21, n=6) (Logunov, 1992a).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979, 1987).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Marusik *et al*. (1992); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Sitticus ammophilus **(Thorell, 1875)** (Map 36)

Attus ammophilus Thorell, 1875: 119 (D♂♀).

Sitticus ammophilus: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 324; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995: 168; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 221; 1998: 35; Logunov, 1998a: 81; Logunov & Rakov, 1998: 138.

Sitticus vilis Kulczyński, 1895b: 580. Synonymized with *S. ammophilus* by Wesołowska (1996).

Sitticus vilis: Nenilin, 1985: 131.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian subboreal range; S. Ukraine (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995), through the Caucasus and Astrakhan' Area, east to Tuva, south to Turkmenistan (Wesołowska, 1996).

Records. [1, 6] — **RUSSIA**: ***Volgograd Area***: Lake Elton [49°08'N, 46°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995; Logunov, 1998a; Logunov & Rakov, 1998). — ***Tuva***: Ak-Chyraa [50°40'N, 93°21'E], NE bank of Ubsunur (Lake) [50°40'N, 92°58'E], Dus-Khol' (Lake) [50°41'N, 95°01'E] (Logunov, 1998a).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: pebble lake shores (sometimes saline), with *Achnatherum splendens* stands (DL, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1987); Logunov & Wesołowska (1995).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985: sub *S. a*. and *S. vilis*); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *S. a*. and *S. vilis*); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Platnick (1997: sub *S. vilis*; 2000).

Sitticus avocator **(O. P.-Cambridge, 1885)** (Map 47)

Attus avocator O. P.-Cambridge, 1885: 106 (D♂).

Sitticus avocator: Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981: 26–29, figs. 25–26; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Zhou & Song, 1988: 9–10, figs. 12a–f; Hu & Wu, 1989: 386–388, figs. 302.6–10; Prószyński, 1990: 325; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 221; 1999: 29; Song *et al*., 1999: 559, figs. 315Q–R, 316F–G; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 269–270, figs. 24, 25, 28, 30, 31.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; SE montane regions of Central Asia (S. Kazakhstan and Kyrghyzstan), east to NW China (Xinjiang). All Siberian and Far Eastern records are to be referred to *S. distinguendus* (see below).

Records. [7, 8] — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Qiemo* (=Qarqan) [38°09'N, 85°30'E], Qira* [37°00'N, 80°48'E], Hotan* [37°07'N, 79°55'E], Moyu* (=Karakax) [37°

16'N, 79°44'E], Yecheng* (=Kargilik) [37°53'N, 77°25'E], Shache* (=Yarkand) [38°25'N, 77°15'E], Kashi* (=Kaxgar) [39°28'N, 75°59'E], Shule* [39°21'N, 76°05'E], Shufu* [39°24'N, 75°53'E], Korla* [41°44'N, 86°09'E], Bohu* (=Bagrax) [41°58'N, 86°29'E], Yanqi* [42°03'N, 86°34'E], Hoxud* [42°16'N, 86° 51'E], Hami* (=Kumul) [42°51'N, 93°30'E], Turpan* [42°58'N, 89°13'E], Jimsar* [43°59'N, 89°04'E], Tacheng* (Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E], Yumin* [46° 01'N, 82°39'E], Yining* (Guljal) [43°55'N, 81°18'E], Tekes* [43°13'N, 81°49'E], Huocheng* [44°09'N, 80°46'E], Shawan* [44°20'N, 85°35'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: all the Siberian and Far Eastern localities (Prószyński, 1979: sub *Sitticus viduus*; Dunin, 1984a; Logunov, 1998a, *etc*.) {*S. distinguendus*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000; Logunov & Koponen, 2000}. — **MONGOLIA**: all the localities from Prószyński (1982), Logunov (1998a) and Marusik & Logunov (1999) {*S. distinguendus*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}. — **KOREA**: all the localities from Wesołowska (1981b: sub *S. viduus*), Paik & Kim (1985: sub *S. viduus*) and Seo (1990) {*S. distinguendus*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}. — **JAPAN**: all the localities from Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987) {*S. distinguendus*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}. — **CHINA**: all the localities from Schenkel (1963: sub *Pellenes* sp. and *S. paraviduus*), Wesołowska (1981a: sub *S. viduus*), Zhou & Song (1988: sub *S. avocator*) and Hu & Wu (1989: sub *S. avocator*) {*S. distinguendus*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}.

Doubtful records. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang*** (northern part): some of localities reported above (Hu & Wu, 1989) {*S. distinguendus*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}.

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1987); Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *S. viduus*); Roewer (1954: sub *Attus a*.); Bonnet (1955: *Attulus a*.); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Sitticus burjaticus **Danilov & Logunov, 1994** (Map 41)

Sitticus burjaticus Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 35–36, figs. 4A–E (D♂♀).

Sitticus burjaticus: Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 221; Logunov, 1997a: 199; 1998a: 81; Danilov, 1999: 274.

Distribution. S. Siberian subboreal range; Tuva, Buryatia and Chita Area.

Records. [6, 8, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: NE shore of Ubsunur (Lake) [50°40'N, 92°58'E] (Logunov, 1998a). — ***Buryatia***: Deben [50°45'N, 106°18'E], Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Chita Area***: Kyra [49°33'N, 111°56'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Nizhnii Tsasuchei [50°30'N, 115°06'E] (Logunov, 1998a).

Habitat. ***Buryatia***: crowns of coniferous trees, as well as sloping stony steppes (in grass) (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov, 1997a).

Taxonomy. Danilov & Logunov (1994).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000).

***Sitticus caricis* (Westring, 1861)** (Fig. 6: 1; Map 46)

Attus caricis Westring, 1861: 576.

Sitticus caricis: Kulczyński, 1885: 19; Prószyński, 1979: 317; 1980: 18–20, figs. 1–2, 7–9, 60–63; 1983a: 169, fig. 6; 1990: 325; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Eskov, 1988: 143; Marusik *et al*., 1993a: 82; Logunov, 1996a: 72; Esyunin, 1996: 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 187–188; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 221; 1998: 35; 1999: 29; Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997: 230; Rakov, 1999: 310; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 288.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian boreal range; France to S. England (Prószyński, 1976), east to Sakhalin, north to about 62°N, south to about 45°N.

Records. [1, 2, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Pechoro-Ilychskii Res.* (Ust'-Ilych) [62°31'N, 56°44'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). —***Perm Area***: Baseghi Mt. Range* (Gornozavodsk) [58°23'N, 58°20'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Nurghuzh Mt. Range* (Iremel' Mt.) [54° 50'N, 59°10'E], Il'menskii Res. (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ivdel'* [60°41'N, 60°27'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Tyumen Area***: Yuganskii Res.* (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Bakhta* [62°27'N, 88°59'E] (Eskov, 1988). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Cherrikh* (Liman of Amur R.) [ca. 53°05'N, 140°58'E] (Prószyński, 1979, 1980). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Sikhote-Alin' Res. (cordon Blagodatnoe) [44°55'N, 136°32'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kamchatka Area***: Kamchatka R. (Kluchi) [56°02'N, 160°23'E] (Kulczyński, 1885; Prószyński, 1983a). — ***Sakhalin***: Okha [53°21'N, 143°01'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. [54°05'N, 61°33'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996) {*S. inexpectus* and *S. zimmermanni*; Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997; SE, pers. data}. —***Perm Area***: Perm [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996) {*S. zimmermanni*; SE, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Komi***: pine forests (Pakhorukov, 1980a); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: *Carex*-moss bogs (Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997); ***Perm Area***: *Sphagnum* bogs (Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997), and spruce and birch forests (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***Tyumen Area*** (Yuganskii Res.): low-land bogs and riams, i.e. border between raised bog and forest (Esyunin, 1996); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***. (Evenkiya): *Sphagnum* bogs with sparse pines (Eskov, 1988).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1980); Logunov & Kronestedt (1997); Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1993a); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 1999); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

***Sitticus cutleri* Prószyński, 1980** (Fig. 5: 2; Map 35)

Sitticus cutleri Prószyński, 1976: 156, fig. 299 (*nomen nudum*).
Sitticus cutleri Prószyński, 1980: 30–32, figs. 94–95 (D♀).
Sitticus cutleri: Nenilin, 1984a: 1179; 1985: 131, 132; Eskov, 1988: 143; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1994: 219; Prószyński, 1990: 326; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 143–144; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993b: 77; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 221; Bukhkalo, 1996: 37; 1997: 4, 16; Danilov, 1997b: 115; 1999: 274; Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997: 225; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 83; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 288.
Sitticus cutieri (lapsus): Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66.
Sitticus gertschi Prószyński, 1980: 32–33, figs. 96–98. Synonymized with *S. cutleri* by Nenilin (1984a).

Distribution. Siberio-American boreal range; C. Siberia (Evenkiya) and Khakassia, east to Chukotka (Anadyr R.), south to Cisamuria and Transbaikalia; in Nearctic, Northwest Terr., south to Minnesota and Utah (Prószyński, 1980: sub *S. c*. and *S. gertschi*).

Records. [5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Taimura R. [63°45’N, 98°05’E] (Nenilin, 1984a, 1985; Eskov, 1988). — ***Khakassia***: Lake Itkul’ [54°28’N, 90°05’E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992). — ***Buryatia***: Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35’N, 110°48’E] (Danilov, 1997b). — ***Yakutia***: Oktemtsy [61°40’N, 129°30’E], Lyampeska (=Lepiske) R. [64°40’N, 125°30’E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Mirnyi [62°32’N, 130°57’E], Kempendyai R. [62°05’N, 118°50’E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00’N, 149°18’E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994; Bukhkalo, 1996, 1997), Talon Town [59°50’N, 148°18’E], Kulu [61°51’N, 147°40’E], Vetrennyi [61°40’N, 149°30’E], Seimchan [62°10’N, 152°16’E], Lankovaya R. [59°45’N, 152°E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992; Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Dukcha R. [59°43’N, 151°00’E] (DL & YM, pers. data). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14’N, 134° 49’E], Ulia R. [58°27’N, 141°00’E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: sub *Sitticus catieri*).

Habitat. ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***.: boggy old fire areas (Nenilin, 1984a; Eskov, 1988); ***Buryatia***: mountain tundra (Danilov, 1997b); ***Yakutia***: River-side steppes and meadows with *Salix viminalis* (Koponen & Marusik, 1992); ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): sparse larch forest (often under tree bark) (Bukhkalo, 1996; YM, pers. data); ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass in moist glades (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Biological information. ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): first adult females were collected at May 25 (YM, pers. data).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1980: sub *S. c*. and *S. gertschi*).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993b); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995: sub *S. cutieri*); Mikhailov (1996); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983: sub *S. c*. and *S. gertschi*); Platnick (1989, 2000); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997).

Sitticus distinguendus **(Simon, 1868)** (Map 43)

Attus distinguendus Simon, 1868: 540 (D♂).
Attus cinereus Westring, 1861: 583 (praeocc. Walckenaer, 1837).
Attulus cinereus: Ermolajew, 1937b: 605.
Attus viduus Kulczyński, 1895a: 79–82, figs. 28, 29. Synonymized with *S. avocator* by Prószyński & Żochowska (1981).
Sitticus distinguendus: Nenilin, 1985: 131; Savelyeva, 1990: 174; Prószyński, 1990: 326; Logunov, 1992a: 65; 1996a: 72; 1997a: 197; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Marusik *et al.*, 1993b: 77; 1996: 37; 2000: 101, 216, map 179; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 188; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 221; 1999: 29; Rakov, 1999: 310; Azarkina, 1999: 75; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 83; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 270–272, figs. 26–27, 29, 32–33.
Sitticus avocator (misidentified): Prószyński, 1982: 288–290, figs. 44–45; 1983a (*e.p.*): 170, fig. 7; 1990 (*e.p.*): 325; Seo, 1990: 154, 105–106; Logunov, 1992a: 65; 1996a: 72; 1997a: 197; 1998a: 81; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 35; Kim, 1994: 147; Danilov, 1995: 64; 1999: 274; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 221; 1998: Logunov & Rakov, 1998: 139; Logunov *et al.*, 1998: 141; 35; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 250.
Sitticus paraviduus Schenkel, 1963: 402–404, figs. 232a–c. Synonymized with *S. avocator* by Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987).
Sitticus viduus: Prószyński, 1979: 317; Wesołowska, 1981a: 156, figs. 84–87; 1981b: 80; Paik & Kim, 1985: 75.
Sitticus sp.: Chikuni, 1989: 150, 277, fig. 18.
Pellenes sp.: Schenkel, 1963: 4.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; France (Prószyński, 1976), east to Maritime Terr. and Japan (Chikuni, 1989: sub *Sitticus* sp.), north to Tomsk and C. Yakutia (to ca. 65°N), south to Shanxi (China) (Song *et al.*, 1999: sub. *S. avocator*). All the Far Eastern records of *S. avocator*, *sc.* in China, Korea and Japan refer to this species (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1990), Taizhuzgen R. [47°42’N, 84°01’E] (Logunov, 1998a: sub *S. avocator*), “Tarstlinskoe more” (apparently Bukhtarma Reservoir) [48°48’N, 83°29’E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1998: sub *S. avocator*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57’N, 57°02’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00’N, 61°10’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Yurga [55°43’N, 84°55’E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk [ca. 56°30’N, 84°58’E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08’N, 86°12’E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1996), mouth of Sarym-Sakty R., Dzhalgiztobe Mt. (Logunov, 1998a: sub *S. avocator*), Ust’-Pustynka [51°28’N, 83°14’E] (Azarkina, 1999), Sentelek [51°10’N, 83°45’E], Ust’-Koksa [50°16’N, 85°37’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khakassia***: Birikchul’ [53°19’N, 89° 52’E], NE of Askiz [53°16’N, 90°45’E] (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Tuva***: Kyzyl [51° 46’N, 94°27’E], Otuk-Dash Stand [51°35’N, 93°39’E], Khol’-Oozhu [50°45’N, 94°29’E], Onchalaan Rock [50°16’N, 94°54’E] (Logunov, 1992a: sub *S. avocator*), Uyuk R. mouth [52°04’N, 94°22’E], Kaa-Khem (R.) [51°43’N, 94°42’E], the

middle reaches of Kargy R. [50°31'N, 97°03'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998: sub *S. avocator*; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Lake Shchuchye [51°25'N, 106°32'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994: sub *S. avocator*), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995: sub *S. avocator*). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Kultuk* [51°42'N, 103°39'E] (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Attus viduus*). — ***Yakutia***: Bulgunnyakhtakh [61°06'N, 128°48'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Garmychan Mt. Range [65°10'N, 147°40'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovaya Pad' Res.* [43°11'N, 131°23'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub *S. viduus*), Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E] (Logunov, 1998a: sub *S. avocator*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000), 25 km NE of Nakhodka [42°32'N, 132°32'E], Ussuri Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Vladivostok (Uglovaya) [43°20'N, 132°05'E], Bol'shoi Vorobei Mt. Range [43°15'N, 132°47'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Somon Bayankhangai [47° 20'N, 105°24'E] (Logunov, 1998a; Marusik & Logunov, 1999; both sub *S. avocator*). — ***South Gobi Aimak***: Zoolen uul [43°21'N, 103°11'E] (Logunov, 1998a; Marusik & Logunov, 1999; both sub *S. avocator*). — ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Urdtamir R. [47°30'N, 102°00'E], Oasis Echiyn gol [43°35'N, 99°30'E]* (Prószyński, 1982: sub *S. avocator*), Bor-Tolgoi [44°06'N, 100°56'E] (Logunov, 1998a; Marusik & Logunov, 1999; both sub *S. avocator*). — ***Arkhangai Aimak***: Chulut Gorge [48°07'N, 100°22'E], Tsugu-Nuur Volcano [48°10'N, 99°40'E], Tsetserleg [47°30'N, 101°30'E] (Logunov, 1998a; Marusik & Logunov, 1999; both sub *S. avocator*). — ***Khovd Aimak***: Somon Bulgan* [46°25'N, 91°40'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *S. avocator*). — ***South Gobi Aimak***: Takhilga Mt. [43°50'N, 104°25'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *S. avocator*). — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: "Etsingol (R.)"* (accepted here as vicinities of Ejin Qi [41°52'N, 100°56'E]), Ordos* (=? Mu Us Shamo, desert) [ca. 40°10'N, 110°55'E] (Schenkel, 1963: sub *Pellenes* sp. and *S. paraviduus*; Wesołowska, 1981a: sub *S. viduus*). — ***Xinjiang***: some of the records given above under *S. avocator* (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989: both sub *S. avocator*). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Pyongyang* [39°02'N, 125°44'E], Myohyang-san Mts* [40°01'N, 128°23'E], Džuyr* (Wesołowska, 1981b: sub *S. viduus*). — ***South***: Miryang* [35°30'N, 128°95'E], Yangyang* [38°04'N, 128°36'E], Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E] (Paik & Kim, 1985: sub *S. viduus*; Seo, 1990: sub *S. avocator*).

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: Ust'-Kan* [50°56'N, 84°46'E] (Ermolajew, 1937b: sub *Attulus cinereus*) {doubted by this author}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: zonal forb-grass steppes (Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: salt marshes (Esyunin & Efimik, 1992); ***Tuva***: sloping shrub-stony steppes, screes and cobble-gramineous stands (Logunov, 1992a, 1997: sub both *S. avocator* and *S. distinguendus*; Logunov *et al*., 1998: sub *S. avocator*); ***Buryatia***: bird cherry stand (Danilov, 1995); ***Yakutia***: stony river banks and taiga edges (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), larch forests (Logunov & Marusik, 2000);

Mongolia: mountain steppe-semidesert, cliffs and screes, also shaking bushes (*Amygdalis* sp., *Caragana* sp., *Zygophyllum* sp.) (Marusik & Logunov, 1999); ***Maritime Terr***.: stony debris (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Biological information. Nielsen (1931: sub *Attus cinereus*).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1987); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987: sub *S. avocator*); Chikuni (1989); Kim (1994); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999); Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977: sub *S. viduus*); Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Paik & Kim (1985: sub *S. viduus*); Kim (1991: sub *S. viduus*); Marusik *et al*. (1993b); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999: sub *S. avocator*); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954: sub *S. d*. and *Attus helveolus*); Bonnet (1955: sub *Attulus helveolus*, 1958); Brignoli (1983: sub *S. paraviduus*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Sitticus dudkoi **Logunov, 1998** (Map 39)

Sitticus dudkoi Logunov, 1998a: 77–78, figs. 5, 6 (D♀).
Sitticus dudkoi: Mikhailov, 1999: 29.

Distribution. The Altai (the type locality only).

Records. [6] — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: Kokorya [49°54’N, 89°02’E] (Logunov, 1998a).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1998a).

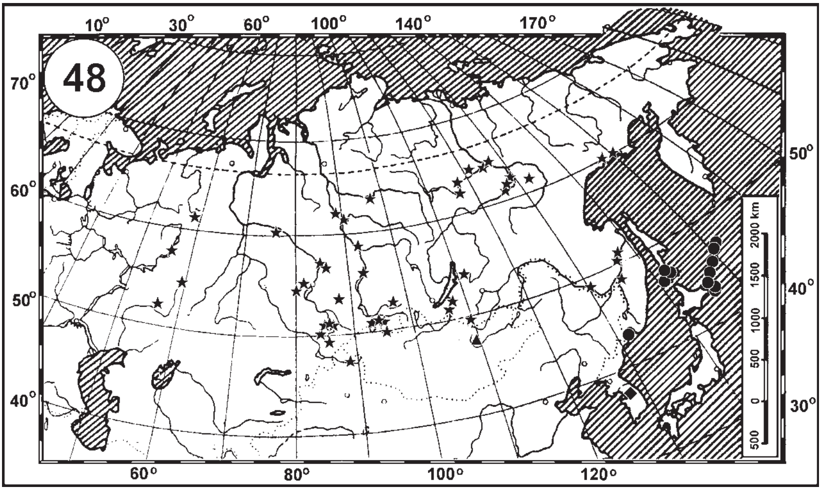
Catalogues. Mikhailov (1999); Platnick (2000).

Sitticus dzieduszyckii **(L. Koch, 1870)** (Map 38)

Attus dzieduszyckii L. Koch, 1870: 9, 50.
Sitticus dzieduszyckii: Nenilin, 1985: 131; Prószyński, 1990: 326; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 188; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1999: 30; Efimik, 1997: 90; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Rakov, 1999: 310.
Pellenes nigrociliatus (misidentified): Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 186; Mikhailov, 1997: 221; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian subboreal range; France (Prószyński, 1976), east to Tomsk Area, north to the Middle Urals (to ca. 58°N), south to Greece (Metzner, 1999).

Records. [1, 2] — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14’N, 57°43’E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57’N, 57°02’E], Salavat* [53°22’N, 55°55’E], Syrtlanovo* [52°59’N, 56°29’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub both *S. dzieduszyckii* and *Pellenes nigrociliatus*; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00’N, 56°15’E], Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26’N, 56°58’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Satka* [55°03’N, 58°59’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Bogdanovskoe [52°25’N, 59°04’E] (Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: sub *Pellenes nigrociliatus*). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ekaterinburg* [ca. 56°51’N,



MAP 48. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *SITTICUS ESKOVI* (●), *S. FLORICOLA* (★), *TASA NIPPONICA* (◆), *YLLENUS GAJDOSI* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

60°38'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Orenburg* [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik *et al.*, 1997), Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E], Kireevsk [56°20'N, 84°07'E] (Rakov, 1999).

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: pebble river banks, rock outcrops and screes, broad-leaved forests, and zonal forb-grass steppes (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Perm Area***: limestone outcrops, and agricultural areas (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: zonal stony steppes, stony shores of steppe lakes (Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: sub both *S. dzieduszyckii* and *Pellenes nigrociliatus*); ***Tomsk Area***: stony and sandy slopes along riversides (Rakov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1987); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

Sitticus eskovi **Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995** (Map 48)

Sitticus eskovi Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995: 164–167, figs. 1–8 (D♂♀).

Sitticus eskovi: Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 221; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 83; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.

Sitticus sp.: Marusik *et al.*, 1992: 151.

Distribution. Far-Eastern subboreal range; coastal areas of Maritime Terr., Sakhalin and Kurile Islands. Occurence in Korea and Japan is quite possible.

Records. [13, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: "Sokolovskaya Bay", Furugel'ma Is. [42°28'N, 130°55'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995). — ***Kurile Islands***: Iturup Is. (Kuril'sk) [45°13'N, 147°52'E], Zelyony Is. [43°13'N, 142°03'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995), Kunashir Is. (CW shore) [from 145°40.80'E, 44°01.05'N to 145°41.85'E, 44°01.70'N], Kunashir Is. (Cape Kruglyi) [44° 00.50'N, 145°39.92'E], Shikotan Is. (E coast) [43°45.80'N, 146°47.19'E], Shikotan Is. (Krabovaya Bay) [43°50'N, 146°44'E], Urup Is. (Natalii Bay) [46° 05.34'N, 150°07.46'E], Ketoi Is. (Storozheva Cape) [47°22.60'N 152°27.48'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Chirpoi Is. [46°32.52'N, 150°53.90'E] (YM, pers. data). — ***Sakhalin***: Novo-Aleksandrovsk [47°02'N, 142°18'E], Utesnaya* [46° 37'N, 143°05'E], Kril'on Peninsula [45°31'N, 142°02'E], Uspenskoe* [46°52'N, 142°35'E], Moneron Is. [46°08'N, 141°07'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992: sub *Sitticus* sp.; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995).

Habitat. ***Kurile Islands***: seashores: under stones, driftwood and seaweeds (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995), coastal crags, crags in sea (in furrows and on stones), cliffs, pebbles and seashore vegetation (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Wesołowska (1995).

Checklists. Marusik *et al*. (1992: *Sitticus* sp.); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Platnick (1997, 2000).

Sitticus fasciger **(Simon, 1880)** (Map 49)

Attus fasciger Simon, 1880: 98 (D♂).

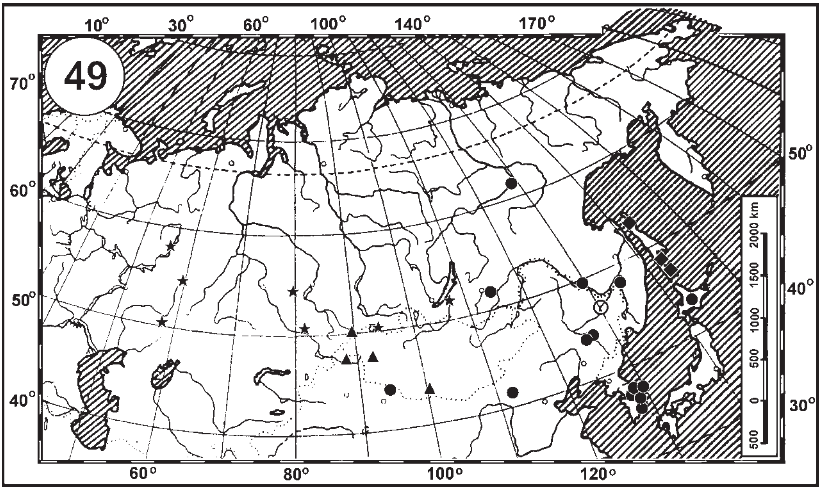
Attus godlewskii Kulczyński, 1895a: 74–77, fig. 34. Synonymized with *S. fasciger* by Prószyński (1979); see also Prószyński & Żochowska (1981).

S. godlewskii: Prószyński, 1962: 65–68, figs. 1–4.

Sitticus fasciger: Prószyński, 1968a: 399–402, figs. 9–6; 1979: 317; 1983a: 174, fig. 11; 1990: 327; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Hu & Wu, 1989: 390–391, figs. 304 (1–5), 307; Chikuni, 1989: 150, 277, fig. 17; Danilov, 1990: 89; 1999: 274; Kim *et al*., 1990: 130; Seo, 1990: 154, figs. 107–110; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 144; Marusik *et al*., 1993b: 77; Kim, 1994: 147; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 36; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66; Paik, 1995: 46; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 221; Logunov, 1997a: 197; 1998a: 81; Matsuda, 1997: 41; Song *et al*., 1999: 559, figs. 316K, 317B; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 83; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.

Distribution. Siberio-American temperate species; Transbaikalia to Inner Mongolia, east to Japan, south to C. China (Shanxi) (Song *et al*., 1999); in Nearctic, Ontario to Minnesota, south-east to New York and Pennsylvania (Prószyński, 1968a; Richman & Cutler, 1978).

Records. [8, 10, 11, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Chita Area***: Darasun [51°31'N, 113°58'E]* (Kulczyński, 1895a: sub *Attus godlewskii*; Prószyński, 1962: sub *S. godlewskii*; Prószyński, 1968a). — ***Yakutia***: Lake Deedeyonuuta (Prószyński, 1979;



MAP 49. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *SITTICUS FASCIGER* (●), *S. SALTATOR* (★), *S. SAXICOLA* (◆), *YLLENUS HAMIFER* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Amur Area***: Blagoveshchensk [50°11'N, 127°18'E] (Logunov, 1998a). —***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Kiya R. [92] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Lake Khanka [44°52'N, 132°07'E], Anisimovka* (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], Kedrovka R.* [43°11'N, 131° 23'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Gornotayozhnoe [43°42'N, 131°71'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E] (Logunov, 1998a), Sikhote-Alin' Res. (cordon Blagodatnoe) [44°55'N, 136°32'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Hami* (=Kumul) [42°51'N, 93°30'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989). — ***Inner Mongolia***: Huhhot* (=Hohhot) [40°49'N, 111°40'E] (Song *et al*., 1999; X. Peng, pers. data). —***Jilin***: Changchun* [43°54'N, 125°18'E], Yongji Co.* [43°24'N, 126°30'E], Jiutian Co.* [44°06'N, 126°00'E] (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Heilongjiang***: no exact localities (Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***South***: Ulleung-do (=Ullung-do) Is.* [ca. 37°31'N, 130°52'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Yondok* (=Yongdok ?) [36°26'N, 129°23'E], Sangju* [36°25'N, 128°09'E], Dalsung-gun*, Kumch'on* [36°07'N, 128°08'E], Andong* [36°34'N, 128°43'E], Kilan*, Pusan* [35°42'N, 128°02'E], Gumi*, Ch'unyang* [36°25'N, 128°09'E] (Seo, 1990; Kim *et al*., 1990; Paik, 1995). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Biological information. Matsumoto & Chikuni (1987).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1962: sub *S. godlewskii*); Prószyński (1968a); Chikuni (1989).

Checklists. Richman & Cutler (1978); Nenilin (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Marusik *et al*. (1993b); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *S. godlewskii*); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958: sub *S. f.* and *S. godelewskii*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Song *et al*. (1999).

***Sitticus finschi* (L. Koch, 1879)** (Fig. 5: 1; Map 40)

Attus Finschi L. Koch, 1879a: 483, 489–490, fig. 4 (D♂).

Sitticus finschi: Kulczyński, 1908: 5, 95, tab. 3, fig. 12; Prószyński, 1971a: 224; 1979: 317; 1983a: 174, fig. 11; 1990: 327; Izmailova, 1980: 112; 1989a: 163–164, figs. 164–166; Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981: 116; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985: 124; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Eskov, 1988: 143; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1988b: 10; 1994: 219; Šternbergs, 1988: 93; Danilov, 1989: 168; 1990: 89; 1995: 64; 1999: 274; Logunov, 1991: figs. 1,1–2; 1992a: 67; 1997a: 198; 1998a: 82; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993a: 82; 1993b: 77; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 36; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 221; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 83; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.

Distribution. Siberio-American hypoarcto-temperate range; the Polar Urals, east to Sakhalin and Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.), north to the hypoarctic belt of Eurasia (to ca. 68°N), and south to Transbaikalia; in Nearctic, Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Oregon, Minnesota and Maine (Dondale *et al*., 1997).

Records. [2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tyumen Area***: Salekhard* (=Obdorsk) [66°33'N, 66°35'E] (L. Koch, 1879a). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Moyero R. [ca. 66°26'N, 103°32'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Sosnovka* [56°17'N, 97°21'E] (Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981; Izmailova, 1989a), Taimura R. [63°45'N, 98°05'E] (Eskov, 1988). — ***Buryatia***: Okino-Klyuchi [50°37'N, 107°19'E] (Danilov, 1989), Tokhoi [51°23'N, 106°37'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110° 48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Kyust'-Kemda* [ca. 56°42'N, 115°38'E], Dogopchan* [56°22'N, 115°43'E] (Izmailova, 1980, 1989a; Verzhutskii *et al*., 1985), Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Yakutia***: Bytantai R. [68°42'N, 134°30'E] (Kulczyński, 1908), Toibokhoi [62°11'N, 116° 47'E], El'gay (Koponen & Marusik, 1992; Logunov, 1998a), Kempendyai R. [62° 05'N, 118°50'E], Zhigansk [66°47'N, 123°25'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a,b, 1994), Kulu [61°51'N, 147°40'E], the middle reaches of Cholomdzha R. [60°09'N, 147° 18'E], Seimchan [62°10'N, 152°16'E] (Marusik, 1994; Marusik *et al*., 1992), Lankovaya R. [152°E, 59°45'N], the upper reaches of Ola R. [60°40'N, 151°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Okha [53°21'N, 143° 01'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993a). — ***Uncertain localities***: Stanovoi Mt. Range* (Prószyński, 1971a).

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res.* [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Šternbergs, 1988) {*Sitticus* sp.; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***.: *Abies* forests (in crowns) (Izmailova & Verzhutskii, 1981) and larch forests (Eskov, 1988); ***Chita Area***: taiga forests (in crowns) (Izmailova, 1980; Logunov, 1997a); ***Buryatia***: larch and pine forests (Danilov, 1989, 1995; Logunov, 1997a); ***Yakutia***: open forests (Koponen & Marusik, 1992); ***Magadan Area***: on larch trees (under bark and in wood furrows), only males can be collected outside of trees (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1968a); Logunov (1991, 1992a).

Checklists. Richman & Cutler (1978); Nenilin (1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993a,b); Mikhailov (1996); Dondale *et al.* (1997); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999, 2000).

Sitticus floricola **(C. L. Koch, 1837)** (Map 48)

Euophrys floricola C. L. Koch, 1837: 34.
Attus floricola: Odenvall, 1901: 256.
Attus rupicola (non C. L. Koch): L. Koch, 1897b: 107.
Sitticus floricola: Kulczyński, 1895a: 74; Ermolajew, 1928: 107–108, fig. 8; 1934: 144; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 144; Holm, 1973: 107; Prószyński, 1979: 317; 1983a: 169, fig. 6; 1990: 327; Zhou & Song, 1985: 274–275, figs. 5a–c; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Eskov, 1988: 143; Chikuni, 1989: 150, 277, fig. 20; Danilov, 1989: 168; 1990: 89; 1995: 64; 1999: 274; Hu & Wu, 1989: 388–390, figs. 303 (1–3), 307; Danilov & Kurtova, 1991: 34; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 144; Logunov, 1992a: 65; 1996a: 72; 1998a: 82; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993b: 77; 2000: 101, 216, map 182; Koponen & Marusik, 1992: 166; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 36; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66; Esyunin, 1996: 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 188; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 222; Romanenko, 1998: 95; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Rakov, 1999: 310; Song *et al*., 1999: 559, figs. 316L–M; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 84; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.
Sitticus floricola floricola: Prószyński, 1980: 10–11, figs. 3–4, 10–14, 20–21.
Sitticus rupicola (misidentified): Izmailova, 1989a: 164.
Salticus littoralis Hahn, 1831: 70. For its taxonomic status see Bonnet (1958).
Sitticus littoralis: Savelyeva, 1970: 85; Pakhorukov, 1979: 5.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000) to Scotland and Fennoscandia (Prószyński, 1976), east to Magadan Area (N. Cisokhotia) and Khabarovsk Terr. (Cisamuria), north to C. Yakutia (to ca. 65°N), south to Greece (Metzner, 1999) and Azerbaijan (Dunin, 1984b), S. Siberia and NW China (Xinjiang).

Records. [1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Urunkhaika R. [48°46'N, 86°01'E] (Logunov, 1998a), no exact locality (Savelyeva, 1970: sub both *Sitticus floricola* and *S. littoralis*; 1979), Uba R. valley [50°44'N, 83°34'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: Pechoro-Ilychskii Res.* (Ust'-Ilych) [62°31'N, 56°44'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59'N, 56°29'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk***

Area: Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Tyumen Area***: Yuganskii Res.* (Ugut) [60°32'N, 74°03'E] (Esyunin, 1996). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Karachi* [55°20'N, 76°56'E] (Ermolajew, 1928), Sherstobitovo* [54°59'N, 81°08'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Ermolajew, 1934), Kireevsk* [56°20'N, 84°07'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85°36'E], ca. 37 km S of Belogorsk [ca. 54°42'N, 88°30'E] (Romanenko, 1998; Rakov, 1999; Ermolajew, 1934; Charitonov, 1932), Mrassu R. (near Kuban'su R. mouth) (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Altai Terr.***: Karagai R. mouth [50°27'N, 84°43'E], the upper reaches of Ozernaya R., Medvedka (Logunov, 1998a), Sentelek [51°10'N, 83° 45'E], Kumir R. [51°02'N, 84°19'E], Mokhnato-Gladkaya Mt. [50°54'N, 82°45'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Yeniseisk [58°27'N, 92°05'E], Krasnoyarsk [ca. 56°00'N, 92°56'E], Podkamennaya Tunguska (ca. 60 km S) [61°03'N, 89°44'E] (L. Koch, 1879b: sub *Attus rupicola*; Holm, 1973), Bakhta* [62°27'N, 88°59'E], Taimura R. [63°45'N, 98°05'E] (Eskov, 1988). — ***Tuva***: Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E], Lake Chagytai [50°57'N, 94°41'E], Balgazyn [51°04'N, 95°04'E], Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93°28'E], NW shore of Lake Azas [52°24'N, 96°28'E] (Logunov, 1992a), SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E], Irbitei R. valley [50°44'N, 93°08'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude – Mysovaya* (more than 200 km in between, no exact localities) (Odenvall, 1901: sub *Attus floricola*), Zaktui* [51°42'N, 102°38'E] (Izmailova, 1989a: sub *S. rupicola*), Kyakhta* [50°21'N, 106°20'E] (Danilov, 1989), Dureny [50° 18'N, 106°53'E], Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108°15'E], Amalat R. (Rossoshino) [54° 17'N, 114°20'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991; Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Yakutia***: Ugolyak [64°07'N, 120° 08'E], Tallyminskii Nasleg [62°30'N, 129°30'E] (Prószyński, 1979, 1980: sub *S. f. floricola*), Oktemtsy [61°40'N, 129°30'E], Lyampeska (=Lepiske) R. [64°40'N, 125°30'E], Toibokhoi [62°11'N, 116°47'E] (Koponen & Marusik, 1992), Markha R. [60°35'N, 123°15'E], Kempendyai R. [62°05'N, 118°50'E], Vilyui R. [62°30'N, 129°30'E], 40–45 km N of Yakutsk [62°30'N, 129°45'E], Amga R., Mikhailovka [61°20'N, 132°43'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b). — ***Magadan Area***: Talon Town [59°50'N, 148°18'E], Dukcha R. [59°43'N, 151°00'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: "Regio Ussurica" (Kulczyński, 1895a), Tsimmermanovka* [51° 13'N, 139°09'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Pashkovo [48°34'N, 130°25'E], Komsomol'sk-na-Amure [50°19'N, 136°35'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995), Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Altay* [47°51'N, 88°07'E] (Zhou & Song, 1985; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999).

Doubtful records. ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (Savelyeva, 1990) {doubted by the latter author}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: pebble river banks (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***Perm Area***: lowland meadows (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***Tyumen Area*** (Yuganskii Res.): raised bogs and riams, i.e. border between raised bog and forest (Esyunin, 1996); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***. (Evenkiya): lowland meadows and swampy spruce forests with *Hylocomium*, *Dicranum* and *Rhytidiadelphus* (Eskov, 1988); ***Tuva***: sedge (*Carex* and *Equisetum* spp.) moors, pebble river banks (or lake shores, sometimes saline) and mesophytic meadows (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Kemerovo Area***: swamps (Romanenko, 1998); ***Buryatia***: lake shore herbage (Danilov, 1989), willow stands and swamps (Danilov, 1995); ***Chita Area***: yernik (dwarf birch thicket) and open larch forests (Danilov & Kurtova, 1991); ***Yakutia***: swamps (Koponen & Marusik, 1992); ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass in meadows and wet places with *Stratiotes* sp. and sparse trees (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Biological information. Nielsen (1931: sub *Attus f.*); Wild (1969); Canard (1984a).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1980); Chikuni (1989); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993b); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954: sub *S. littoralis*); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

***Sitticus inexpectus* Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997** (Map 40)

Sitticus inexpectus Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997: 226–231, figs. 1–6, 10, 13–17, 21–26, 30, 31, 36–40, 42–44 (D♂♀).

Sitticus inexpectus: Mikhailov, 1998: 35; 1999: 30; Rakov, 1999: 310.

Sitticus caricis (misidentified, *e.p.*): Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 187–188.

Sitticus rupicola (misidentified): Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 26; Logunov, 1996a: 73.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian-Central Asian temperate range; Italy (Kronestedt, 1998) to S. England (Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997), east to Novosibirsk Area, north to about 55°N, and south to Greece (Metzner, 1999: sub *S. floricola*, *e.p.*) and Kyrghyzstan (Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997).

Records. [2] — **RUSSIA**: ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub *S. caricis*; Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Novosibirsk [ca. 54°58'N, 83°02'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994: sub *S. rupicola*), Lake Chany (E shore) [54°45'N, 77°47'E] (Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997).

Habitat. ***Chelyabinsk*** and ***Novosibirsk Areas***: various lake and river shores (shingle and sand) (Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Kronestedt (1997); Metzner (1999).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1998, 1999); Platnick (2000).

Sitticus inopinabilis **Logunov, 1992** (Map 41)

Sitticus inopinabilis Logunov, 1992b: 57–59, fig. 6c,d (D♂).

Sitticus inopinabilis: Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 222; 1999: 30; Logunov & Rakov, 1998: Map 2; Logunov, 1998a: 78, figs. 1, 2.

Distribution. Euro-Central Asian subboreal range; E. Ukraine (Dnepropetrovsk Area) (DL, pers. data), south-east to the montane areas of Central Asia (S. Kazakhstan and Kyrghyzstan) (Logunov & Rakov, 1998).

Records. [1] — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***.: Aituar [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (Logunov, 1998a).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1992b, 1998a).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Platnick (1997, 2000).

Sitticus mirandus **Logunov, 1993** (Map 10)

Sitticus mirandus Logunov, 1993a: 4, 10–14, figs. 2, 12, 34–39 (D♂♀).

Sitticus mirandus: Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 222; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 101, 216, map 178; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; montane regions of C. Asia and S. Siberia (the Altai, Tuva, Kyrghyzstan and S. and E. Kazakhstan) (Logunov & Rakov, 1998; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). It is very likely that this species was also reported from China (Xinjiang: Tacheng* [46°45'N, 82°58'E]) by Hu & Wu (1989) under the name *S. penicillatus*.

Records. [6, 8] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Maralikha R. [48°53'N, 84°43'E] (Logunov, 1993a). — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr***.: Uglovskoe [ca. 51°30'N, 81°15'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tuva***: Erzin [50°12'N, 95° 08'E] (Logunov, 1993a), SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: urema (=floodplain forest of *Populus laurifolia-Betula microphylla-Salix* sp.) (Logunov, 1993a; Logunov *et al*., 1998)

Taxonomy. Logunov (1993a).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998).

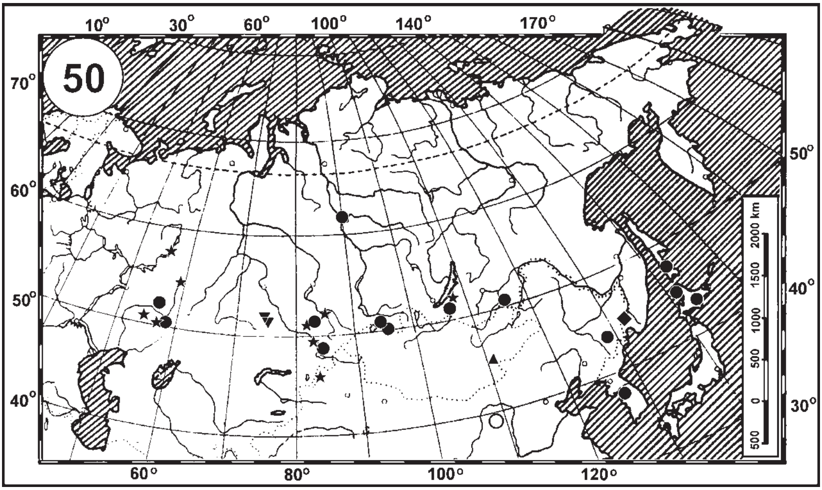
Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Sitticus penicillatus **(Simon, 1875)** (Map 50)

Attus penicillatus Simon, 1875: 92 (D♀).

Attulus penicillatus: Savelyeva, 1979: 144; 1990: 173.

Sitticus penicillatus: Yin & Wang, 1979: 13, fig. 26; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Eskov, 1988: 143; Chikuni, 1989: 150, 277, fig. 16; Prószyński, 1990: 329; Ono *et al*., 1991: 89; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 2000: 101, 216, map 179; Logunov, 1992a: 65; 1993a: 4, figs. 1, 10, 11, 18–21; 1996a: 72; 1998a: 82; Seo, 1992b; 181–183, figs. 7–12; Kim, 1994: 147; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 36; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 188; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 222; 1998: 35; Matsuda, 1997: 41–41; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Song *et al*., 1999: 559, fig. 316O, 317C, 329L; Danilov, 1999: 274; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 84; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.



MAP 50. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *SITTICUS PENICILLATUS* (●), *S. ZIMMERMANNI* (★), *SYNAGELES MORSEI* (◆), *YLLENUS LYACHOVI* (▼), *Y. MARUSIKI* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate-subtropical range; C. Europe (Prószyński, 1976), east to Japan, south to Greece (Metzner, 1999) and S. China (Yunnan, Shanxi, *etc*.) (Song *et al*., 1999), north to the S. Ural (ca. 54°N) and Nizhnyaya Tunguska R. (ca. 64°N).

Records. [1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Semipalatinsk Area***: Semenovka [51°06'N, 79°01'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1979, 1990: both sub *Attulus p*.). — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57° 02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Altai Terr***.: Tigirek [51°08'N, 83°04'E] (DL, pers. data). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Taimura R. [63°45'N, 98°05'E] (Nenilin, 1985; Eskov, 1988). — ***Tuva***: Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E], Ak-Erik [50°32'N, 94°37'E], Khovu-Aksy [51°07'N, 93°36'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Chita Area***.: N shore of Lake Zun-Torei [ca. 50°13'N, 115°34'E] (Logunov, 1998a; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: Kholmsk [47°01'N, 142°02'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Longjing Co.* [42°42'N, 129°24'E] (Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Gansu***: no exact records (Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***South***: Palkong Mt.*, Gwaneum Temple* (Seo, 1992b). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N,

143°18'E], Shintoku-cho* [43°04'N, 142°51'E], Shihoro-cho* (Matsuda, 1997), Wakkanai-shi* [45°23'N, 141°43'E] (Ono *et al*., 1991).

Doubtful records. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989: figs. 305, 1–5) {*S. mirandus* (cf. Logunov, 1993a: figs. 34, 35); DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: mountain forb-grass steppes (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995; Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***.: sandy river banks (Eskov, 1988); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: pebble river banks (Savelyeva, 1990); ***Altai Terr***.: steppe meadows (DL, pers. data); ***Tuva***: pebble river banks (or lake shores), sometimes saline (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: pine forests (Danilov & Logunov, 1994); ***Japan*** (Hokkaido): grasslands, forests and shores of lakes (Ono *et al*., 1991).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: this is an early spring species (adults occur only in May) (Logunov, 1992a).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1973b); Chikuni (1989); Logunov (1993a); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977); Eskov (1988); Marusik *et al*. (1992); Kim (1994); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1936: sub *Attus p*.); Roewer (1954: sub *Sitticulus p*.); Bonnet (1955: sub *Attulus p*.); Nenilin (1985); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Song *et al*. (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Sitticus penicilloides **Wesołowska, 1981** (Map 42)

Sitticus penicilloides Wesołowska, 1981b: 79–80, figs. 108–109 (D♀).

Sitticus penicilloides: Prószyński, 1983a: 171, fig. 8; 1990: 329; Paik & Kim, 1985: 74; Logunov, 1993a: 4, figs. 22, 23; Kim, 1994: 147.

Distribution. N. Korea (the type locality only).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***North***: Hungnam [ca. 39°50'N, 127°37'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b; Prószyński, 1983a).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1981b); Logunov (1993a).

Checklists. Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000).

Sitticus pubescens **(Fabricius, 1775)** (Map 43)

Aranea pubescens Fabricius, 1775: 438.

Euophrys pubescens: Grube, 1862: 161.

Sitticus pubescens: Nenilin, 1985: 131; Prószyński, 1990: 329–330; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 188–189; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 222; 1998: 36.

Distribution. European-Central Asian(?) temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000) to S. England (Prószyński, 1976), east to Perm Area, north to 60–62°N,

south to Greece (Metzner, 1999) and Afghanistan (Roewer, 1962: sub *S. truncorum*).

Records. [1] — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25'N, 56°25'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: Orenburg [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E] (Kuznetsov, 1988, 1995, 1997) {*Evarcha michailovi* (♂), *Heliophanus patagiatus* (♀); Efimik *et al*., 1997}.

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: Cisamuria* ("mittelen Amur") (Grube, 1862: sub *Euophrys pubescens*) (repeated by Charitonov, 1932; Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977; Dunin, 1984a; and Nenilin, 1985) {*Sitticus pubescens* is absent from Grube's collection deposited in the Wrocław Zoological Museum (see Prószyński, 1971a), therefore it is unclear what species was identified by Grube (1861) under this name; Logunov & Koponen, 2000}.

Taxonomy. Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Richman & Cutler (1978); Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954: sub *S. truncorum*); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

Sitticus ranieri **Peckham & Peckham, 1909** (Map 41)

Sittacus ranieri Peckham & Peckham, 1909: 520, pl. 43, figs. 5a–c ["*Sittacus*" is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Sitticus* Simon, 1901 (ICZN Article 33c)] (D♂).

Attus lineolatus Grube, 1861: 22 (name preoccupied by *Attus lineolatus* Sundevall, 1832).

Attus lineolatus: Grube, 1862: 175.

Sitticus lineolatus: Prószyński, 1971a: 223; 1971b: 192–198, figs. 14–30; 1979: 317; 1983a: 173, fig. 10; 1990: 328; Nenilin, 1985: 131, 132; Eskov, 1988: 143; Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1993: 171; 1994: 219; Chikuni, 1989: 150, 277, fig. 19; Danilov, 1989: 168; 1995: 64; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 1993b: 77; 2000: 101, 216, map 171; Logunov, 1992a: 65; 1996a: 73; 1997a: 198; Bukhkalo, 1994: 234; 1995: 21, 27–28, 35; 1996: 26, 28, 50; 1997: 4, 16; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 36; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995: 169; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 222; Matsuda, 1997: 41; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Danilov, 1999: 274; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 84; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.

Sitticus saxicola (misidentified): Schenkel, 1963: 402; Marusik *et al*., 1996: 37–38.

Distribution. Holarctic hypoarcto-boreo-montane range; from Fennoscandia (Sweden and Finland) (Kronestedt & Logunov, in press), east to Chukotka Peninsula and Japan, south to S. Siberia; in Nearctic, Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Oregon and Wyoming (Dondale *et al*., 1997: sub *S. lineolatus*).

Records. [2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12] — **RUSSIA**: ***Komi***: no exact locality (Nenilin, 1985: sub *S. lineolatus*). — ***Tyumen Area***: Sob' R.* [66°55'N, 65°40'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Altai Terr.***: Bertkum Spring [50°03'N, 86°15'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996: sub *S. saxicola*; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995: sub *S. lineolatus*). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Bakhta* [62°27'N, 88°59'E] (Eskov, 1988: sub *S. lineolatus*), W

part of Kryzhyna Mt. Range [54°01'N, 94°18'E] (Kronestedt & Logunov, in press). — ***Tuva***: Khol'-Oozhu [50°48'N, 94°18'E] (Logunov, 1992a: sub *S. lineolatus*), the middle reaches of Kargy R. [50°35'N, 97°05'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000; both sub *S. lineolatus*). — ***Buryatia***: Mostovoi* [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov, 1989: sub *S. lineolatus*), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995: sub *S. lineolatus*). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994: sub *S. lineolatus*). — ***Yakutia***: between lakes Sordonchiakh [64°13'N, 121°45'E] and Bagaradzha [64°03'N, 120°55'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub *S. lineolatus*), Vilyui R. [63°45'N, 121°40'E] (Grube, 1861, 1862: both sub *Attus l.*; Prószyński, 1971a,b: sub *S. lineolatus*), the upper reaches of Otto-Sala R. [64°55'N, 132°15'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1993b: sub *S. lineolatus*), Kolyma R. mouth [68°50'–69°15'N, 163°00'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000: sub *S. lineolatus*). — ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E], Kulu [61°51'N, 147°40'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994; both sub *S. lineolatus*), Dukcha R. [59°43'N, 151°00'E], Koni Peninsula [58°55'N, 152°00'E], Kontaktovyi Stream [61°52'N, 147°30'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992; Bukhkalo, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997; all sub *S. lineolatus*), the upper reaches of Ola R. [60°40'N, 151°25'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000: sub *S. lineolatus*), Babushkina Bay [ca. 59°15'N, 154°00'E] (YM, pers. data). — ***Chukotka***: Chaun Bay [68°03'N, 170°06'E], Amguema R. [66°35'N, 179°00'W], the middle reaches of Chigitun R. [66°17'N, 171°18'W] (Marusik *et al*., 1992: sub *S. lineolatus*), 164th km of highway Egvekinot-Iul'tin [67°18'N, 179°01'W], Iul'tin [67°50'N 178°35'W] (Marusik, 1993: sub *S. lineolatus*). — **CHINA/MONGOLIA**: ***Uncertain localities***: "Urga-Tsitsikhar"* (Schenkel, 1963: sub *S. saxicola*; Prószyński, 1971b: sub *S. lineolatus*). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Kamikawa-cho* [43°52'N, 142°46'E], Oketo-cho* [43°41'N, 143°35'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub *S. lineolatus*).

Habitat. ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***. (Evenkiya): river-drifts (Eskov, 1988: sub *S. lineolatus*); ***Tuva***: mountain moss-tussock-shrubby wet tundra (Logunov, 1992a, 1997; Logunov *et al*., 1998; both sub *S. lineolatus*); ***Buryatia***: subalpine belt (Danilov, 1995: sub *S. lineolatus*); ***Magadan Area*** (the upper Kolyma): Siberian dwarf-pine (*Pinus pumila*) elfin woods, larch forests with *Betula nana* (Bukhkalo, 1994, 1995, 1996; all sub *S. lineolatus*) and mountain tundra (1000–1450 m a.s.l.) (Logunov & Marusik, 2000: sub *S. lineolatus*); ***Chukotka***: dry meadows and tundra-steppes (Marusik, 1993: sub *S. lineolatus*).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1971b: sub *S. lineolatus*); Chikuni (1989: sub *S. lineolatus*); Kronestedt & Logunov (in press).

Comments. The name *Attus lineolatus* Grube, 1861 is preoccupied by *Attus lineolatus* Sundevall, 1833 [=*Salticus cingulatus* (Panzer)]. However, a taxonomic status of the former species [*e.g.* its conspecificity and synonymy with *Sitticus ranieri* Peckham & Peckham, 1909, as was stated by Prószyński (INTERNET

version of his catalogue)], should be carefully re-studied (for details see Kronestedt & Logunov, in press).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985: sub *S. lineolatus*); Eskov (1988: sub *S. lineolatus*); Marusik *et al*. (1992, 1993b; both sub *S. lineolatus*); Mikhailov (1996: sub *S. lineolatus*); Matsuda (1997: sub *S. lineolatus*); Dondale *et al.* (1997: sub *S. lineolatus*); Logunov *et al*. (1998: sub *S. lineolatus*); Danilov (1999: sub *S. lineolatus*); Logunov & Koponen (2000: sub *S. lineolatus*).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *Attus l.*); Bonnet (1955: sub *Attus l.*); Nenilin (1985: sub *S. lineolatus*); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 2000; both sub *S. lineolatus*); Marusik *et al*. (2000: sub *S. lineolatus*); Platnick (2000).

Sitticus saltator **(O. P.-Cambridge in Simon, 1868)** (Map 49)

Attus saltator O. P.-Cambridge in Simon, 1868: 611 (D♂♀).

Attulus saltator: Tyshchenko, 1971: 82.

Sitticus saltator: Nenilin, 1985: 131; Prószyński, 1990: 330; Logunov, 1992a: 66; 1993a: 4, figs. 3, 13–17; 1996a: 72; 1998a: 82; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 36–37; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995: 170; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 189; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 222; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Rakov, 1999: 310; Danilov, 1999: 274; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 101, 216, map 180; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian temperate range; Portugal (Cardoso, 2000), east to Transbaikalia, south to the Balkans and S. Siberia.

Records. [1, 2, 6, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: no exact area and localitiy* (Tyshchenko, 1971). — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00’N, 56°15’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00’N, 61°10’E] (Logunov, 1992a; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar [51°30’N, 57°30’E] (Logunov, 1998a). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Karasuk [53°42’N, 78°02’E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995). — ***Altai Terr.***: Uglovskoe [ca. 51°30’N, 81°15’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tuva***: Onchalaan Rocks [50°16’N, 94°54’E] (Logunov, 1992a; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Sotnikovo [51°53’N, 107°27’E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***Perm Area***: sandy stands (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: salt marshes and zonal forb-grass steppes (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992; SE, pers. data); ***Novosibirsk Area***: meadow steppes (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995); ***Tuva***: cobble-gramineous stands and in the litter of urema (=floodplain forest of *Populus laurifolia-Betula microphylla-Salix* sp.) (Logunov, 1992a; Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: sloping steppes (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1993a); Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al.* (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954: sub *Sitticulus s.*); Bonnet (1955: sub *Attulus s.*); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Platnick (1989: sub *Attulus s*.; 1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Sitticus saxicola **(C. L. Koch, 1848)** (Map 49)

Euophrys saxicola C. L. Koch, 1848: 17 (D♂♀).

Sitticus saxicola: Nenilin, 1985: 131; Prószyński, 1990: 330; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995: 173–174, figs. 10–16; Logunov, 1996a: 73; 1997a: 198; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 222; 1998: 36; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 84.

Distribution. Amphi-Eurasian subboreal range; C. Europe (Prószyński, 1976), east to the European part of Russia, and then Sakhalin (Kronestedt & Logunov, in press). The species is evidently absent from Siberia and arid regions of Central Asia.

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Sakhalin***: Aniva [46°25'N, 142°19'E], Dolinsk [47°13'N, 142°30'E], Kholmsk [47°01'N, 142°02'E], Korsakovo [46°22'N, 142° 30'E], Okha [53°21'N, 143°01'E], Tomari [47°27'N, 142°02'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992), Chekhova Peak [47°03'N, 42°50'E], Slepikovskogo Cape [48°19'N, 141° 57'E], Lake Ainskoe [48°30'N, 142°05'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: Bertkum Spring [50°03'N, 86°15'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1996) {*S. ranieri*; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995 sub *S. lineolatus*}. — **CHINA/MONGOLIA**: ***Uncertain localities***: "Urga-Tsitsikhar"* (Schenkel, 1963) {*S. ranieri*; Prószyński, 1971b sub *S. lineolatus*}.

Doubtful records. **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (Savelyeva, 1979, 1990) {*S. ranieri*; DL, pers. data}.

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1971b); Logunov & Wesołowska (1995); Żabka (1997); Kronestedt & Logunov (in press).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Marusik *et al*. (1992); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998).

Sitticus tannuolana **Logunov, 1991** (Map 44)

Sitticus tannuolana Logunov, 1991: 50–51, figs. 1,4–5 (D♂).

Sitticus tannuolana: Logunov, 1992a: 66, figs. 7c, d, f; 1997a: 198; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 222; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 101–102, 216, map 176.

Distribution. S. Siberian subboreal range (Siberian endemic); Tuva (E. Tannu-Ola Mt. Range) and southern part of Krasnoyarsk Terr. (W. Sayan Mts).

Records. [6] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Khol'-Oozhu [50°47'N, 94°19'E], Shiviligh [52°14'N, 93°28'E] (Logunov, 1991, 1992a; Marusik *et al*., 2000).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: taiga forests, including mixed taiga, and *Larix sibirica* forests (light coniferous forest), everywhere on tree trunks (Logunov, 1991, 1992a, 1997).

Biological information. ***Tuva***: females make their nests under tree trunks, each nest containing a single egg sac with 11–12 eggs (n=3) (Logunov, 1992a).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1991, 1992a).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998).

Catalogues. Platnick (1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

***Sitticus terebratus* (Clerck, 1758)** (Map 47)

Araneus terebratus Clerck, 1758: 120 (D♀).

Attus terebratus: Kulczyński, 1895a: 74.

Sitticus terebratus: Spassky & Lavrov, 1928: 12; Ermolajew, 1934: 144; Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 144; 1990: 174; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Eskov, 1988: 143; Izmailova, 1989a: 165, fig. 167; Danilov, 1989: 168; 1995: 64; 1999: 274; Prószyński, 1990: 331; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 37; Marusik *et al.*, 1996: 38; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 189; Logunov, 1996a: 72; 1997a: 197; 1998a: 82; Efimik, 1997: 137; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 222; Rakov, 1999: 310; Azarkina, 1999: 75; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian temperate range; C. Europe to Fennoscandia (Prószyński, 1976), east to Transbaikalia and C. Mongolia (W. Khentei Mt. Range), north to about 68°N in N. Europe and 62°N in Siberia, south to about 45°N.

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Kokchetav Area***: Borovoe* (=Burabai) [53°06'N, 70°16'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1970, 1990). — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Salavat* [53°22'N, 55°55'E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57'N, 57°02'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Visherskii Res.* (Krasnovishersk) [61°10'N, 58°45'E], Perm* [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E], Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25'N, 56°25'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Mt. Denezhkin Kamen* [ca. 60°16'N, 59°18'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Satka* [55°03'N, 58°59'E], Il'menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59'N, 60°06'E], Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Omsk Area***: Omsk* [ca. 54°58'N, 73°24'E] (Spassky & Lavrov, 1928). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk* [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Ermolajew, 1934; Rakov, 1999). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Alaevo* [56°08'N, 84°52'E], Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85°36'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Katanda [50°08'N, 86°12'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1996), Kur'ya R. (Kur'ya) [51°36'N, 82°17'E] (Logunov, 1998a), Kumir R. (middle reaches) [50°52'N, 84°17'E] (Azarkina, 1999), Larichikha [53°45'N, 83°02'E], Barnaul (Lebyazhie) [53°25'N, 83°40'E], Kumir R. (lower reaches) [51°02'N, 84°19'E], Uglovskoe [ca. 51°30'N, 81°15'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Bakhta* [62°27'N, 88°59'E] (Eskov, 1988). — ***Irkutsk Area***: Irkutsk [ca. 52°17'N, 104°18'E] (Izmailova, 1989a). — ***Buryatia***: Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E], Okino-Klyuchi [50°37'N, 107°19'E] (Danilov, 1989), Lake Shchuchye [51°25'N, 106°32'E], Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108°15'E], Svyatoi Nos Peninsula (Glinka) [53°35'N, 108°50'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54°35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1995). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Khentiy Aimak***: W. Khentei Mt. Range (Sutzunte Stand) [ca. 48°25'N, 107°10'E] (Logunov, 1998a).

Doubtful records. **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: Artem* [43°17'N, 132°06'E] (Dunin, 1984a). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: "Regio Ussurica" (Kulczyński, 1895a), "Ussuri" (Prószyński, 1962) {all records apparently belong to *"Harmochirus" latens*; Logunov & Koponen, 2000}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: pine forests (Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Perm Area***: gardens and urban areas (dwelling houses) (Charitonov, 1926; Esyunin, 1995); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: zonal forb steppes (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992); ***Altai Terr***.: pine forests (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Krasnoyarsk Terr***. (Evenkiya): dwelling houses (Eskov, 1988); ***Buryatia***: glades of mixed forests and in pine forests (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Danilov, 1995).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1968a); Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Eskov (1988); Mikhailov (1996); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

Sitticus zaisanicus Logunov, 1998 (Map 42)

Sitticus zaisanicus Logunov, 1998a: 80, figs. 3, 4 (D♀).
Sitticus zaisanicus: Mikhailov, 1999: 30.

Distribution. E. Kazakhstan Area (the type locality only).

Records. [3] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***.: Taizhuzgen R. [47°42'N, 84°01'E] (Logunov, 1998a).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1998a).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1999); Platnick (2000).

Sitticus zimmermanni (Simon, 1877) (Map 50)

Attus Zimmermanni Simon, 1877: 74 (D♂).
Sitticus zimmermanni: Nenilin, 1985: 131; Hu & Wu, 1989: 392–394, figs. 305 (6–8), 307; Prószyński, 1990: 331–332; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 37–38; Logunov, 1996a: 72; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 223; Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997: 225; Danilov, 1999: 274; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.
Sitticus caricis (misidentified): Esyunin & Efimik, 1996 (*e.p.*): 187–188.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian subboreal range; C. Europe (Prószyński, 1976), east to Transbaikalia, north to S. Fennoscandia and the Middle Urals, south to Greece (Metzner, 1999) and NW China (Xinjiang).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 7, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Semipalatinsk Area***: Semenovka [51°06'N, 79°01'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Perm [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub *S. caricis*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub *S. caricis*). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data), Shybyndy ravine (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54°35'E] (DL, pers. data). — ***Altai Terr.***: Larichikha [53°45'N, 83°02'E], Glubokaya R., Uglovskoe [ca. 51°30'N, 81°15'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Emin* (=Dorbiljin) [46°32'N, 83°37'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989).

Habitat. ***Perm Area***: sandy stands (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***Orenburg Area***: birch forests (SE, pers. data), forest plantations in steppe (DL, pers. data); ***Altai Terr***.: pine forests (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Buryatia***: pine forests (Danilov & Logunov, 1994).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1980); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954: sub *S. z*. and *S. tullgreni*); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 2000).

Gen. *Synageles* Simon, 1876

Synageles Simon, 1876: 14.

Type species: *Salticus venator* Lucas, 1836.

Holarctic; 18 species, 7 in Northern Asia.

Comments. In the Palaearctic, the genus is represented by the subgenus *Synageles* only (Cutler, 1988). A main chorological center lies in Mediterranean (8 species, 4 endemics), while smaller ones occur in Central Asia (5 species, 2 endemics) and Manchuria (4 species, 2 endemics).

Revisions. Cutler (1988); Logunov & Rakov (1996).

Subgen. *Synageles* Simon, 1876

Type species: *Salticus venator* Lucas, 1836.

Synageles (Synageles) charitonovi **Andreeva, 1976** (Map 39)

Synageles charitonovi Andreeva, 1975: 339 (*nomen nudum*).

Synageles charitonovi Andreeva, 1976: 80, figs. 82–83 (D♀).

Synageles charitonovi: Nenilin, 1985: 131; Prószyński, 1990: 336; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 223; 1998: 35; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; E. Turkmenistan to Tajikistan (Logunov & Rakov, 1996), throughout Uzbekistan and S. Kazakhstan, north-east to C. Mongolia.

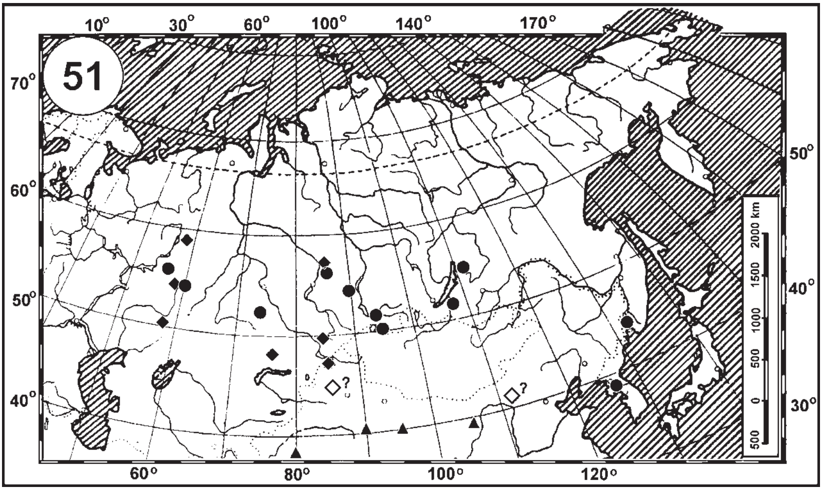
Records. [6] — **MONGOLIA**: ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Ongon Ulaan ul Mt. Range [ca. 46°00’N, 101°00’E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Misidentifications. **CHINA**: ***Xinijiang***: Bohu* (=Bagrax) [41°58’N, 86°29’E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999) {*S. ramitus*; Logunov & Rakov, 1996}.

Taxonomy. Logunov & Rakov (1996).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998).



MAP 51. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *SYNAGELES HILARULUS* (●), *TALAVERA PETRENSIS* (◆), *YLLENUS ROBUSTIOR* (▲) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

***Synageles (Synageles) hilarulus* (C. L. Koch, 1846)** (Fig. 10: 2; Map 51)

Salticus hilarulus C. L. Koch, 1846: 31 (D♀).

Synageles hilarulus: Prószyński, 1979: 318, fig. 291; 1990: 336; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Danilov, 1989: 168; 1995: 64; Logunov, 1992a: 66; 1996a: 72; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 38; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 189; Logunov & Rakov, 1996; 67, fig. 22; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 223; 1998: 36; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Rakov, 1999: 310; Danilov, 1999: 274; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 102, 216, map 180; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 84; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian subboreal range; France (Prószyński, 1976), east to the Russian Far East (Maritime Terr.) and Korea, north to 55–60°N, south to about 40°N.

Records. [1, 2, 6, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Lake Malyi Kalkaman [52°04'N, 76°33'E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1996). — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Alaevo* [56°08'N, 84°52'E], Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85°36'E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Khakassia***: Novorossiiskoe [53°26'N, 91° 47'E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1996). — ***Tuva***: Yenisei R. valley [51°35'N, 94°15'E], Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov & Rakov, 1996; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Mostovoi* [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov, 1989), Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108°15'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994), Maiskii* [54°35'N, 110°48'E]

(Danilov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Anisimovka* (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E] (Prószyński, 1979). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Kaesong [37°58'N, 126°34'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***Chelyabinsk Area***: salt marshes and zonal feathergrass and forb steppes (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992); ***Tuva***: urema (=floodplain forest of *Populus laurifolia-Betula microphylla-Salix* sp.) and *Achnatherum splendens* stands (=saz steppe) (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Buryatia***: steppes, grasslands and dry meadows in river valleys (Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Danilov, 1995).

Biological information. Nielsen (1931: sub *Leptorchestes h.*).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954: *e.p.* sub *S. venator*); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Zonstein (1996); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Synageles (Synageles) morsei **Logunov & Marusik, 1999** (Map 50)

Synageles morsei Logunov & Marusik, 1999b: 28–29, figs. 6–8, 16 (D♀).
Synageles morsei: Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 84.

Distribution. Maritime Terr. (type locality only).

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: Lake Khanka [44°52'N, 132°07'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1999b).

Habitat. ***Maritime Terr***.: in the litter under a bush near lake shore (Logunov & Marusik, 1999b).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (1999b).

Catalogues. Logunov & Koponen (2000); Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

Synageles (Synageles) nigriculus **Danilov, 1997** (Map 45)

Synageles nigriculus Danilov, 1997b: 115, figs. 1, D–F (D♀).
Synageles nigriculus: Mikhailov, 1998: 36; Danilov, 1999: 274.

Distribution. S. Siberian-Manchurian(?) subboreal range (Siberian endemic); Transbaikalia and Amur Area.

Records. [11, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Buryatia***: Dzherghinskii Res.* (Maiskii) [54° 35'N, 110°48'E] (Danilov, 1997b). — ***Amur Area***: Khingan Res. [49°20'N, 130° 05'E] (Danilov, 1997b).

Habitat. ***Amur Area***: riverside willow stands and meadows (Danilov, 1997b).

Taxonomy. Danilov (1997).

Checklists. Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1998); Platnick (2000).

***Synageles (Synageles) ramitus* Andreeva, 1976** (Map 45)

Synageles ramitus Andreeva, 1975: 339 (nomen nudum).
Synageles ramitus Andreeva, 1976: 81, figs. 84–85 (D♀).
Synageles ramitus: Prószyński, 1982: 290, figs. 46–47; 1990: 336; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Logunov & Rakov, 1996: 70–73, figs. 9–11, 23–35; Mikhailov, 1996: 134–135; 1997: 223; 1998: 36; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 250; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 102, 216, map 171.
Synageles charitonovi (misidentified): Zhou & Song, 1988: 11, figs. 13a–e; Hu & Wu, 1989: 394–395, figs. 286 (3–6); Song *et al*., 1999: 317O–P, 318D–E.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; W. Kazakhstan (Ustyurt Plateau) (Logunov & Rakov, 1996), east to C. and S. Mongolia, north to Tuva, south to S. Turkmenistan (Badkhyz) (Logunov & Rakov, 1996).

Records. [6, 7, 8] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1996; Marusik *et al*., 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Bor-Tolgoi [44°06'N, 100°56'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Khovd Aimak***: Somon Bulgan [46°25'N, 91°40'E] (Prószyński, 1982; Logunov & Rakov, 1996). — **CHINA**: ***Xinijiang***: Bohu* (=Bagrax) [41°58'N, 86°29'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999; all sub *S. charitonovi*).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: desert sandy shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes (Logunov & Rakov, 1996; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Mongolia***: sweeping/shaking bushes (*Amygdalis* sp., *Caragana* sp., *Zygophyllum* sp.) (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Rakov (1996).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Platnick (1989, 2000), Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Song *et al*. (1999: sub *S. charitonovi*); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

***Synageles (Synageles) subcingulatus* (Simon, 1878)** (Map 45)

Leptorchestes subcingulatus Simon, 1878: 201 (D♀).
Synageles subcingulatus: Nenilin, 1985: 131; Prószyński, 1990: 337; Mikhailov, 1996: 135; 1997: 223; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 273, figs. 37–39.
Synageles lepidus Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1897: 288. **New Synonymy**.
Synageles lepidus: Nenilin, 1985: 131; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 223; 1998: 36; Logunov & Rakov, 1996; 68–70, figs. 12, 13, 16–21.

Distribution. Euro-Central Asian subboreal range; C. Europe (Thaler, 1983: sub. *S. lepidus*), east to the Altai, north to about 55°N, south to S. Kazakhstan and Kyrghyzstan (Logunov & Rakov, 1996: sub *S. lepidus*).

Records. [2, 6] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Lake Malyi Kalkaman [52° 04'N, 76°33'E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1996: sub *S. lepidus*). — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: the upper reaches of Bannaya R. [50°12'N, 84°43'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Thaler (1983: sub *S. lepidus*); Logunov & Rakov (1996: sub *S. lepidus*).

Comments. We have been unable to revise the holotype of *S. lepidus*, as it is absent from the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum in Budapest

(HNHM) (T. Szuts, *in litt.*). Instead, we studied a single newly collected male from Hungary [1 ♂ (HNHM), Hungary, Fertö-Hansag National Park, 1–5.07.1997, T. Szuts]. This male was identical to the material of *S. subcingulatus* we examined earlier (*vide* Logunov & Rakov, 1996; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). Therefore, it is safe to conclude the name *S. lepidus* is a junior synonym of *S. subcigulatus*, and the issue is here fomalized for the first time.

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985: sub both *S. lepidus* and *S. s.*); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996: sub *S. lepidus*).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a: sub *S. lepidus*); Roewer (1954: sub *S. lepidus* and *S. s.*); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 1998: sub *S. s.* and *S. lepidus*, 2000); Platnick (1997: sub *S. lepidus*; 2000).

***Synageles (Synageles) venator* (Lucas, 1836)** (Map 52)

Salticus venator Lucas, 1836: pl. 15 (D♂♀).

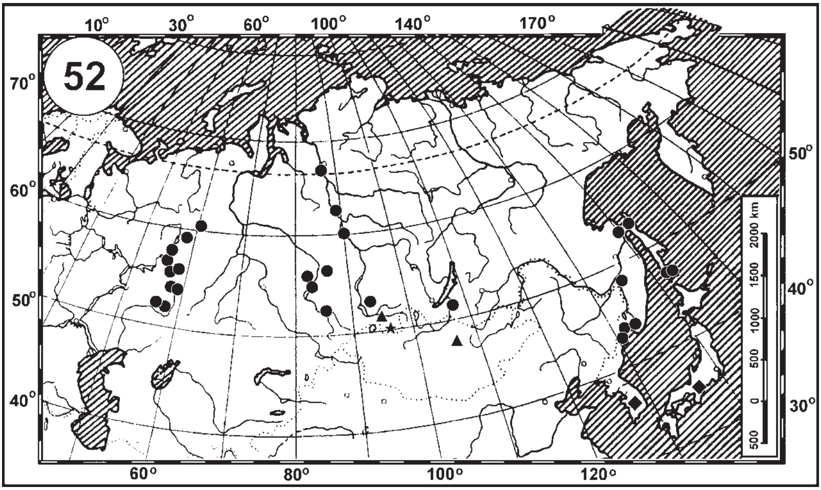
Synageles venator: Savelyeva, 1972: 16; 1979: 145; 1990: 173–174; Holm, 1973: 107; Kononenko & Zamullo, 1977: 79, 80; Prószyński, 1979: 318, figs. 298–306; 1990: 337; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Zhou & Song, 1988: 11, fig. 14; Hu & Wu, 1989: 395, figs. 286.7–8; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 144; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; 2000: 102, 216, map 181; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 38; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66; Logunov, 1996a: 72; Logunov & Rakov, 1996: 73, figs. 22, 36–42; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 189; Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996: 112; Mikhailov, 1996: 135; 1997: 223; 1998: 36; 1999: 30; Efimik, 1997: 137; Romanenko, 1998: 95; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Rakov, 1999: 311; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 84; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.

Synageles venatol (lapsus): Matsuda, 1997: 42.

Synageles sp.: Prószyński, 1971a: 224 (1♂).

Distribution. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; France to S. England (Prószyński, 1976), east to Sakhalin, north to 60°N in Europe and 68°N in Siberia, south to Uzbekistan (Bukhara) (Logunov & Rakov, 1996).

Records. [1, 2, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities) (Savelyeva, 1972, 1979, 1990). — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Syrtlanovo* [52°59’N, 56°29’E], Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14’N, 57° 43’E], Shulgan-Tash Res.* (Irgizly) [52°57’N, 57°02’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik, 1997). — ***Perm Area***: Perm* [ca. 58°00’N, 56°15’E], Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26’N, 56°58’E], Baseghi Mt. Range* (Gornozavodsk) [58°23’N, 58°20’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Nurgush Mt. Range* (Iremel’ Mt.) [54°50’N, 59°10’E], Il’menskii Res.* (Miass) [54°59’N, 60°06’E], Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00’N, 61°10’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ivdel’* [60°41’N, 60°27’E], Visimskii Res.* (Kirovgrad) [57°26’N, 60°04’E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Kolyvan’ [ca. 55°19’N, 82°45’E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1996), Biaza [56°36’N, 78°18’E], Zherebtsovo [55°08’N, 83°16’E] (Rakov, 1999). — ***Altai Terr.***: Manzherok [51°51’N, 85°45’E] (Kononenko & Zamullo,



MAP 52. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *SYNAGELES VENATOR* (●), *TALAVERA* SP. 4 (◆), *T.* SP. 1 (▲), *T.* SP. 3 (★) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

1977), Verkh-Biysk [52°03'N, 87°10'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kemerovo Area***: Lomachevka* (as Taiga) [56°03'N, 85°36'E] (Romanenko, 1998; Rakov, 1999). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Nikulino* [60°22'N, 90°03'E], Antsiferovo [58°52'N, 91°51'E], Plakhino (=Plachino) [67°55'N, 86°28'E] (Holm, 1973), Tanzybei [53°08'N, 92°53'E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1996; Logunov *et al.*, 1998; Marusik *et al.*, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Ulan-Ude [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Danilov & Logunov, 1994). —***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Nikolaevsk-na-Amure [53°06'N, 140°26'E] (Prószyński, 1971a: sub sp. 1♂, 1979; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovka R. [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Prószyński, 1979; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Vladivostok (Uglovaya) [43°20'N, 132°05'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***Sakhalin***: Aniva [46°25'N, 142°19'E], Dolinsk [47°13'N, 142°30'E], Kholmsk [47°01'N, 142°02'E], Korsakov [46°22'N, 142°30'E], Okha [53°21'N, 143°01'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1992). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Toyokoro-cho* [42°49'N, 143°32'E] (Matsuda, 1997: sub *S. venatol*).

Doubtful records. **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Lake Malyi Kalkaman [52°04'N, 76°33'E] (Logunov & Rakov, 1996) {*Synageles* cf. *venator*; Logunov & Rakov, 1996}. — **CHINA**: ***Xinijiang***: Bohu* (=Bagrax) [41°58'N, 86°29'E]

(Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999) {*Synageles* cf. *venator*; Logunov & Rakov, 1996}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: floodplain meadows, mountain forb-grass steppes (Efimik & Gulyashchikh, 1995; Efimik, 1995a, 1997); ***Perm Area***: birch forests, mountain and floodplain meadows, sandy stands, mountain tundra, and urban areas (dwelling houses) (Esyunin & Polyanin, 1990; Esyunin, 1991; Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: lowland meadows and zonal feathergrass-forb steppes (Pakhorukov & Polyanin, 1987; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998); ***Ekaterinburg Area***: clearing meadows (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: on open ground and meadows in river valleys (Savelyeva, 1990); ***Kemerovo Area***: swamps (Romanenko, 1998); ***Tuva***: shrubby grass glades (=mesophytic grasslands) (Logunov & Rakov, 1996; Logunov *et al*., 1998).

Biological information. Engelhardt (1971).

Taxonomy. Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Marusik *et al*. (1992); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Matsuda (1997: sub *S. venatol*); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932, 1936a); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 1999); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Gen. *Synagelides* Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906

Synagelides Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 330.

Type species: *Synagelides agoriformis* Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906.

Oriental and Palaearctic; 26 species, 2 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. The bulk of described species (ca. 20) are from the subtropical zone of Himalayas (*vide* Bohdanowicz, 1978, 1979, 1987). However, most of the Himalayan species are known from single sexes and need revision regarding their validity (DL, pers. data). A secondary center of diversity seems to occur in the Manchurian-Japanese region (5 species, all endemics).

Synagelides agoriformis Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906 (Map 1)

Synagelides agoriformis Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 330 (D♀).

Synagelides agoriformis: Prószyński, 1979 (♀ only): 318–319, figs. 311–315; 1990: 337; Wesołowska, 1981b: 82; Dunin, 1984a: 139, figs. 63, 64; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Paik & Kim, 1985: 75; Xie & Yin, 1990: 301–302, 304; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; Mikhailov, 1996: 135; 1997: 223; Matsuda, 1997: 42; Song *et al*., 1999: 560, figs. 317Q, 318H–I, 319A; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 84; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 289.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; NW China and Maritime Terr., east to Kurile Islands and Japan, south to Korea.

Records. [13, 14, 15] — **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43° 11'N, 131°23'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E] (Prószyński, 1979: ♀ only), Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Lazo Res. [43° 16'N, 134°08'E], (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir Is. (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N, 145°52'E] (Marusik *et al*., 1992). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Ji'an* [41°06'N, 126°09'E] (Xie & Yin, 1990; Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Liaoning***: Qianshan* (Xie & Yin, 1990; Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Heilongjiang***: Lake Jinpo* (Jingpo) [44°03'N, 128°56'E] (Xie & Yin, 1990; Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Myohyang-san Mts* [40°01'N, 128°23'E], Manphok-tong Valley*, Hapiro Valley*, Jonpong-ri*, Hyngpong-ri*, Onpho-ri (Wesołowska, 1981b; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***South***: Seoul [37°33'N, 127°02'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43°11'N, 131°23'E] (Prószyński, 1979: ♂ only) {*S. zhilcovae*; Logunov & Koponen, 2000}. — **KOREA**: ***South***: Keumleung-gun*, Gwangleung*, Miryang* [35°30'N, 128°95'E], Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], Namhae-gun*, Gumi* (Seo, 1990: figs. 111–112; Kim *et al*., 1990; Kim, 1994) {*S. zhilcovae*; DL, pers. data}.

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1970, 1977); Nenilin (1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991); Marusik *et al*. (1992); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1958); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Synagelides zhilcovae **Prószyński, 1979** (Map 13)

Synagelides zhilcovae Prószyński, 1979: 319, figs. 316–317 (D♀).

Synagelides zhilcovae: Dunin, 1984a: 139, fig. 65; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Xie & Yin, 1990: 302–304; Prószyński, 1990: 337; Mikhailov, 1997: 223; Song *et al*., 1999: 561, figs. 320H, 321A, 329R; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 84–85; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 290.

Synagelides agoriformis (misidentified): Prószyński, 1979 (♂ only): 318–319, figs. 307–310; Seo, 1990: 155, figs. 111–112.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; the Russian Far East (Maritime Terr., east to Kurile Islands), NW China, Korea and Japan.

Records. [13, 14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Boitsovo [46°59'N, 134° 20'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43°11'N, 131°23'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub *S. zhilcovae* and *S. agoriformis*, ♂ only; Dunin, 1984a), Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134°08'E], Anisimovka (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], Ussuri Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E], Gornotayozhnoe [43°42'N, 131°71'E], Andreevka [42°35'N, 131° 13'E], Pravaya Izvilinka R. [43°52'N, 134°17'E], Vityaz' Bay [42°19'N, 131°

07'E], Popova Is. [42°58'N, 131°44'E], Peter-the-Great Gulf [42°58'N, 131°44'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Sinii Mt. Range [ca. 44° 30'N, 133°17'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir Is. (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N, 145°52'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000), Shikotan Is. (Krabovaya Bay) [43°50'N, 146°44'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: Sanchazi* [42°05'N, 126°35'E], Weishahe* [42°53'N, 127°14'E] (Xie & Yin, 1990; Song *et al*., 1999). — **KOREA**: ***South***: Keumleung-gun*, Gwangleung*, Miryang* [35°30'N, 128° 95'E], Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128° 36'E], Namhae-gun*, Gumi* (Seo, 1990: *sub S. agorifomis*).

Habitat. ***Kurile Islands***: shore cliffs and screes near seashore (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979: sub ♀ of *S. zhilcovae* and ♂ of *S. agoriformis*).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Talavera* Peckham & Peckham, 1909

Talavera Peckham & Peckham, 1909: 378.

Type species: *Icius minutus* Banks, 1895.

Holarctic; 15 valid species, 11 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. This is a small boreo-montane genus with a single species, *T. minuta*, known from the Nearctic. Two clear chorological centers are seen in the Palaearctic: C. and N. Europe (9 species; 4 endemics) and Central Asia (7 species, 4 endemics).

***Talavera aequipes* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** (Map 46)

Salticus aequipes O. P.-Cambridge, 1871: 399 (D♂).

Talavera aequipes: Logunov, 1992a: 66–67; 1992d: 7; 1996a: Logunov & Marusik, 1994: 113–114; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 38; Marusik *et al*., 1996: 38; 2000: 102, 216, map 181; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 190; 73; Mikhailov, 1996: 135; 1997: 223; 1998: 36; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 141; Esyunin, 1999: 659; Danilov, 1999: 274.

Euophrys aequipes: Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 144; 1990: 174; Tyshchenko, 1971: 86; Šternbergs, 1977: 88; Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 123–124; Logunov *et al*., 1993: 119–120, fig. 16; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 73, 78.

Distribution. Euro-Siberio-Central Asian temperate range; France to England (Prószyński, 1976), east to C. Yakutia and Transbaikalia, south to Iran and Tajikistan (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). The Chinese records of *Euophrys trivittata* (Xinjiang: Taxkorgan* [37°47'N, 75°14'E], Kashi* [39°28'N, 76°00'E] and Turpan* [42°58'N, 89°13'E]) by Hu & Wu (1989) seem to actually belong to *T. aequipes* as well (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: no exact area and locality* (Tyshchenko, 1971). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Cisirtyshia* (no exact localities)

(Savelyeva, 1970, 1979, 1990; all sub *Euophrys a.*); Karaungur R. valley [47°16'N, 85°24'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1993; Eskov & Marusik, 1995; both sub *Euophrys a.*), Topolevka [ca. 48°50'N, 85°52'E] (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). — ***Kustanai Area***: Mt. Kokshetau [ca. 50°08'N, 67°35'E] (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Preduralie Res.* (Kungur) [57°26'N, 56°58'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996), Baseghi Mt. Range* (Gornozavodsk) [58°23'N, 58°20'E] (Esyunin, 1999). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E], Shybyndy ravine* (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54°35'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Altai Terr.***: Bertkum Spring [50°03'N, 86°15'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1996). — ***Khakassia***: Novorossiskoe (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *Euophrys a.*). — ***Krasnoyarsk Terr.***: Stolby Res.* [ca. 55°53'N, 92°46'E] (Šternbergs, 1977: sub *Euophrys a.*). — ***Tuva***: Mugur-Aksy [50°20'N, 90°30'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *Euophrys a.*; Marusik *et al.*, 2000; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data), the middle reaches of Naryn R. [50°12'N, 95°39'E] (Logunov *et al.*, 1998). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *Euophrys a.*; Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — ***Yakutia***: Dyupsya (near Byadi) [ca. 63°01'N,130°43'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 1994; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Misidentifications. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Bohu* (=Bagrax) [41°58'N, 86°29'E], Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E], Ürümqi* [43°48'N, 87°35'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989: sub *Euophrys a.*, figs. 284, 1–2) {*Euophrys* sp. from the *frontalis* group; DL, pers. data}. — ***Jilin***: Liuhe* [42°15'N, 125°44'E] (Peng *et al.*, 1993b: sub *Euophrys a.*, figs. 138–141; Song *et al.*, 1999). {*Euophrys* sp. from the *frontalis* group; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Perm Area***: limestone outcrops, birch, larch, lime and birch-pine forests (Esyunin & Efimik, 1995; Pakhorukov *et al.*, 1995), and mountain shrubby tundra (bilberry heath) (Esyunin, 1999); ***Chelyabinsk Area***: birch forests, salt marshes, and zonal feathergrass-forb steppes (Esyunin & Pakhorukov, 1992: sub *Euophrys a.*; Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); **East Kazakhstan Area**: alpine meadows coexisting with larch forests (Eskov & Marusik, 1995: sub *Euophrys a.*); ***Tuva***: cryo-xerophylous, high-mountain (=cryophyte) steppes (Logunov, 1992; Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *Euophrys a.*; 1998); ***Chita Area***: valley shrubby bogs and yernik (dwarf birch thicket) (Danilov & Logunov, 1994).

Taxonomy. Logunov *et al.* (1993: sub *Euophrys a.*); Żabka (1997); Metzner (1999).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985; both sub *Euophrys a.*); Mikhailov (1996); Zonstein (1996); Logunov *et al.* (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954: sub *Euophrys a.*); Bonnet (1956: *Evophrys a.*); Prószyński (1990: sub *Euophrys a.*); Platnick (1989, 1993: both sub *Euophrys a.*, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Marusik *et al.* (2000).

Talavera aperta **(Miller, 1971)** (Map 44)

Euophrys aperta Miller, 1971: 140, pl. 20, fig. 19 (D♂).
Talavera aperta: Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 190; Mikhailov, 1997: 223.
Euophrys aperta: Prószyński, 1990: 124; Mikhailov, 1996: 131.
Euophrys thorelli (misidentified, ♀ only): Logunov *et al*., 1993: 121–122, figs. 18D–E.
Talavera thorelli (*e.p.*, ♀ only): Logunov 1992c: 78, figs. 18; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 38; Danilov, 1999: 274.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian subboreal range; Belgium (Vanuytven, 1995), east to Transbaikalia, south to SE Kazakhstan (Almaty) (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Records. [2, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys thorelli*, ♀; Mikhailov, 1996: sub *Euophrys a*.; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). — ***Orenburg Area***: Shybyndy ravine* (Sol-Iletsk) [50°40'N, 54°35'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Novosibirsk Area***: Krasnozerskoe [53°59'N, 79°14'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys thorelli*, ♀). — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys thorelli*, ♀; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: sub *T. thorelli*).

Habitat. ***Chelyabinsk Area***: zonal steppes (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys thorelli*, ♀); ***Novosibirsk Area***: zonal steppes (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys thorelli*, ♀).

Taxonomy. Pozzi & Hänggi (1998: sub *Euophrys a*.).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996: sub *Euophrys a*.); Danilov (1999: sub *T. thorelli*).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983: sub *Euophrys a*.); Prószyński (1990: sub *Euophrys a*.); Platnick (1993, 1997; both sub *Euophrys a*.); Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996).

Talavera esyunini **Logunov, 1992** (Fig. 16:1; Map 23)

Talavera esyunini Logunov, 1992c: 80, figs. 2, 8, 12–17, 24, 25 (D♂♀).
Talavera esyunini: Logunov, 1992d: 7; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 190; Mikhailov, 1996: 135; 1997: 223; Efimik & Esyunin, 1997: 48; Esyunin, 1999: 659.

Distribution. European boreal range; Fennoscandia, Kola Peninsula and the Middle Urals (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Records. [1] — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Baseghi Mt. Range (Gornozavodsk) [58°23'N, 58°20'E] (Logunov, 1992c; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Esyunin, 1997; Esyunin, 1999), Perm [ca. 58°00'N, 56°15'E] (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Habitat. ***Perm Area***: mountain shrubby tundra (bilberry heath) (Logunov, 1992c; Esyunin, 1991, 1999).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1992c).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Platnick (1997, 2000).

Talavera minuta **(Banks, 1895)** (Map 27)

Icius minutus Banks, 1895: 99 (D♀).

Talavera minuta: Marusik, 1988a: 1482; 1994: 219; Prószyński, 1990: 340; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; Logunov, 1992d: 7; Marusik & Logunov, 1994: 131–132, figs. 1, 2; Mikhailov, 1996: 135; 1997: 223; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 85.

Distribution. Siberio-American temperate(?) range; Magadan Area (the upper reaches of Kolyma R.); in Nearctic, Yukon to Massachusetts, south to California (Dondale *et al*., 1997).

Records. [9] — **RUSSIA**: ***Magadan Area***: Sibit-Tyellakh R. basin [62°00'N, 149°18'E] (Marusik, 1988a, 1994; Marusik *et al*., 1992; Marusik & Logunov, 1994; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data), Dukcha R. [59°43'N, 151°00'E] (YM, pers. data).

Habitat. ***Magadan Area***: in sedge-moss-peat bogs with sparse larch-trees (Marusik & Logunov, 1994).

Taxonomy. Marusik & Logunov (1994).

Checklists. Richman & Cutler (1978); Marusik *et al.* (1992); Mikhailov (1996); Dondale *et al.* (1997); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1959); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000).

Talavera petrensis **(C. L. Koch, 1837)** (Map 51)

Euophrys petrensis C. L. Koch, 1837: 34 (D♀).

Euophrys petrensis: Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 129; Logunov, 1992d: 7; 1996a: 73; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 73, 78; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 182; Mikhailov, 1996: 131; 1997: 210; 1998: 32; 1999: 26; Rakov, 1999: 307; Esyunin, 1999: 659; Peng *et al*., 1993b: 57–58, figs. 150–153.

Talavera petrensis: Logunov *et al*., 1993: 120–121, figs 17A–E (transferred to *Talavera*); Song *et al*., 1999: 561, figs. 321D–E, 330A.

Distribution. Euro-Siberio-Central Asian subboreal range; France (Prószyński, 1976), east to NW China (Xinjiang), north to the Middle Urals and S. Fennoscandia, and south to Kyrghyzstan and S. Kazakhstan (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Dzheminei R. canyon [47°26'N, 84°52'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993; Eskov & Marusik, 1995; both sub *Euophrys p*.), Topolevka [ca. 48°50'N, 85°52'E] (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). — ***Karaganda Area***: Kent Mt. Range [49°12'N, 75°52'E] (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). — **RUSSIA**: ***Perm Area***: Baseghi Mt. Range (Gornozavodsk) [58°23'N, 58°20'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993; Esyunin, 1999; both sub *Euophrys p*.). — ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res.* (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: sub *Euophrys p*.). — ***Orenburg Area***: Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data). — ***Tomsk Area***: Tomsk [ca. 56°30'N, 84°58'E] (Rakov, 1999: sub *Euophrys p*.). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Tianchi* [44°07'N, 88°02'E] (Peng *et al*., 1993b: sub *Euophrys p*.; Song *et al*., 1999).

Habitat. ***Perm Area***: screes and mountain shrubby tundra (bilberry heath) (Esyunin, 1991, 1999; Logunov *et al*., 1993; both sub *Euophrys p.*); ***Tomsk Area***: mixed forest (Rakov, 1999: sub *Euophrys p.*); ***East Kazakhstan Area***: dry stony *Artemisia-Salsoleae* steppes (Logunov *et al*., 1993; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: both sub *Euophrys p.*)

Biological information. Canard (1984a,b).

Taxonomy. Logunov *et al*. (1993: sub *Euophrys p.*); Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985: sub *Euophrys p.*); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *Euophrys p.*); Roewer (1954: sub *Euophrys p.*); Bonnet (1955: sub *Evophrys p.*); Prószyński (1990: sub *Euophrys p.*); Platnick (1989, 1993: both sub *Euophrys p.*, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 1999; all sub *Euophrys p.*); Zonstein (1996: sub *Euoprhys p.*); Esyunin & Efimik (1996: sub *Euophrys p.*); Song *et al*. (1999).

Talavera thorelli **(Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891)** (Map 53)

Euophrys thorelli Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891: 44, tab. 2, fig. 4 (D♀).

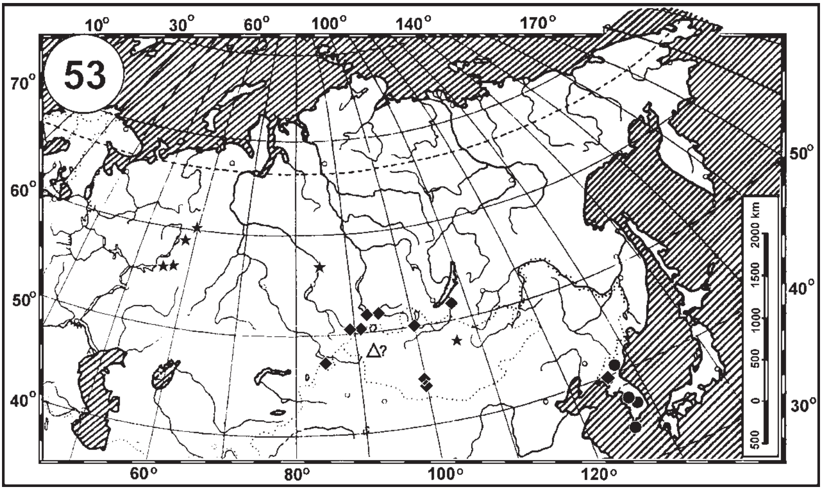
Euophrys thorelli (*e.p.*): Nenilin, 1985: 130; Prószyński, 1990: 131; Logunov *et al*., 1993 (♂): 121–122, figs. 18A–C.

Talavera thorelli: Logunov 1992c: figs. 3, 27 (♂; transferred to *Talavera*); 1992d: 7; 1996a: 73; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 38; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 190; Mikhailov, 1996: 135; 1997: 224; 1999: 30; Rakov, 1999: 311; Esyunin *et al*., 1999: 325; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 250; Esyunin, 1999: 659.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian temperate range; S. England (Snazell, 1995) to the Alps (Thaler, 1981), east to C. Mongolia, north to S. Fennoscandia (Palmgren, 1977; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data), south to about 50°N. Ovtsharenko's (1978: sub *Euophrys t.*) record from the Caucasus Major is known to actually belong to *T. aequipes* (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). The records of *T. thorelli* from Kyrghyzstan (Nenilin, 1984b,c, 1985: all sub *Euophrys t.*; Zonstein, 1996) in reality belong to an undescribed species (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Records. [1, 2, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Bashkiria***: Bashkirian Res.* (Sargaya) [56°14'N, 57°43'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Perm Area***: Zarubino* [57° 34'N, 56°56'E] (Esyunin *et al*., 1999); Baseghi Mt. Range (Gornozavodsk) [58° 23'N, 58°20'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *E. thorelli*, ♂ only; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Esyunin, 1999; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). — ***Ekaterinburg Area***: Ivdel'* [60°41'N, 60°27'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996). — ***Tomsk Area***: Anikino [56°27'N, 84°55'E] (Rakov, 1999; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Baga-Mukhar [48°22'N, 106°18'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Chelyabinsk Area***: Troitskii Res. (Berlin) [54°00'N, 61°10'E] (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996) {*T. aperta*; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data}. —



MAP 53. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *TALAVERA THORELLI* (★), *TELAMONIA VLIJMI* (●), *Y. COREANUS* (◆), *Y. DESERTUS* (△) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Novosibirsk Area: Krasnozerskoe [53°59'N, 79°14'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub ♀ of *Euophrys t.*) {*T. aperta*; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data }. — ***Chita Area***: Sokhondo Res. [ca. 49°38'N, 111°05'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys t.*; Danilov & Logunov, 1994; Danilov, 1999) {*T. aperta*; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Bashkiria***: birch forests (Efimik, 1995a; Esyunin & Efimik, 1995); ***Perm Area***: mountain lichen tundra (Logunov *et al*., 1993: sub *Euophrys t.*; ♂ only; Esyunin, 1999), and limestone outcrops (Esyunin *et al*., 1999); ***Chita Area***: different steppe habitats, including sloping steppes (Danilov & Logunov, 1994); ***Mongolia***: the leaf-litter in birch forest with few pines (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Snazell (1995); Żabka (1997).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1936: sub *Euophrys t.*); Roewer (1954: sub *Euophrys t.*); Bonnet (1955: sub *Evophrys t.*); Prószyński (1990: sub *Euophrys p.*); Mikhailov (1997, 1999); Platnick (1989, 1993: both sub *Euophrys t.*, 1997, 2000).

***Talavera trivittata* (Schenkel, 1963)** (Map 46)

Euophrys trivittata Schenkel, 1963: 401–402, figs. 231a–b (D♀).

Euophrys trivittata: Wesołowska, 1981a: 130–131, figs. 8–9; Hu & Wu, 1989: 363–365, figs. 285 (3–4), 287; Prószyński, 1990: 131.

Talavera trivittata: Logunov, 1992: 78 (transferred to *Talavera*); Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 250; Song *et al*., 1999: 561, fig. 321F.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; NE China (Inner Mongolia), N. Mongolia and Transbaikalia (Buryatia). The records from S. Korea (Paik, 1986) and Japan (Shinkai & Takano, 1987; Ikeda, 1996) are known (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data) to actually belong to a new species (referred below as *Talavera* sp. 4).

Records. [11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Buryatia***: Bryanka R. [51°55'N, 108°10'E] (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data) — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Baga-Mukhar [48°22'N, 106°18'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: Ordos* (=? Mu Us Shamo, desert) [ca. 40° 10'N, 110°55'E] (Schenkel, 1963; Wesołowska, 1981a; both sub *Euophrys t.*; Song *et al*., 1999).

Misidentifications. **KOREA**: ***South***: Nesujeon*, Jeu-dong* (Paik, 1986; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1991, 1994) {*Talavera* sp.; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data}. — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Taiki-cho* [ca. 42°29'N, 143°18'E], Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E] (Matsuda, 1997) {*Talavera* sp.; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data}. — ***Hiroshima Pref.***: Osaki-chô (Shinkai & Takano, 1987; Ikeda, 1996) {*Talavera* sp.; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data}.

Doubtful records. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Taxkorgan* [37°47'N, 75°14'E], Kashi* (=Kaxgar) [39°28'N, 75°59'E], Turpan* [42°58'N, 89°13'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989: sub *Euophrys t.*, the only ♀) {*T. aequipes*; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Mongolia***: dry meadows along birch forests (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983: sub *Euophrys t.*); Prószyński (1990: sub *Euophrys t.*); Platnick (1989, 1993: both sub *Euophrys t.*, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

***Talavera* sp. 1** (Map 52)

Talavera sp.: Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 250.
Talavera sp. 1: Logunov *et al*., 1998: 142; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 102.

Distribution. S. Siberia (Tuva) and C. Mongolia.

Records. [6, 11] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Kaa-Khem (R.) [51°43'N, 94°42'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000; both sub *Talavera* sp. 1; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Somon Bayankhangai [47°20'N, 105°24'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: dry shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes (Logunov *et al*., 1998; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data); ***Mongolia***: screes and cliffs (Marusik & Logunov, 1999: sub *Talavera* sp.; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Comments. This is a new species to be described separately (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Checklists. Logunov *et al*. (1998 sub *Talavera* sp.1).

Catalogues. Marusik *et al*. (2000 sub *Talavera* sp.1).

Talavera sp. 2 (Map 16)

Talavera sp. 2 (cf. *trivittata*; *e.p.*, the record for locality 63): Logunov *et al*., 1998: 142.
Talavera sp. 3: Marusik *et al*., 2000: 102.

Distribution. S. Siberia (Tuva).

Records. [8] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998: sub *Talavera* sp. 2, for locality 63; Marusik *et al*., 2000: sub *Talavera* sp. 3; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: urema (=floodplain forest of *Populus laurifolia-Betula microphylla-Salix* sp.) (Logunov *et al*., 1998: sub *Talavera* sp. 2, for locality 63; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Comments. This is a new species to be described separately (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Checklists. Logunov *et al*. (1998: sub *Talavera* sp. 2, for locality 63).

Catalogues. Marusik *et al*. (2000: sub *Talavera* sp. 3).

Talavera sp. 3 (Map 52)

Talavera sp. 2 (cf. *trivittata*; *e.p.* the record for locality 54): Logunov *et al*., 1998: 142.
Talavera sp. 2: Marusik *et al*., 2000: 102.

Distribution. S. Siberia (Tuva).

Records. [6] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Sanghelen Mt. Range [50°15'N, 96°20'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998: sub *Talavera* sp. 2, for locality 54; Marusik *et al*., 2000; both sub *Talavera* sp. 2).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: mountain moss-lichen-stony tundra (Logunov *et al*., 1998: sub *Talavera* sp. 2, for locality 54).

Comments. This is a new species to be described separately (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Checklists. Logunov *et al*. (1998: sub *Talavera* sp. 2, for locality 54).

Catalogues. Marusik *et al*. (2000: sub *Talavera* sp. 2).

Talavera sp. 4 (Map 52)

Euophrys trivittata (misidentified): Paik, 1986: 20–21, figs. 1–10; Shinkai & Takano, 1987: 119; Seo, 1990: 145, figs. 16–17; Kim, 1994: 144.
Talavera trivittata (misidentified): Ikeda, 1996: 37–40, figs. 29–34; Matsuda, 1997: 42.

Distribution. Manchurian(?)-Japanese subboreal range; Japan and S. Korea. Occurrence in the Russian Far East is quite probable as well.

Records. [14, 15] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Nesujeon*, Jeu-dong* (Paik, 1986; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1991, 1994; all sub *Euophrys trivittata*). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Taiki-cho* [ca. 42°29'N, 143°18'E], Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143°18'E] (Matsuda, 1997), Oikanae-numa* (Ikeda, 1996: sub *T. trivittata*). — ***Hiroshima Pref.***: Osaki-chô (Ikeda, 1996: sub *T. trivittata*; DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Comments. This is a new species recorded from Japan and S. Korea under the name *Euophrys*/*Talavera trivittata*. To be described separately (DL & T. Kronestedt, pers. data).

Checklists. Kim (1991, 1994; both sub *Euophrys trivittata*); Matsuda (1997: sub *T. trivittata*).

Gen. *Tasa* Wesołowska, 1981

Tasa Wesołowska, 1981a: 157.

Type species: *Thianella davidi* Schenkel, 1963.

Oriental and Palaearctic; 2 species, of which one is also recorded in Northern Asia.

***Tasa nipponica* Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987** (Map 48)

Tasa nipponica Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: 143–144, figs. 300–303 (D♂).
Tasa nipponica: Prószyński, 1990: 341; Seo, 1992b: 183, figs. 13–16; Kim, 1994: 147.
Thianella davdi (lapsus calami and misidentification): Yaginuma, 1977: 400.

Distribution. Manchurian(?)-Japanese subboreal range; China (Zhejiang) (Song *et al*., 1999), S. Korea and Japan (only Ibaragi, Okayama and Kochi Prefectures) (Ikeda, 1995b).

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***South***: Geumo Mt.* (Seo, 1992b).

Taxonomy. Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Ikeda (1995b).

Comments. Both the diagnosis of *Tasa davidi* (Schenkel, 1963) (i.e. a minor difference in the sharpness of the tibial apophysis) and the figures of *Tasa nipponica* provided by Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987: figs. 300–303) leave almost no doubt that both species names are to be considered synonyms. The former species was originally described and then repeatedly reported from China (Jiangxi, Hunan, Shanxi) (*vide* Schenkel, 1963: sub *Thianella d*.; Wesołowska, 1981a; Peng *et al*., 1993b; Song *et al*., 1999). We could not re-examine the holotype of *T. davidi*, as it was not found in the collection of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France) (C. Rollard, *in litt.*). Therefore, we do not dare fomalize the synonymy prior to a revision of the holotype (or topotype) of *T. davidi*.

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977: sub *Thianella davdi*); Kim (1994).

Catalogues. Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Telamonia* Thorell, 1887

Telamonia Thorell, 1887: 385.

Type species: *Telamonia festiva* Thorell, 1887.

Oriental and Palaearctic; ca. 34 species, a single species in Northern Asia.

Comments. About 26 species of this genus are clearly restricted to the Oriental region and/or Pacific islands. According to Prószyński (1984c), species from Africa (*e.g. T. borreyi* Berland & Millot, 1941, *T. trinotata* Simon, 1903, *etc*.) and Europe (*e.g. T. albonigra* Franganillo, 1925 from Spain) should be revised regarding their generic assignment.

Revisions. Prószyński (1984c).

Telamonia vlijmi **Prószyński, 1984** (Map 53)

Viciria vlijmi Prószyński, 1976: 156, fig. 291 (*nomen nudum*).

Telamonia vlijmi Prószyński, 1984: 423–428. figs. 15–25 (D♂♀).

Telamonia vlijmi: Kim, 1986: 8–9, figs. 1–6; 1994: 148; Chikuni, 1989: 157, 285, fig. 49; Seo, 1990: 155, figs. 113–114; Prószyński, 1990: 344; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 290.

Distribution. Far Eastern subboreal-subtropical range; Japan (Tsusima Islands) (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987), Korea and C. China (Song *et al*., 1999). Occurrence in Manchuria and Maritime Terr. is quite possible.

Records. [14] — **KOREA**: ***North***: Myohyang-san Mts [40°01'N, 128°23'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***South***: Suwon [37°16'N, 127°07'E], Keumleung-gun*, Cheju-do Is.* (Cheju) [33°30'N, 126°32'E], Gule*, Chungha*, Hadong*, Gwangleung* (Kim, 1986; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1994), Taegu [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E], southern part of Go Je Peninsula (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1984c); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987); Chikuni (1989).

Checklists. Kim (1991, 1994).

Catalogues. Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Gen. *Tuvaphantes* Logunov, 1993

Tuvaphantes Logunov, 1993b: 50.

Type species: *Denryphantes insolitus* Logunov, 1991.

Palaearctic; 2 described species, both occurring in Northern Asia.

Revisions. Logunov (1993b).

Tuvaphantes arat **Logunov, 1993** (Map 26)

Tuvaphantes arat Logunov, 1992d: 9 (*nomen nudum*).

Tuvaphantes arat Logunov, 1993b: 51, figs. 4a–c (D♂).

Tuvaphantes arat: Mikhailov, 1996: 135; 1997: 224; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 142; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 103, 216.

Distribution. S. Siberia (Tuva, the type locality only).

Records. [8] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Erzin [50°12'N, 95°08'E] (Logunov, 1993b; Marusik *et al*., 2000).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: steppe-upland meadows (mostly with *Caragana spinosa*) (Logunov, 1993b; Logunov *et al*., 1998).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1993b).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Tuvaphantes insolitus **(Logunov, 1991)** (Map 22)

Denryphantes insolitus Logunov, 1991: 59, figs. 4,7–8 (D♀).
"Dendryphantes" insolitus: Logunov, 1992a: 53.
Tuvaphantes insolitus: Logunov, 1992d: 9; 1993b: 51–52, figs. 4d–f; Mikhailov, 1996: 135; 1997: 224; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 142; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 103, 216.

Distribution. S. Siberia (Tuva, E. Tannu-Ola Mt. Range).

Records. [6] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Despen [50°48'N, 93°50'E] (Logunov, 1991: sub *Dendryphantes i*.), Torgalygh [51°20'N, 92°50'E] (Logunov, 1993b; Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: sloping meadow shrubby steppes (Logunov, 1991: sub *Dendryphantes i*., 1993b; Logunov *et al*., 1998).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1991: sub *Dendryphantes i*., 1993b).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998).

Catalogues. Platnick (1993: sub *Dendryphantes i*., 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Gen. *Yaginumaella* Prószyński, 1979

Yaginumaella Prószyński, 1979: 319.

Type species: *Pellenes ususudi* Yaginuma, 1972; now *Attus striatipes* Grube, 1861 as a senior synonym of the former species.

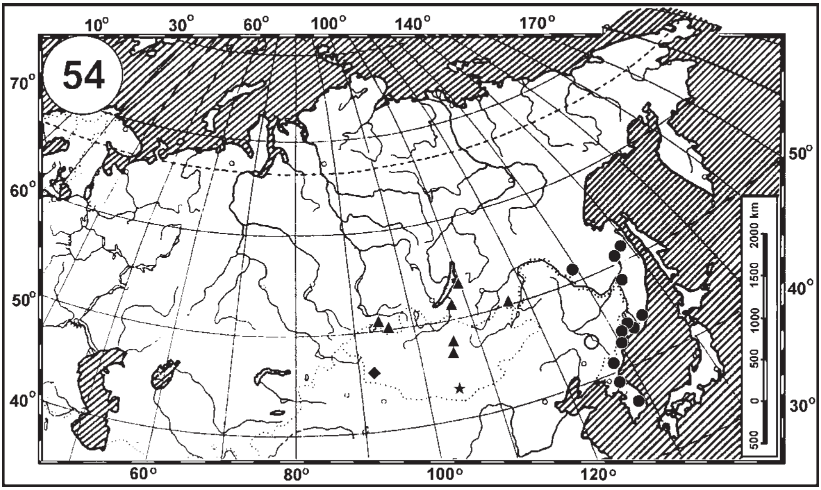
Oriental and Palaeacrtic; ca. 40 species, 2 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. Twenty seven species (all endemics) have been described from the Himalayas (Żabka, 1980b, 1981). However, only two of them are known from both sexes, while 25 are described from single sexes (mostly ♀♀). Since it is known that female copulatory organs in *Yaginumaella* vary within quite wide limits (DL, pers. data), most of the Himalayan species known from single ♀♀ are in need of a further revision regarding their validity. According to Żabka (1985), it is very likely that *Yaginumaella* is a junior synonym of *Ptocasius* Simon, 1885.

Revisions. Żabka (1980b, 1981).

Yaginumaella medvedevi **Prószyński, 1979** (Map 54)

Yaginumaella medvedevi Prószyński, 1976: map 145 (*nomen nudum*).
Yaginumaella medvedevi Prószyński, 1979: 320, figs. 318–322 (D♂♀).
Yaginumaella medvedevi: Żabka, 1980b: map 1; Dunin, 1984a: 139, figs. 66, 67; Paik & Kim, 1985: 75; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Seo, 1990: 155, figs. 115–116; Prószyński, 1990: 360–361; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 144; Kim, 1994: 148; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66; Danilov, 1997b: 115; Mikhailov, 1996: 135; 1997: 224; Kurenshchikov, 1999: 14; Song *et al*., 1999: 563, figs. 322O, 323B–C; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 85; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 290.



MAP 54. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *YAGINUMAELLA MEDVEDEVI* (●), *YLLENUS KULCZYNSKII* (▲), *Y. ROTUNDIORIFICIUS* (★), *Y. SOMONENSIS* (◆) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Distribution. Manchurian subboreal range; Cisamuria and Maritime Terr., south to Korea and China (Jilin and Shanxi) (Song *et al.*, 1999).

Records. [14] — **RUSSIA**: ***Amur Area***: Zeya* (=Zeisk) [53°44'N, 127°16'E] (Danilov, 1997b). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Uktur R.* [ca. 50°54'N, 138°13'E], Sofiisk* [51°19'N, 139°28'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48° 14'N, 134°49'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1999), Boitsovo [46°59'N, 134°20'E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Dushkino* [42°55'N, 132°43'E], Domashlino* [43° 57'N, 132°24'E], Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E], Ussuri (=Suputinskii) Res. [43°39'N, 132°33'E], Kedrovaya Pad' Res. [43°11'N, 131°23'E], Anisimovka* (=Kangauz) [43°10'N, 132°46'E], Vinogradovka [43°27'N, 132°34'E], Tigrovoi* [43°36'N, 131°16'E] (Prószyński, 1979; Żabka, 1980b; Dunin, 1984a; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Vinevitino [43°25'N, 131°46'E], Gornotayozhnoe [43° 42'N, 131°71'E], Vityaz' Bay [42°19'N, 131°07'E], Lazo Res. [43°16'N, 134° 08'E], Lazo Town [43°12'N, 133°36'E], Pravaya Izvilinka R. [43°55'N, 134° 23'E], Ussuri Res. (Komarovo-Zapovednoe) [43°38'48"N, 132°20'40"E] (Logunov & Koponen, 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Jilin***: no exact localities (Song *et al.*, 1999). —***Shanxi***: Yangcheng* [35°29'N, 112°24'E] (Song *et al.*, 1999; X. Peng, pers. data). —**KOREA**: ***North***: Myohyang-san Mts [40°01'N,

128°23'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Onpho-ri*, Musu-ri* [42°09'N, 129°39'E] (Wesołowska, 1981b**)**, Kumgang Mts. [ca. 38°40'N, 128°04'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). —***South***: Gumi*, Kaya Mt.*, Odae Mt.*, Taegu* [ca. 35°52'N, 128°36'E] (Seo, 1990).

Misidentifications. **RUSSIA**: ***Kurile Islands***: Kunashir Is. (Prószyński, 1979; Żabka, 1980b; Marusik *et al*., 1992) {*Y. striatipes*; Logunov & Koponen, 2000}.

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass in deciduous (aspen-birch-oak), larch and pine forests, also moister places with sparse alders (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

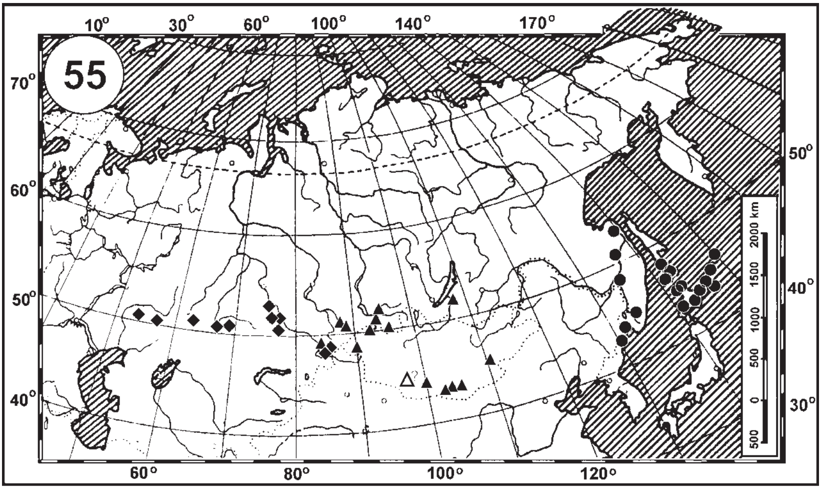
Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Yaginumaella striatipes **(Grube, 1861)** (Map 55)

Attus striatipes Grube, 1861: 25 (D♂).
Attus striatipes: Grube, 1862: 177–178.
Attus striatipes: Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977: 111.
Pellenes striatipes: Prószyński, 1971a: 219, figs. 28–29.
Pellenes ususudi Yaginuma, 1972: 27, fig. 10–13. Synonymized with *Y. striatipes* by Logunov & Wesołowska (1992).
Yaginumaella striatipes: Prószyński, 1979: 320, figs. 323–324; 1990: 361; Żabka, 1980b: map 1; Dunin, 1984a: 139, figs. 68–70; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: 144; Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151; Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995: 66; Mikhailov, 1996: 135; 1997: 224; Matsuda, 1997: 42; Kurenshchikov, 1999: 14; Logunov & Koponen, 2000: 85–86; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 290.
Yaginumaella medvedevi (misidentified): Prószyński, 1979: 320 (specimens from Kunashir); Marusik *et al*., 1992: 151.
Yaginumaella ususudi: Chikuni, 1989: 157, 285, fig. 47; Ono *et al*., 1991: 89.

Distribution. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; Cisamuria and Maritime Terr., east to Sakhalin, Kurile Islands and Japan. Occurrence in NE China is quite possible.

Records. [13, 14, 15] —**RUSSIA**: ***Amur Area***: no exact locality (Azheganova & Stenchenko, 1977: sub *Attus striatipes*). — ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: <u>Nikolaevsk-na-Amure</u> [53°06'N, 140°26'E] (Grube, 1861, 1862: both sub *Attus s*.; Prószyński, 1971a: sub *Pellenes s*., 1979), Bolshoi Khekhtsyr Mt. Range [48°14'N, 134°49'E], Slavyanka (field station) [49°45'N, 136°30'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Boitsovo [46°59'N, 134°20'E], Komsomol'sk-na-Amure [50°19'N, 136°35'E] (Kim & Kurenshchikov, 1995; Kurenshchikov, 1999). — ***Maritime Terr.***: Shkotovo* [43°13'N, 132°08'E] (Prószyński, 1979), Vladivostok* [43°05'N, 131°32'E] (Dunin, 1984a), Chuguevka [43°50'N, 134°15'E] (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992), Sikhote-Alin' Res. (Kabany) [45°08'16"N, 135°52'40"] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Sakhalin***: "Shebunino"* (Dunin, 1984a), Aniva [46°25'N, 142°19'E],



MAP 55. COLLECTION LOCALITIES OF *YAGINUMAELLA STRIATIPES* (●), *YLLENUS MONGOLICUS* (▲), *Y. VITTATUS* (◆) IN NORTHERN ASIA. ONE DOT MAY REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE CLOSE LOCALITY.

Alexandrovsk-Sakhalinskii [50°33'N, 142°07'E], Dolinsk [47°13'N, 142°30'E], Kholmsk [47°01'N, 142°02'E], Korsakov [46°22'N, 142°30'E], Nevel'sk [46°25'N, 141°33'E], Tomari [47°27'N, 142°02'E], Moneron Is. [46°08'N, 141°07'E] (Marusik *et al.*, 1992: sub *Y. s.* and *Y. medvedevi*). — ***Kurile Islands***: Iturup Is. (Kuril'sk) [45°13'N, 147°52'E], Kunashir Is. (Yuzhno-Kuril'sk) [44°03'N, 145°52'E], Kunashir Is. (Golovnino) [43°46.01'N, 145°32.02'E], Kunashir Is. (Lake Lagunnoye) [44°03'05"N, 145°45'E], Kunashir Is. (Cape Kruglyi) [44°00.28'N, 145°39.38'E], Kunashir Is. (Cape Stolbchatyi) [44°01.20'N, 145°40.50'E], Shikotan Is. (SW shore), Shikotan Is. (Krabovaya Bay) [43°50'N, 146°44'E], Shikotan Is. (Krabozavodskoe) [43°49.61'N, 146°45.44'E], Urup Is. (Smuglyi Bay) [46°01.70'N, 149°59.25'E], Urup Is. (Natalii Bay) [46°05.34'N, 150°07.46'E] (Prószyński, 1979: sub *Y. medvedevi*; Żabka, 1980b: sub *Y. medvedevi*; Marusik *et al.*, 1992; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Okushiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 42°11'N, 139°30'E], Sapporo* [43°03'N, 141°21'E], Ebetsu* [43°07'N, 141°34'E], Shintoku-cho* [43°04'N, 142°51'E], Toyokoro-cho* [42°49'N, 143°32'E], Shikaoi-cho* [43°07'N, 142°59'E], Asyoro-cho*, Masike-cho* [43°50'N, 141°32'E], Asahikawa-shi* [43°46'N, 142°22'E], Kamikawa-cho* [43°52'N, 142°46'E], Taisetsu-zan (Mt.)* [ca. 43°47'N, 142°46'E], Teshio-dake (Mt.)* [ca. 43°56'N, 142°54'E], Yagishiri-to (Is.)* [44°26'N, 141°25'E], Rebun-to (Is.)* [45°22'

N, 141°01'E], Shari-cho* [43°55'N, 144°48'E], Kami-Shihoro* [43°13'N, 143° 18'E], Rishiri-to (Is.)* [ca. 45°13'N, 141°12'E], Wakkanai-shi* [45°23'N, 141° 43'E], Biratori-cho* [42°35'N, 142°08'E], Minami-Furano-cho* [ca. 43°10'N, 142°30'E], Oketo-cho* [43°41'N, 143°35'E], Abashiri* [44°01'N, 144°16'E], Teshikaga-cho* [43°29'N, 144°28'E] (Ono *et al*., 1991; Matsuda, 1997).

Habitat. ***Khabarovsk Terr***.: sweeping grass in coniferous (spruce-fir) and deciduous (elm) forests, also in mixed (*Pinus sibirica* — broad-leaved) taiga (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992); ***Kurile Islands***: boggy spruce forests with Ericaceae, moss, bamboo and ferns, deciduous forests, *Pinus pumila* with bamboo, mostly bamboo, *Abies*, birch and *Taxus*, bamboo thickets and bamboo meadows in half-open *Abies* forests, *Abies-Taxus* stands with dead litter and canyon slopes with *Carex* and Graminaceae (everywhere in litter and by sweeping), tall-grass meadows on steep S exposed slopes (under dry and decaying grass) (Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Japan*** (Hokkaido): forests, grasslands and shores of lakes (Ono *et al*., 1991).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1979); Bohdanowicz & Prószyński (1987: sub *Y. ususudi*); Chikuni (1989: sub *Y. ususudi*).

Checklists. Yaginuma (1977: sub *Pellenes ususudi*); Nenilin (1985); Marusik *et al*. (1992: sub *Y. s*. and *Y. medvedevi*); Kim & Kurenshchikov (1995); Mikhailov (1996); Matsuda (1997); Logunov & Koponen (2000).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932: sub *Attus s*.); Bonnet (1955: sub *Attus s*.); Brignoli (1983: sub *Y. ususudi*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993: both sub *Y. s*. and *Y. ususudi*, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 2000).

Gen. *Yllenus* Simon, 1868

Yllenus Simon, 1868: 633.

Type species: *Yllenus arenarius* Menge in Simon, 1868.

Palaearctic; some 30 species, 19 species in Northern Asia.

Comments. Besides 30 described species (*vide* Prószyński, 1990), the genus includes 20–25 undescribed ones (DL & YM, pers. data). A main chorological center lies in Central Asia, where a half of known and undescribed species (most of them endemics) are found (DL & YM, pers. data).

Revisions. Prószyński (1968b).

Yllenus albocinctus **(Kroneberg, 1875)** (Map 40)

Attus albo-cinctus Kroneberg, 1875: 49 (D♂).

Yllenus albocinctus: Prószyński, 1982: 290–292, fig. 48; 1990: 362; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Hu & Wu, 1989: 396, figs. 308 (1–2), 312; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 224; Song *et al*., 1999: 563, figs. 322R, 323I, 324A–B.

Distribution. Central-Asian subboreal range; Armenia (Prószyński, 1976), east to NW China (Xinjiang) and W. Mongolia, north to Kalmykiya (Ponomarev, 1978) and Karakalpakia (Nenilin, 1984b), south to Tajikistan (Andreeva, 1976).

Records. [6, 7, 8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***Khovd Aimak***: Somon Uench [46°12'N, 92°08'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Tacheng* (=Qoqek) [46°45'N, 82°58'E], Turpan* [42°58'N, 89°13'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1968b).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1959); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997).

***Yllenus auspex* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1885)** (Map 42)

Attus auspex O. P.-Cambridge, 1885: 104 (D♂♀).

Yllenus auspex: Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981: 29–32, figs. 27–30; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Zhou & Song, 1988: 11–12, figs. 15a–e; Hu & Wu, 396–397, figs. 309 (1–5), 312; Prószyński, 1990: 362; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 224; Song *et al*., 1999: 563–564, figs. 323J–K, 324C–D; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 273.

Yllenus baltistanus Caporiacco 1935: 207, tab. 5, fig. 5. Synonymized with *Y. auspex* by Prószyński & Żochowska (1981).

Yllenus baltistanus: Prószyński, 1968b: 445–450, figs. 101–110; 1990: 362; Punda, 1975: 42–43, figs. 15–17; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 224.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; China [Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Xizang (Tibet: Maoniupo* [29°07'N, 91°01'E] (Lin *et al*., 1991: sub *Philaeus maoniuensis*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000)] and Mongolia. The record from Tajikistan (Prószyński, 1976: sub *Y. baltistanus*) casts some doubts (*vide* Nenilin, 1984b).

Records. [8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***East Gobi Aimak***: Saishand [44°50'N, 110° 08'E] (Prószyński, 1968b: sub *Y. baltistanus*). — **CHINA**: ***Gansu***: Lanzhou* (=Lanchow) [36°05'N, 103°42'E] (Punda, 1975: sub *Y. baltistanus*; Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Xinjiang***: Qiemo* (=Qarqan) [38°09'N, 85°30'E], Ruoqiang* (=Qarkilik) [39°01'N, 88°11'E], Shache* (=Yarkand) [38°25'N, 77°15'E], Fukang* [44° 09'N, 87°58'E] (Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981; Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al*., 1999).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1968b: sub *Y. baltistanus*) and Prószyński & Żochowska (1981).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b: sub *Y. baltistanus*; 1985); Mikhailov (1996: sub *Y. auspex* and *Y. baltistanus*).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954: sub *Attus a.*); Bonnet (1959: sub *Y. baltistanus*); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997: sub *Y. auspex* and *Y. baltistanus*); Song *et al*. (1999).

***Yllenus bajan* Prószyński, 1968** (Map 41)

Yllenus bajan Prószyński, 1968b: 440–444, figs. 92–97 (D♂♀).

Yllenus bajan: Prószyński, 1982: 292; 1990: 362; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 224; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 290.

Distribution. Mongolian subboreal range; S. Mongolia only.

Records. [6, 8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***Bayanhongor Aimak***: Bor-Tolgoi [44°06'N, 100°56'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khovd Aimak***: Somon Bulgan* [46° 25'N, 91°40'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***Gobialtai Aimak***: Biger-nuur* [45°40'N, 97°15'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***South Gobi Aimak***: Zoolon uul* [43°30'N, 102° 50'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***East Gobi Aimak***: Zuunbayan [44°20'N, 109°35'E], Saishand [44°50'N, 110°08'E] (Prószyński, 1968b).

Misidentifications. **MONGOLIA**: ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Ikh-Bogd Mt. Range [44°43'N, 100°52'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999) {*Y. coreanus*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}.

Doubtful records. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Qira* [37°00'N, 80°48'E], Kashi* (=Kaxgar) [39°28'N, 75°59'E], Fukang* [44°09'N, 87°58'E] (Hu & Wu, 1989: figs. 310, 1–7; Song *et al*., 1999) {*Y. bator* or *Y. coreanus* (cf. Logunov & Marusik, 2000: figs. 40–43, 59–60); DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Mongolia***: plain sand-stony deserts, with few bushes (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1968b).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1993, 2000); Mikhailov (1997).

Yllenus bator Prószyński, 1968 (Map 44)

Yllenus bator Prószyński, 1968b: 444–445, figs. 98–100 (D♀).

Yllenus bator: Prószyński, 1990: 362; Song *et al*., 1999: 564, figs. 324G–H; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 278, figs. 59–60.

Distribution. Mongolian subboreal range; E. Mongolia (the type locality only) and China (apparently Inner Mongolia).

Records. [8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***East Gobi Aimak***: Saishand [44°50'N, 110° 08'E] (Prószyński, 1968b; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **CHINA**: ***Uncertain Province***: "Mongolian-Sichuan expedition of I. K. Kozlov, 1907–1909 [in Tibet, *sensu* Song *et al*. (1999)]" (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1968b) and Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1993, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Yllenus coreanus Prószyński, 1968 (Map 53)

Yllenus coreanus Prószyński, 1968b: 438–440, figs. 90–91 (D♂).

Yllenus coreanus: Paik & Kim, 1985; 75; Prószyński, 1990: 363; Kim, 1994: 148; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 103, 216, map 180; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 273–274, figs. 40–43.

Yllenus hamifer (misidentified): Prószyński, 1982: 292; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: 73, 78; Danilov, 1997b: 115–116, figs. 2A,B; 1999: 274.

Yllenus sp.-2 (cf. *hamifer*): Logunov *et al*., 1998: 142.

Yllenus bajan (misidentified): Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 250.

Distribution. S. Siberio-Manchurian(?) subboreal range; E. Kazakhstan to SE Altai, throughout Transbaikalia and Mongolia, east to N. Korea, north to about 52°N, south to about 40°N.

Records. [3, 6, 11, 14] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Kenderlyk R. basin [47°16'N, 85°24'E], Sarybulak R. valley [47°28'N, 85°32'E] (Eskov & Marusik, 1995: sub *Y. hamifer*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Kyzyl [51°46'N, 94°27'E], Otuk-Dash Stand [51°35'N, 93°39'E], Mugur-Aksy [50°20'N, 90°30'E], upper reaches of Kuge-Davaa Spring [50°24'N, 90°30'E], 12 km SE of Mugur Aksy [50°14'N, 90°43'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998: sub *Yllenus* sp-2; Marusik *et al*., 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Goryachinsk [52°35'N, 108°18'E] (Danilov, 1997b: sub *Y. hamifer*). — ***Altai Terr***.: Kosh-Agach [49°59'N, 88°42'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Bor-Tolgoi [44°06'N, 100°56'E], Ikh-Bogd Mt. Range [44°43'N, 100°52'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999: sub *Y. bajan*). — ***Khubsugul Aimak***: Somon Burenchaan [49°30'N, 99°10'E] (Prószyński, 1982: sub *Y. hamifer*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **KOREA**: ***North***: Pyongyang [39°02'N, 125°44'E] (Prószyński, 1968b; Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***East Kazakhstan Area***: dry stony *Artemisia-Salsoleae* steppes (Eskov & Marusik, 1995: sub *Y. hamifer*); ***Tuva***: pebble-clad river banks, desert nanophanerophyte steppe (=tar steppe) with *Nanophyton erinaceus*, cryo-xerophilous, high-mountain (=cryophyte) steppe and cobble-gramineous stands (Logunov *et al*., 1998: sub *Yllenus* sp.-2; Logunov & Marusik, 2000); ***Buryatia***: sandy shore of Baikal Lake (Danilov, 1997b: sub *Y. hamifer*); ***Mongolia***: shaking bushes (*Amygdalis* sp., *Caragana* sp., *Zygophyllum* sp.), stony semidesert (among stones) (Marusik & Logunov, 1999: sub *Y. bajan*).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1968b) and Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Checklists. Paik & Kim (1985); Kim (1991, 1994); Logunov *et al*. (1998: sub *Yllenus* sp.-2).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Danilov (1999: sub *Y. hamifer*); Marusik *et al*. (2000); Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

Yllenus desertus Wesołowska, 1991 (Map 53)

Yllenus desertus Wesołowska, 1991: 4, figs. 10–12 (D♀).

Distribution. W. Mongolia (the type locality only).

Records. [8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***Aimak (?)***: Jarantai* (Wesołowska, 1991).

Taxonomy. Wesołowska (1991).

Catalogues. Platnick (1993).

Yllenus flavociliatus Simon, 1895 (Map 46)

Yllenus flavociliatus Simon, 1895: 343 (D♀).

Yllenus flavociliatus: Prószyński, 1968b: 479–481, figs. 168–169; 1990: 363; Punda, 1975: 38–39, fig. 8; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 224; Wesołowska, 1991: 4–6, fig. 13.

Distribution. Mongolian subboreal range. The recent records from Turkmenistan (Wesołowska, 1996) seem to belong to a separate species (DL, pers. data).

Records. [6, 8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Ulaan-Uul* [46° 07'N, 100°50'E] (Wesołowska, 1991). — ***Gobialtai Aimak***: Zizik-Nor [45°10'N, 93°30'E] (Simon, 1895; Prószyński, 1968b; Punda, 1975).

Habitat. ***Mongolia***: steppe (Simon, 1895).

Taxonomy. Prószyñski (1968b).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997).

Yllenus gajdosi Logunov & Marusik, 2000 (Map 48)

Yllenus gajdosi Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 274–275, figs. 13–15 (D♀).

Distribution. NE Mongolia (the type locality only).

Records. [8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***Khentiy Aimak***: Urgonin gol (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Catalogues. Platnick (2000).

Yllenus hamifer Simon, 1895 (Map 49)

Yllenus hamifer Simon,1895: 342–343 (D♂♀).

Yllenus hamifer: Ermolajew, 1937b: 606; Prószyński, 1968b: 430–435, figs. 78–84; 1982: 292; 1990: 363; Punda, 1975: 43–44; Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981: 32, figs. 31–32; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 224; 1998: 36; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 290.

Distribution. S. Siberio-Mongolian subboreal range; SE Altai, NW China (Xinjiang) and W. Mongolia.

Records. [6, 8] — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr***.: Sailyugem Mt. Range* [ca. 50°03'N, 89°27'E] (Simon, 1895). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Bayanhongor Aimak***: Ikh-Bogd Pass [44°43'N, 100°52'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Khovd Aimak***: Dzerge* [47°40'N, 92°10'E] (Simon, 1895; Prószyński, 1968b; Punda, 1975). — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Ulyungur* [47°00'N, 87°20'E] (Simon, 1895; Prószyński, 1968b), no exact locality (Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981).

Misidentifications. **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Kenderlyk R. basin [47°16'N, 85°24'E], Sarybulak R. valley [47°28'N, 85°32'E] (Eskov & Marusik, 1995) {*Y. coreanus*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}. — **RUSSIA**: ***Buryatia***: Goryachinsk [52°35'N, 108°18'E] (Danilov, 1997b, 1999) {*Y. coreanus*; Logunov & Marusik, 2000}. — **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: "Norins Exped., No 318" [a camp of S. Söderbom's expedition of 1927 in between Ejin Qi [41°52'N, 100°

56'E] and ca. 110°E (*vide* Sjöstedt & Hummel, 1933)] (Schenkel, 1936) {*Y. robustior* (*e.p.*, ♀); Logunov, 1993c}.

Doubtful records. **MONGOLIA**: ***Khubsugul Aimak***: Somon Burenchaan* [49°30'N, 99°10'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***Central Aimak***: Ulaanbaatar* [48° 07'N, 106°54'E] (Prószyński, 1982) {*Yllenus* sp.; DL, pers. data}. — **CHINA**: ***Gansu***: Lanzhou* (=Lanchow) [36°05'N, 103°42'E] (Prószyński, 1968b) {doubted by the latter author}. —***Xinijiang***: Korla* [41°44'N, 86°09'E], Bohu* (=Bagrax) [41°58'N, 86°29'E], Hoxud* [42°16'N, 86°51'E] (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989: figs. 310, 1–7) {*Y. bajan* or *Y. coreanus*; DL, pers. data}.

Habitat. ***Mongolia***: mountain semi-deserts and dry creek canyons, mostly under and among stones (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1968b).

Checklists. Nenilin (1984b, 1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1959); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1993, 1997, 2000); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000).

Yllenus kalkamanicus **Logunov & Marusik, 2000** (Map 43)

Yllenus kalkamanicus Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 275–277, figs. 44–47 (D♂♀).

Distribution. W. Siberian subboreal range (in steppe zone); Pavlodar area.

Records. [2, 3] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Lake Malyi Kalkaman [52°04'N, 76°33'E], Lake Alkamergen [51°05'N, 76°39'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

Yllenus kulczynskii **Punda, 1975** (Map 54)

Yllenus kulczynskii Punda, 1975: 39–41, figs. 9–12 (D♂).

Yllenus kulczynskii: Prószyński, 1990: 363; Logunov, 1992a: 67–70, figs. 8, 9; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 38; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 225; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 142; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 250; Danilov, 1999: 274; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 103, 216, map 176; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 290.

Yllenus staregai Punda, 1975: 41–42, figs. 13–14. Synonymized with *Y. kulczynskii* by Logunov (1992a).

Yllenus staregai: Prószyński, 1982; 293, fig. 49.

Distribution. S. Siberio-Mongolian subboreal range; Tuva, east to Transbaikalia, south to S. Mongolia (Middle Gobi Aimak).

Records. [6, 8, 11] —**RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: Tes-Khem R. valley [50°20'N, 95°03'E], Onchalaan Rocks [50°16'N, 94°54'E], Erzin [50°14'N, 95°09'E], Mogen-Buren R. canyon [50°08'N, 89°48'E], SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E] (Logunov, 1992a), NE bank of Ubsunur (Uvs) Lake [50°40'N, 92°58'E] (Marusik *et al*., 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Ust'-Barguzin [53°24'N, 109°02'E] (Logunov, 1992a), Onokhoi [51°43'N, 108°15'E] (Danilov & Logunov,

1994). — ***Chita Area***: Nizhnii Tsasuchei [50°30'N, 115°06'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **MONGOLIA**: ***Central Aimak***: Somon Bayankhangai [47°20'N, 105°24'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999), Somon Bajan-bataat (Prószyński, 1982: sub *Y. staregai*; Logunov, 1992a). —***Dundgov Aimak***: Erdenedalai-Tsagaan-Ovoo* [45°40'N, 105°30'E], Lamyn-chüre* (Punda, 1975: sub *Y. k.* and *Y. staregai*).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: dry shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppe and desert sandy shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppe (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Mongolia***: litter under bushes of *Amygdalius pedunculata* (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Punda (1975) and Logunov (1992a).

Checklists. Mikhailov (1996); Danilov (1999); Logunov *et al*. (1998).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983: sub *Y. k.* and *Y. staregai*); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997); Platnick (1997, 2000); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Yllenus lyachovi Logunov & Marusik, 2000 (Map 50)

Yllenus lyachovi Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 277, figs. 50–54 (D♂♀).

Distribution. W. Siberian subboreal range (in steppe zone); Pavlodar area.

Records. [2, 3] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Lake Malyi Kalkaman [52°04'N, 76°33'E], Lake Kokuirym [51°16'N, 76°42'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***East Kazakhstan Area***: sandy plots and dry stony steppes (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Catalogues. Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

Yllenus marusiki Logunov, 1993 (Map 50)

Yllenus marusiki Logunov, 1993b: 50, fig. 3 (D♀).

Distribution. E. Mongolia (the type locality only).

Records. [8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***East Gobi Aimak***: Saishand [44°50'N, 110° 08'E] (Logunov, 1993b).

Taxonomy. Logunov (1993b); Platnick (1997, 2000).

Yllenus mongolicus Prószyński, 1968 (Fig. 9: 2; Map 55)

Yllenus mongolicus Prószyński, 1968b: 450–454, figs. 111–118 (D♂♀).

Yllenus mongolicus: Prószyński, 1982: 292; 1990: 363; Nenilin, 1985: 131; Logunov, 1992a: 70; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 38; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 225; Logunov *et al*., 1998: 142; Marusik & Logunov, 1999: 250; Danilov, 1999: 274; Marusik *et al*., 2000: 103, 216, map 179; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 290.

Distribution. S. Siberio-Mongolian subboreal range; E. Kazakhstan, east to E. Mongolia (E. Aimak), north to Tuva and Transbaikalia, south to S. Mongolia (South Gobi). The record from Kalmykiya (Ponomarev, 1978) needs confirmation upon reference to the pertinent material.

Records. [6, 8, 11] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***East Kazakhstan Area***: Priozernoe [ca. 47°48'N, 84°06'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Altai Terr.***: between Ortolyk and Bel'tir [50°00'N, 88°20'E], Kosh-Agach [49°59'N, 88°42'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Tuva***: no exact localities (Prószyński, 1982), SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E], Kyzyl [51°46'N, 94°27'E] (Logunov, 1992a), NE bank of Ubsunur (Lake) [50°40'N, 92°58'E] (Logunov *et al*., 1998; Marusik *et al*., 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Buryatia***: Mostovoi [51°53'N, 107°27'E] (Logunov, 1992a; Danilov & Logunov, 1994). — **MONGOLIA**: ***East Gobi Aimak***: Saishand [44°50'N, 110°08'E] (Prószyński, 1968b). — ***Bayankhongor Aimak***: Bor-Tolgoi [44°06'N, 100°56'E] (Marusik & Logunov, 1999). — ***Uncertain Aimak***: W-Gobi (Logunov, 1992a). — ***Bayan-Ölgiy Aimak***: Ölgiy* [49°20'N, 89°22'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***Uvs Aimak***: SW shore of Uvs Lake* [50°03'N, 92°30'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***Middle Gobi Aimak***: Choot Khoot* [43°15'N, 105°00'E] (Prószyński, 1982). — ***South Gobi Aimak***: Takhilga Mt.* [43°50'N, 104°25'E], Zoolon uul* [43°30'N, 102°50'E] (Prószyński, 1982).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: desert nanophanerophyte steppe (=tar steppe) (with *Nanophyton erinaceus*) and desert sandy shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppe (Logunov, 1992a; Logunov *et al*., 1998); ***Mongolia***: sweeping/shaking bushes (*Amygdalis* sp., *Caragana* sp., *Zygophyllum* sp.) and litter/sand near bushes (Marusik & Logunov, 1999).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1968b).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996); Logunov *et al*. (1998); Danilov (1999).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Platnick (1989, 2000), Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 2000); Danilov (1999); Marusik *et al*. (2000).

Yllenus robustior **Prószyński, 1968** (Map 51)

Yllenus robustior Prószyński, 1968b: 435–438, figs. 85–89 (D♂♀).

Yllenus robustior: Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981: 32–35, figs. 33–34; Prószyński, 1990: 363; Logunov, 1993c: 50; Song *et al*., 1999: 564, figs. 323N–O, 324I–J; Schmidt & Barensteiner, 2000: 48.

Yllenus hamifer (misidentified, *e.p.*): Schenkel, 1936: 309–310, fig. 109.

Distribution. Mongolian(?) subboreal range; China (Xinjiang, N. Gansu and Inner Mongolia).

Records. [8] — **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Lake Lop-Nor [40°00'N, 90°20'E], Hotan R. (Hotan) [37°07'N, 79°55'E] (Prószyński, 1968b; Song *et al*., 1999). — ***Inner Mongolia***: "Norins Exped., No 318" [a camp of S. Söderbom's expedition of 1927 in between Ejin Qi [41°52'N, 100°56'E] and ca. 110°E (*vide* Sjöstedt & Hummel, 1933)] (Schenkel, 1936: sub ♀ of *Y. hamifer*; Logunov, 1993c; Song *et al*., 1999), Alashan-Gobi (N of Alxa Youqi [38°48'N, 105°35'E]) (Schmidt &

Barensteiner, 2000). — ***Gansu***: Jiuquan* (=Su-chow) [39°45'N, 98°31'E] (Schenkel, 1936: sub *Y. hamifer*).

Doubtful records. **CHINA**: ***Xinjiang***: Shache* (=Yarkand) [38°25'N, 77°15'E] (Prószyński & Żochowska, 1981) {Shache was only presumably reported by the latter authors}.

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1968b).

Catalogues. Brignoli (1983); Prószyński (1990); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000); Song *et al*. (1999).

Yllenus rotundiorificius Logunov & Marusik, 2000 (Map 54)

Yllenus rotundiorificius Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 277, figs. 48–49 (D♀).

Distribution. S. Mongolia (the type locality only).

Records. [8] — **MONGOLIA**: ***South Gobi Aimak***: Zoolen uul [43°21'N, 103°11'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***Mongolia***: mountain (semi)desert, dry (without new vegetation), overgrazed, with lots of stones (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Catalogues. Platnick (2000).

Yllenus somonensis Prószyński, 1982 (Map 54)

Yllenus somonensis Prószyński, 1982: 292–293, figs. 50–52 (D♂♀).

Yllenus somonensis: Nenilin, 1985: 131; Prószyński, 1990: 363; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 225.

Distribution. Central Asian subboreal range; Turkmenistan (Wesołowska, 1996), north-east to W. Mongolia.

Records. [6] — **MONGOLIA**: ***Khovd Aimak***: Somon Bulgan [46°25'N, 91°40'E] (Prószyński, 1982).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1982) and Wesołowska (1996).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Platnick (1989, 2000), Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997).

Yllenus tuvinicus Logunov & Marusik, 2000 (Map 40)

Yllenus tuvinicus Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 277–279, figs 55–58 (D♂♀).

Yellenus tuvinicus: Marusik *et al*., 2000: 103, 216.

Yllenus sp.-1 (cf. *koreanus*): Logunov *et al*., 1998: 142.

Distribution. S. Siberian subboreal range; Tuva. Occurrence in NW Mongolia is quite possible.

Records. [6, 8] — **RUSSIA**: ***Tuva***: SE shore of Tere-Khol' (Lake) [50°01'N, 95°03'E], 15 km E of Khandagaity [50°45'N, 92°12'E], NE shore of Ubsunur (Lake) [50°40'N, 92°58'E], Ak-Erik [50°32'N, 94°37'E], Onchalaan Rocks [50° 16'N, 94°54'E], Erzin [50°14'N, 95°09'E], Kyzyl-Khaya [50°07'N, 89°50'E] (Lo-

gunov *et al*., 1998: sub *Yllenus* sp.-1; Marusik *et al*., 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Habitat. ***Tuva***: pebble river banks, *Achnatherum splendens* stands (=saz steppes), steppe-upland meadows (mostly with *Caragana spinosa*), desert nano-phanerophyte steppes (=tar steppes) with *Nanophyton erinaceus*, dry shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppe, and desert sandy shrub-grass (*Caragana-Stipa-Artemisia*) steppes (Logunov *et al*., 1998: sub *Yllenus* sp.-1; Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Logunov & Marusik (2000).

Checklists. Logunov *et al*. (1998: *Yllenus* sp.-1).

Catalogues. Marusik *et al*. (2000); Mikhailov (2000); Platnick (2000).

Yllenus vittatus **Thorell, 1875** (Map 55)

Yllenus vittatus Thorell, 1875: 121 (D♂♀).

Yllenus vittatus: Nenilin, 1985: 131; Prószyński, 1990: 363; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 190; Efimik *et al*., 1997: 86; Mikhailov, 1996: 134; 1997: 225; 1998: 36; Logunov & Marusik, 2000: 290.

Distribution. Euro-Siberian subboreal range; Slovakia (Prídavka & Svatoň, 1999; Gajdoš *et al*., 1999), through Kalmykiya (Ponomarev, 1978), east to E. Kazakhstan; latitudinal distribution seems to be limited by the steppe zone of Eurasia.

Records. [1, 2, 3, 6] — **KAZAKHSTAN**: ***Pavlodar Area***: Kyzyl-Tau [50°25'N, 76°10'E], ca. 25 km N of Pavlodar [52°32'N, 76°59'E], Chernoe [51°44'N, 77°30'E], Chushkaly [52°01'N, 78°58'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***East Kazakhstan Area***: N shore of Lake Zaisan [ca. 47°28'N, 84°53'E], ca. 12 km SW of Buran [47°55'N, 85°03'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Kustanai Area***: Mt. Kokshetau [ca. 50°08'N, 67°35'E], Dokuchaevka [51°35'N, 64°14'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — ***Akmola Area***: Lake Kurgaldzhin [ca. 50°30'N, 69°34'E] (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). — **RUSSIA**: ***Orenburg Area***: Sol'-Iletsk (Iletsk R.) (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik *et al*., 1997; Logunov & Marusik, 2000), Aituar* [51°30'N, 57°30'E] (SE, pers. data).

Habitat. ***Kustanai Area***: vermuth-saltwort steppes (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Taxonomy. Prószyński (1968b).

Checklists. Nenilin (1985); Mikhailov (1996).

Catalogues. Charitonov (1932); Roewer (1954); Bonnet (1959); Prószyński (1990); Mikhailov (1997, 1998, 2000); Esyunin & Efimik (1996); Platnick (1989, 1997, 2000).

Nomina dubia

Attus quadrifasciatus Grube, 1861

Attus quadrifasciatus Grube, 1861: 21 (D♀ subadult).
Attus quadrifasciatus: Grube, 1862: 175; Prószyński, 1971a: 206–207.

Records. **RUSSIA**: ***Yakutia***: Vilyuy R.* [ca. 63°45'N, 121°40'E] (Grube, 1861, 1862; Prószyński, 1971a).

Comments. The holotype of *Attus quadrifasciatus* is a juvenile specimen and the specific name is to be considered "*nomen dubium*" (Prószyński, 1971a). The record of *Philaeus quadrifasciatus* from Krasnoyarsk Terr. (Krasnoyarsk [ca. 56° 00'N, 92°56'E]) by L. Koch (1879) is to actually be referred to *Dendryphantes fusconotatus* (Holm, 1973: sub *D. thorelli*; but see Prószyński, 1971a).

Myrmarachne japonica (Karsch, 1879)

Salticus japonicus Karsch, 1879: 82 (D♂ subadult).
Myrmarachne japonica: Prószyński, 1973a: 120, figs. 59–60.

Comments. M. japonica was shown by Prószyński (1973a) to be described from subadult males and this specific name is therefore to be considered "*nomen dubium*". All the records of *M. japonica* from the Russian Far East (Lazo Res.) (Oliger, 1984), Korea (*e.g*. Namkung *et al*., 1972; Pair & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990) and Japan (Chikuni, 1989; Yaginuma, 1986) belong either to *M. lugubris*, or to *M. formicaria*. The records from China (*vide* Song *et al*., 1999) need confirmation upon reference to the pertinent material.

Phidippus procus Karsch, 1879

Phidippus procus Karsch, 1879: 88 (D♂ subadult).
Phidippus procus: Prószyński, 1973a: 120.

Records. **JAPAN**: no exact locality* (Karsch, 1879; Prószyński, 1973a).

Comments. The holotype of *Phidippus procus* is a juvenile specimen. So, the specific name is to be considered "*nomen dubium*" (vide Prószyński, 1973a).

Pseudoheliophanus similis Schenkel, 1963

Pseudoheliophanus similis Schenkel, 1963: 433 (D♀ subadult).
Pseudoheliophanus similis: Wesołowska, 1981a: 155.

Records. **CHINA**: ***Inner Mongolia***: Ordos (Barchany R.)* (Schenkel, 1963; Wesołowska, 1981a).

Comments. The syntypes of *Pseudoheliophanus similis* are known to be juvenile females. So, the specific name is to be considered "*nomen dubium*" (Wesołowska, 1981a).

Sitticus basalis **(Karsch, 1879)**

Attus basalis Karsch, 1878: 90 (D♀ subadult).
Sitticus basalis: Yaginuma, 1977: 400; Prószyński, 1990: 325; Logunov, 1998: 80–81.

Records. **JAPAN**: no exact locality (Karsch, 1879; Logunov, 1998).

Comments. The holotype of *Attus basalis* is known to be a juvenile specimen. So the specific name is to be considered "*nomen dubium*" (*vide* Logunov, 1998).

Nomina oblita

Attus dimidiatus **Grube, 1861**

Attus dimidiatus Grube, 1861: 28 (D♀).
Attus dimidiatus: Grube, 1862: 179–180; Prószyński, 1971a: 206.

Records. **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Ussuri R. mouth* [ca. 47°51'N, 134° 42'E] (Grube, 1861, 1862).

Comments. The holotype of *Attus dimidiatus* was lost and the original description doesn't allow identification of the species, so the specific name is to be considered "*nomen oblitum*".

Attus fuscostriatus **Grube, 1861**

Attus fuscostriatus Grube, 1861: 25 (D♀).
Attus fuscostriatus: Grube, 1862: 178; Prószyński, 1971a: 206.

Records. **RUSSIA**: ***Khabarovsk Terr.***: Ussuri R. mouth* [ca. 47°51'N, 134° 42'E] (Grube, 1861, 1862).

Comments. The holotype of *Attus fuscostriatus* was lost and the original description doesn't allow identification of the species, so the specific name is to be considered "*nomen oblitum*".

Erroneous and/or doubtful records

Aelurillus subfestivus **Saito, 1934**

Aelurillus subfestivus Saito, 1934: 295, tab. 12, fig. 12, tab. 15, fig. 50 (D♀).
Aelurillus subfestivus: Prószyński, 1990: 43; Matsuda, 1997: 39.

Records. **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Chitose* [42°46'N, 141°39'E] (Saito, 1934; Yaginuma, 1970, 1977; Matsuda, 1997).

Comments. As the holotype of *A. subfestivus*, as well as other types of S. Saito, was lost, the taxonomic status of this species remains uncertain and needs a further revision (Prószyński, 1990).

Ballus rufipes (Simon, 1868)

Ballus rufipes: Ashikbaev, 1976: 21.

Comments. The record of this species from Kustanai Area (Ashikbaev, 1976) needs confirmation upon reference to the pertinent material and seems to belong to *B. depressus*. Actually, *B. rufipes* is known to be restricted to W. Mediterranean (*vide* Alicata & Cantarella, 1987; Logunov & Rakov, 1998).

Bianor albobimaculatus (Lucas, 1846)

Bianor albobimaculatus Azheganova & Glukhov, 1981: 29; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996: 179.

Comments. The record of this species from the Perm Area (Verkhnyaya Kvazhva* [58°25'N, 56°25'E]) (Azheganova & Glukhov, 1981; Esyunin & Efimik, 1996) is incorrect and belongs to *B. aurocinctus*. In the limits of the ex-USSR, *B. albobimaculatus* is known (DL, pers. data) to be restricted to regions of Central Asia south of 45°N.

Bianor hotingchiehi Schenkel, 1963

Bianor hotingchiehi: Song *et al*., 1999: 506, figs. 289J, 290A, 324M.

Comments. The record of *B. hotingchiehi* in Shandong (China) (Song *et al*., 1999) should be confirmed by further studies. In our opinion (DL, pers. data), *B. hotingchiehi* is a junior synonym of *B. angulosus* (Karsch, 1879), which is restricted to the Oriental Region only.

Chalcoscirtus infimus (Simon, 1868)

Chalcoscirtus infimus: Ashikbaev, 1976: 20.

Comments. C. infimus was reported from Kustanai Area of Kazakhstan by Ashikbaev (1976). However, this record needs confirmation upon reference to the pertinent material, as it could actually belong to *C. brevicymbialis*. According to Logunov & Marusik (1999a: map 1), *C. infimus* has not yet been recorded in Central Asia north of 45°N.

Chalcoscirtus martensi Żabka, 1980

Chalcoscirtus martensi: Hu & Wu, 1989: 357, figs. 282(1–3), 287.

Comments. C. martensi was originally described from the Nepal Himalayas (Żabka, 1980a) and then recorded from China (Xinjiang) by Hu & Wu (1989) and Song *et al*. (1999). However, as we now know (Logunov & Marusik, 1998), *C. martensi* seems to be restricted to the Nepal Himalayas, while its close relative, *C. parvulus* Marusik, 1991, occurs from Turkey in the west throughout the whole of Central Asia in the east. Thus, the records from Xinjiang should perhaps be referred to the latter species rather than to *C. martensi*.

Harmochirus brachiatus (Thorell, 1877)

Harmochirus brachiatus: Paik & Kim, 1985: 72; Seo, 1990: 140, fig. 30; Kim, 1991: 290; 1994: 144.

Comments. As we now know (*vide* Logunov *et al*., 1997), all the records of *H. brachiatus* from Japan (Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu) actually belong to *H. insulanus* (Kishida, 1914). Therefore, it is very likely that the records of *H. brachiatus* from S. Korea (Paik & Kim, 1985; Seo, 1990; Kim, 1991, 1994) and the northern provinces of China (e.g. Jilin: Jilin City* and Shulan Co.*) (Xia *et al*., 1980) also belong to *H. insulanus*, as *H. brachiatus* is known to be restricted to the Oriental Region (DL, pers. data).

Hasarius adansoni (Audouin, 1827)

Hasarius adansoni: Yaginuma, 1970: 671.

Records. **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: no exact localities* (Yaginuma, 1970).

Comments. This is a doubtful record. While this species is known to be Cosmopolitan (Prószyński, 1990), it seems not to occur north of 40°N.

Heliophanus aeneus (Hahn, 1831)

Heliophanus aeneus: Matsuda, 1997: 40.

Records. **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: Asahikawa-shi* [43°46'N, 142°22'E], Kamikawa-cho* [43°52'N, 142°46'E], Yagishiri-to (Isl.)* [44°26'N, 141°25'E] (Matsuda, 1997).

Comments. This European species has repeatedly been recorded from Japan (Yaginuma, 1977, 1986; Chikuni, 1989; Matsuda, 1997, *etc*.). However, reasoning from the excellent figures of Chikuni (1989: fig. 23), it is safe to assume that all the Japanese records of *H. aeneus* should be referred to *H. ussuricus*.

Heliophanus kochi Simon, 1868

Heliophanus kochi: Savelyeva, 1972: 15; 1979: 145.

Comments. All records of *Heliophanus kochi* from E. Kazakhstan (Savelyeva, 1972, 1979) need confirmation upon reference to the pertinent material. This species is actually restricted to S. Europe and the Mediteranean (*vide* Wesołowska, 1986).

Heliophanus melinus L. Koch, 1867

Heliophanus melinus: Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1972: 16; 1979: 145; 1990: 173; Litvinchuk, 1980: 20.

Comments. All records in W. Siberia: Novosibirsk Area (Kulunda steppe) (Litvinchuk, 1980), as well as records from East Kazakhstan Area (*e.g*. Savelyeva, 1970, 1972, 1979, 1990; *vide* Rakov & Logunov, 1998) seem to belong to either *H. patagiatus* or *H. dubius*. *H. melinus* has so far been reported only from the Near East (Prószyński, 1990). Indirect evidence is that Savelyeva (1970, 1990)

reported *H. melinus* as occurring in valley habitats (pebble river banks), i.e. those of *H. patagiatus* (cf. Logunov *et al*., 1998). Besides, Litvinchuk (1980) reported *H. melinus* as occurring in forests (on trees), and this is indicative of a fact that the author actually dealt with *H. dubius*, which is well known to be a forest dweller (often on tree trunks).

Heliophanus simplex Simon, 1868

Heliophanus simplex: Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 144–145; Izmailova, 1989a: 159.

Comments. In Buryatia (Zaktui [51°42'N, 102°38'E]), the record of *Heliophanus simplex* by Izmailova (1989a) actually belongs to *H. dubius* (*vide* Danilov & Logunov, 1994). This also seems to be the case for records from E. Kazakhstan Area (Savelyeva, 1970, 1979). The records of this species from the S. Urals (Orenburg vicinities [ca. 51°48'N, 55°06'E]) (Kuznetsov, 1988, 1997) were shown to belong either to *H. patagiatus*, or to *Evarcha michailovi* (*vide* Esyunin & Efimik, 1996).

Icius daisetsuzanus Saito, 1934

Icius daisetsuzanus Saito, 1934: 297, tab. 12, fig. 13, tab. 14, fig. 51 (D♀).
Icius daisetsuzanus: Yaginuma, 1970: 671; 1977: 398; Prószyński, 1990: 181; Matsuda, 1997: 40.

Records. **JAPAN**: ***Hokkaido***: <u>Taisetsu-zan</u> (Mt.)* [ca. 43°47'N, 142°46'E] (Saito, 1934; Yaginuma, 1970, 1977; Matsuda, 1997).

Comments. As the holotype of *I. daisetsuzanus*, as well as other types of S. Saito, was lost, the taxonomic status of this species remains uncertain (Prószyński, 1990). However, as was stressed by Dr. M. Matsuda (1997: 40), on the basis of S. Saito's (1934) original figures, it is very likely that *I. daisetsuzanus* and *Sitticus lineolatus* (Grube, 1861) (=*S. ranieri*) are conspecific. While we agree with the latter assumption, the matter is in need of a special study in the future.

Icius nigra Peelle & Saito, 1933

Icius nigra Peelle & Saito, 1933: 119–120, fig. 7.
Icius nigra: Yaginuma, 1970: 671; 1977: 399.

Comments. This species was described from the Kurile Islands (Iturup Is.) (Peelle & Saito, 1933; Yaginuma, 1970, 1977) and since that time has not been reported. The type of this species, as well as the most of Saito's types, seem to be lost and hence cannot be re-examined. However, even from the original figures of Peelle & Saito (1933), it is evident that the species at hand does not belong to *Icius* and seems to be a member of *Helicius*. The validity of *Icius nigra* needs, in our opinion, further study and confirmation (cf. Logunov & Koponen, 2000; Mikhailov, 2000).

Marpissa sp.A

Marpissa sp.A: Namkung *et al*., 1972: 95, fig. 17 (D♀).

Comments. It is obvious from the original figure (Namkung *et al*., 1972: fig. 17) that this species does not belong to *Marpissa*, but its actual taxonomic status is unclear and needs future study.

Menemerus taeniatus **(L. Koch, 1876)**

Menemerus taeniatus: Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1979: 145.

Comments. The records of *M. taeniatus* from E. Kazakhstan (Cisirtyshia) by Savelyeva (1970, 1979) should be confirmed through reference to the pertinent material. According to verified data (Rakov & Logunov, 1997b), this species is restricted to the Caucasus within the limits of the ex-USSR.

Phlegra cinereofasciata **Simon, 1868**

Phlegra cinereofasciata: Savelyeva, 1970: 85; 1972: 6; 1976: 52; 1979: 145.

Comments. All the records of this species from Siberia (Savelyeva, 1970, 1972, 1976, 1979) were referred by Logunov (1996b) to *P. fuscipes*. However, the latter species was described from Hungary (Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891) and may be a junior synonym of *P. cinereofasciata*. Therefore, the taxonomic status of Siberian specimens of both *P. fuscipes* and *P. cinereofasciata* requires special attention in the future.

Pellenes (Pelmultus) nigrociliatus **Simon in L. Koch, 1875**

Pellenes nigrociliatus: Yaginuma, 1970: 672; 1977: 400; 1986: 245; Zhou & Song, 1988: 5; Hu & Wu, 1989: 381, fig. 298.1–5; Peng *et al*., 1993: 146–147, figs. 505–508; Matsuda, 1997: 41; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: 145; Song *et al*., 1999: 537, figs. 306K–L, 307B–C.

Comments. All records of this species from the S. Urals (Esyunin & Efimik, 1996; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998) belong to *Sitticus dzieduszyckii* (*vide* Logunov & Marusik, 2000). The records from China (Xinjiang: Bohu* [41°58'N, 86°29'E] and Qiemo* [38°09'N, 85°30'E]) (Zhou & Song, 1988; Hu & Wu, 1989; Peng *et al*., 1993; Song *et al*., 1999, *etc*.) need confirmation as in reality they are to be referred either to *P. epularis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872) or *P. geniculatus* (Simon, 1868), of which at least the latter species has already been reported from East Kazakhstan Area (i.e. the neighbouring area to Xinjiang) (*vide* Logunov & Marusik, 2000). The records from Japan (Hokkaido: Sapporo; *etc*.) (Yaginuma, 1970, 1977, 1986; Matsuda, 1997) are also in need of confirmation, as it is known (Prószyński, 1971c; Logunov *et al*., 1999) that eastward distribution of *P. nigrociliatus* is limited to Central Asia.

Plexippus incognitus **Dönitz & Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

Plexippus incognitus Dönitz & Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 399, tab. 8, fig. 120 (D♀).
Plexippus incognitus: Yaginuma, 1970: 672; Hu, 1984: 384–385, fig. 401.1–2; Namkung *et al*., 1972: 95, fig. 18; Song *et al*., 1999: 540.

Comments. This species was originally described from Japan (Saga [ca. 33° 14'N, 130°19'E]) and then was also reported for Hokkaido (Yaginuma, 1970). Based only on the original figures provided by Bösenberg & Strand (1906: tab. 8, fig. 120; general appearance of ♀), it is possible to assume that these authors dealt with either *Yaginumaella striatipes* or one of the *Plexippoides* species (DL, pers. data). Both later records of *P. incognitus* (*e.g.* Namkung *et al.*, 1972 and Hu, 1984; see also Song *et al.*, 1999), as is evident from the figures provided in the two latter works, seemed to deal with two *Yaginumaella* species as well; the former authors with *Y. medvedevi*, the latter one with *Y. striatipes*. The holotype of *Plexippus incognitus* is absent from both the Zoological Museum of the Humbold University in Berlin (J. Dunlop, *in litt.*) and the Senckenberg Museum in Frankfurt a.M. (M. Grasshoff, *in litt.*). Thus, a taxonomic status of this species remains uncertain and needs to be revised in the future.

Sitticus diductus O.P.-Cambridge, 1885

Sitticus diductus P.-Cambridge, 1885: 104.
Sitticus diductus: Prószyński, 1990: 326; Song *et al.*, 1999: 559.

Comments. This species was originally described and then reported from China (Xinjiang: Shache* (=Yarkand) [38°25'N, 77°15'E]) and Karakorum (Pickard-Cambridge, 1885; Prószyński, 1990; Song *et al.*, 1999). However, so far it has not been re-examined and is of unclear taxonomic status, as its original description does not allow a clear identification of the species.

Sitticus rupicola (C. L. Koch, 1837)

Sitticus rupicola: Savelyeva, 1979: 144; 1990: 174; Izmailova, 1989a: 164; Danilov & Logunov, 1994: 26.

Comments. This C. European mountain species has been reported from Siberia three times: from Buryatia (Zaktui [51°42'N, 102°38'E]) (Izmailova, 1989a), Novosibirsk Area (Novosibirsk [ca. 54°58'N, 83°02'E]) (Danilov & Logunov, 1994) and E. Kazakhstan (Cisirtyshia) (Savelyeva, 1979, 1990). All these records seem actually to belong to either *S. floricola*, or *S. inexpectus* (*vide* Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997).

Sitticus sinensis Schenkel, 1963

Sitticus sinensis Schenkel, 1963: 404–406, figs 233a–e (D♂♀).
Sitticus sinensis: Hu & Wu, 1989: 392, figs. 306 (1–2); Song *et al.*, 1999: 559–560, figs 316P, 317D, 329M.

Comments. This species was described and then repeatedly reported from China [from Xinjiang (Yining* [43°55'N, 81°18'E], Turpan* [42°58'N, 89°13'E]) in the north-west to Shandong in the south-east] (Schenkel, 1963; Hu & Wu, 1989; Song *et al.*, 1999). It is very likely that all these records should actually be as-

signed to *S. avocator* (*sensu* Logunov & Marusik, 2000). However, the figures of the ♀ from Xinjiang provided by Hu & Wu (1989: figs. 306, 1–2) seem to refer to an unknown species. The problem requires attention in the future.

Thyene imperialis (Rossi, 1847)

Thyene imperialis: Yaginuma, 1977: 400; Matsuda, 1997: 42.

Comments. This subtropical species has once been recorded from Japan (Hokkaido: no exact localities) (*vide* Yaginuma, 1977; Matsuda, 1997). However, its occurrence here is quite doubtful, in our opinion, and needs confirmation through reference to the pertinent material.

Wala sp.

Wala sp.: Peelle & Saito, 1932: 89–90 (D♀); 1933: 119.

Comments. This species was reported by Peelle & Saito (1932, 1933) from the Kurile Inslands (Iturup Is., Shikotan Is.). However, from the description of the latter authors (Peelle & Saito, 1932), including both the coloration and total length (0.25–0.50 cm) of their specimens, it is safe to assume that the above authors dealt with *Phintella* sp. The genus *Wala* Keyserling, 1884 (type species *Epiblemum palmarum* Hentz, 1832) is a junior synonym of *Hetzia* Marx, 1883, of which all the known species display a primarily circum-Caribbean distribution (*vide* Richman, 1989).

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Index to species[1]

abnormis Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: *Jotus* 164
abnormis (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906): *Phintella* .... 164, Map 35
adansoni (Audouin, 1827): *Hasarius* 261
aemulus (Gertsch, 1934): *"Bianor"* .. 41, Map 6
aemulus (Gertsch, 1934): *Sassacus* 41
aenea Simon, 1889: *Laufeia* .... 123, Map 22
aeneus (Hahn, 1831): *Heliophanus* 261
[*aenescens* (Simon, 1868)]: *Bianor* 43
[*aenescens* (Simon, 1868)]: *Oedipus* 43
aequipes (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871): *Euophrys* 234
aequipes O. P.-Cambridge, 1871: *Salticus* 234
aequipes (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871): *Talavera* .... 234, Map 46
agoriformis Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: *Synagelides* .... 232, Map 1
albaria (L. Koch, 1878): *Evarcha* ... 78, Map 16
albarius L. Koch, 1878: *Hasarius* 78
[*albifrons* Kulczyński, 1895]: *Ergane* 78
albobimaculatus (Lucas, 1846): *Bianor* 260
albo-cinctus Kroneberg, 1875: *Attus* 248
albocinctus (Kroneberg, 1875): *Yllenus* .... 248, Map 40
albogularis Simon, 1901: *Mogrus* 140
albolineata Kulczyński, 1901: *Heliophanus patagiatus* var. 118
albolineatus Kulczyński, 1895: *Attus* 201
albolineatus (Kulczyński, 1895): *Sitticus* .... 201, Map 47
[*albomaculatus* Peng & Xie, 1993]: *Pellenes* 152
albonigra Franganillo, 1925: *Telamonia* 243
albopilosa Tyshchenko, 1965: *Evarcha* 155
albopilosus (Tyshchenko, 1965): *Pellenes* .... 155, Map 30
alpicola (L. Koch, 1876): *Chalcoscirtus* .... 53, Map 3, Fig. 3
alpicola L. Koch, 1876: *Euophrys* 53
ammophilus Thorell, 1875: *Attus* 203
ammophilus (Thorell, 1875): *Sitticus* .... 203, Map 36
angulosus (Karsch, 1879): *Bianor* 260
annulipedes (Saito, 1939): *Plexippoides* .... 179, Map 41
annulipedes Saito, 1939: *Plexippus* 179
antoninus Andreeva, 1976: *Mogrus* .... 140, Map 27
aperta Miller, 1971: *Euophrys* 236
aperta (Miller, 1971): *Talavera* .... 236, Map 44
arat Logunov, 1993: *Tuvaphantes* .... 243, Map 26
arcuata (Clerck, 1758): *Ergane* 81
arcuata (Clerck, 1758): *Evarcha* ... 80, Map 17
arcuatus Clerck, 1758: *Araneus* 80
arenarius Menge in Simon, 1868: *Yllenus* . 248
arenicolor Grube, 1861: *Attus* 165
arenicolor (Grube, 1861): *Phintella* .... 165, Map 36
atrata (Karsch, 1881): *Rhene* .... 195, Map 46, Fig. 6
atratus (Karsch, 1881): *Dendryphantes* 195
atratus Karsch, 1881: *Homalattus* 195
auratus C. L. Koch, 1835: *Heliophanus* .... 100, Map 20, Fig. 15
aurocinctus (Ohlert, 1865): *"Bianor"* ... 42, Map 6
aurocinctus Ohlert, 1865: *Heliophanus* 42
auspex O. P.-Cambridge, 1885: *Attus* 249
auspex (O. P.-Cambridge, 1885): *Yllenus* .... 249, Map 42
avocator O. P.-Cambridge, 1885: *Attus* 203
avocator (O. P.-Cambridge, 1885): *Sitticus* .... 203, Map 47
baicalensis Kulczyński, 1895: *Heliophanus* .... 102, Map 20, Fig. 11
bajan Prószyński, 1968: *Yllenus* .. 249, Map 41
baltistanus Caporiacco, 1935: *Yllenus* 249
barguzinensis Danilov, 1997: *Dendryphantes* .... 59, Map 6
[*basalis* Karsch, 1878]: *Attus* 259
[*basalis* (Karsch, 1878)]: *Sitticus* 259
bator Prószyński, 1968: *Yllenus* .. 250, Map 44
[*berlandi* Schenkel, 1963]: *Heliophanus* 108
biankii Prószyński, 1979: *Dendryphantes* .... 60, Map 10
[*bicolor* Walckenaer, 1802]: *Aranea* 47
[*bicolor* (Walckenaer, 1802)]: *Philaeus* 47
bifurcilinea Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: *Telamonia* 164, 167
bifurcilinea (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906): *Phintella* .... 167, Map 3
[*bilineatus* Thorell, 1875:]: *Philaeus* 162
[*bilineatus* Saito, 1939]: *Sitticus* 166
blancardi (Scopoli, 1763): *Evarcha* 85
borreyi Berland & Millot, 1941: *Telamonia* . 243
bortolgois Logunov & Marusik, 1999: *Chalcoscirtus* .... 50, Map 7

[1] Invalid species names are given in square brackets ([]).

brachiatus Thorell, 1877: *Ballus* 96
brachiatus (Thorell, 1877): *Harmochirus* ... 261
[*brachygnathus* (Thorell, 1887)]: *Menemerus* 139
[*brachygnathus* Thorell, 1887]: *Tapinattus* .. 139
brevicymbialis Wunderlich, 1980: *Chalcoscirtus* .... 51, Map 7, Fig. 15
broadwayi Peckham & Peckham, 1943: *Marpissa* 123
burjaticus Danilov & Logunov, 1994: *Sitticus* ... . 204, Map 41
camtschadalicus Kulczyński, 1885: *Heliophanus* .... 104, Map 21
canestrinii Ninni in Canestrini & Pavesi, 1868: *Marpissa* 131
canestrinii (Ninni in Canestrini & Pavesi, 1868): *Mendoza* .... 131, Map 27, Fig. 12
carbonarius Emerton, 1917: *Chalcoscirtus* .... 50, Map 1, Fig. 4
caricis Westring, 1861: *Attus* 205
caricis (Westring, 1861): *Sitticus* .... 205, Map 46, Fig. 6
castriesiana (Grube, 1861): *Phintella* .... 168, Map 37
castriesiana (Grube, 1861): *Telamonia* 168
castriesianus Grube, 1861: *Attus* 168
castriesianus (Grube, 1861): *Icius* 168
cavaleriei (Schenkel, 1963): *Phintella* 175
[*chalybeia* Walckenaer, 1802]: *Aranea* 40
[*chalybeus* (Walckenaer, 1802)]: *Ballus* 40
[*chanujensis* Prószyński, 1982]: *Pellenes* .. 158
charitonovi Andreeva, 1976: *Synageles* .... 226, Map 39
chikunii (Logunov & Marusik, 1999): *Helicius* .. .. 98, Map 20
chikunii Logunov & Marusik, 1999: *Pseudicius* 98
chovdensis Prószyński, 1982: *Heliophanus* .... 106, Map 21
chrysops Poda, 1761: *Aranea* 162
chrysops (Poda, 1776): *Philaeus* . 162, Map 35
chuldensis Prószyński, 1982: *Dendryphantes* . ... 61, 70, Map 4
cinctus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1885): *Icius* 189
cinctus O. P.-Cambridge, 1885: *Menemerus* . 189
cinctus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1885): *Pseudicius* .. .. 189, Map 31
cinereofasciata (Simon, 1868): *Phlegra* 263
[*cinereus* (Westring, 1861)]: *Attulus* 207
[*cinereus* Westring, 1861]: *Attus* 207
cingulata Panzer, 1797: *Aranea* 196
cingulata (Panzer, 1797): *Calliethera* 196
cingulatum (Panzer, 1797): *Epibleum* 196
cingulatus (Panzer, 1797): *Salticus* .... 196, Map 42
[*confusus* Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891]: *Euophrys* 188
[*confusus* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906]: *Mememerus* 139
coreana Seo, 1988: *Evarcha* .... 85, Map 15
coreanus Prószyński, 1968: *Yllenus* .... 250, Map 53
courtauldi (Bristowe, 1935): *Icius* 190
courtauldi Bristowe, 1935: *Pseudicius* .... 190, Map 32
crassipes (Karsch, 1881): *Evarcha* 150
crassipes (Karsch, 1881): *Pancorius* .... 150, Map 17
crassipes Karsch, 1881: *Plexippus* 150
[*crinitus* Karsch, 1879]: *Hasarius* 47
cuprea Walckenaer, 1802: *Aranea* 99, 100, 107
cupreus (Walckenaer, 1802): *Heliophanus* .... 107, Map 21
cupreus Sumon, 1889: *Siler* .... 200, Map 47
curvidens (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872): *Heliophanus* .... 108, Map 22, Fig. 16
curvidens O. P.-Cambridge, 1872: *Salticus* .. 108
cutleri Prószyński, 1980: *Sitticus* .... 206, Map 35, Fig. 5
cylindrata Karsch, 1879: *Maevia* 98
czekanowskii Prószyński, 1979: *Dendryphantes* .... 61, Map 11, Fig. 8
daisetsuzanus Saito, 1934: *Icius* 262
dampfi Schenkel, 1924: *Heliophanus* 104
darchan Logunov, 1993: *Dendryphantes* .... 63, Map 5
davidi (Schenkel, 1963): *Tasa* 242
davidi Schenkel, 1963: *Thianella* 242
decorata Tikader, 1974: *Marpissa* 123
denisi Schenkel, 1963: *Pellenes* . 150, Map 29
dentichelis Simon, 1899: *Ergane* 150
depressa Walckenaer, 1802: *Aranea* 40
depressus (Walckenaer, 1802): *Ballus* .... 40, Map 3
dersuuzalai (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992): *Mendoza* .... 133, Map 12
dersuuzalai Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: *Marpissa* 133
dersuuzalai (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992): *Hyctia* 133
desertus Wesołowska, 1991: *Yllenus* .... 251, Map 53
[*detritus* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906]: *Carrhotus* 47
diductus P.-Cambridge, 1885: *Sitticus* 264
[*difficilis* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906]: *Jotus* .. 165
dilutus Logunov, 1995: *Pellenes* 151
[*dimidiatus* Grube, 1861]: *Attus* 259
distinguendus Simon, 1868: *Attus* 207

distinguendus (Simon, 1868): *Sitticus* .... 207, Map 43
doenitzi Karsch, 1879: *Hasarius* 180
doenitzi (Karsch, 1879): *Plexippoides* .... 180, Map 40
dubius C. L. Koch, 1835: *Heliophanus* .... 109, Map 22
dudkoi Logunov, 1998: *Sitticus* .... 209, Map 39
[*dybowskii* Kulczyński, 1895]: *Marpissa* 124
dzieduszyckii L. Koch, 1870: *Attus* 209
dzieduszyckii (L. Koch, 1870): *Sitticus* .... 209, Map 38
[*elongata* Caporiacco, 1935]: *Euophrys* 55
elongata (Karsch, 1879): *Hyctia* 134
elongata (Karsch, 1879): *Marpissa* 133
elongata (Karsch, 1879): *Mendoza* .... 133, Map 28
elongatus Karsch, 1879: *Icius* 133
encarpata Walckenaer, 1802: *Aranea* 189, 191
encarpatus (Walckenaer, 1802): *Pseudicius* ... . 191, Map 31
epularis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872): *Pellenes* .... 152, Map 28
epularis O. P.-Cambridge, 1872: *Salticus* .. 152
erratica (Walckenaer, 1826): *Euophrys* 184
erratica (Walckenaer, 1826): *Pseudeuophrys* . ... 184, Map 39
erraticus Walckenaer, 1826: *Attus* 183, 184
eskovi Logunov & Wesołowska, 1995: *Sitticus* .... 210, Map 48
esyunini Logunov, 1992: *Talavera* .... 236, Map 23, Fig. 16
[*fagei* Schenkel, 1963]: *Menemerus* 120
falcata (Clerck, 1758): *Ergane (Hasarius)* ... 85
falcata (Clerck, 1758): *Evarcha* ..... 85, Map 18
falcatus Clerck, 1758: *Araneus* 78, 85
falcatus (Clerck, 1758): *Attus* 85
falcatus (Clerck, 1758): *Hasarius* 85
[*falcatus* Xiao & Yin, 1991]: *Heliophanus* ... 102
fannae (Peckham & Peckham, 1896): *Plexippus* 182
fasciata Seo, 1992: *Evarcha* .... 89, Map 14
fasciata (Hahn, 1826): *Phlegra* .... 176, Map 36
fasciatus Hahn, 1826: *Attus* 175, 176
fasciger Simon, 1880: *Attus* 211
fasciger (Simon, 1880): *Sitticus* .... 211, Map 49
festiva C. L. Koch, 1834: *Euophrys* 33
festiva (C. L. Koch, 1834): *Langona* 34
festiva (C. L. Koch, 1834): *Phlegra* 34
festiva Thorell, 1887: *Telamonia* 242
festivus (C. L. Koch, 1834): *Aelurillus* 33
festivus (C. L. Koch, 1834): *Asianellus* .... 33, Map 5
finschi L. Koch, 1879: *Attus* 243
finschi (L. Koch, 1879): *Sitticus* .... 213, Map 40, Fig. 5
flammata (Clerck, 1758): *Evarcha* 85
flavigera C. L. Koch 1848: *Rhanis* 194
flavipes (Hahn, 1831): *Heliophanus* .... 111, Map 23, Fig. 13
flavipes Hahn, 1831: *Salticus* 111
flavo-ater Grube, 1861: *Attus* 71
flavoater (Grube, 1861): *Euophrys* 71
flavoatra (Grube, 1861): *Euophrys* .. 71, Map 14
flavociliatus Simon, 1895: *Yllenus* .. 251, Map 46
floricola (C. L. Koch, 1837): *Attus* 214
floricola C. L. Koch, 1837: *Euophrys* 214
floricola (C. L. Koch, 1837): *Sitticus* .... 214, Map 48
formicaria De Geer, 1778: *Aranea* 141
formicaria (De Geer, 1778): *Myrmarachne* .... 141, Map 31, Fig. 13
frontalis Walckenaer, 1802: *Aranea* 71, 73
frontalis (Walckenaer, 1802): *Euophrys* .... 73, Map 15
fulvovittatus Simon, 1882: *Mogrus* 140
fulvus L. Koch, 1877: *Hasarius* 139
fulvus (L. Koch, 1877): *Menemerus* .... 139, Map 30
fuscipes Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891: *Phlegra* .... 177, Map 37
fusconotatus Grube, 1861: *Attus* 63
fusconotatus (Grube, 1861): *Dendryphantes* ... . 63, Map 12
[*fuscostriatus* Grube, 1861]: *Attus* 259
gajdosi Logunov & Marusik, 2000: *Yllenus* .... 252, Map 48
geniculatus Simon, 1868: *Attus* 152, 153
geniculatus (Simon, 1868): *Pellenes* .... 153, Map 29
[*gertschi* Prószyński, 1980]: *Sitticus* 206
[*gilvus* (Simon, 1868)]: *Aelurillus* 34
[*gilvus* Simon, 1868]: *Attus* 34
glacialis Caporiacco, 1935: *Chalcoscirtus* .... 55, Map 9
[*glacialis sibiricus* Marusik, 1991]: *Chalcoscirtus* 55
gobiensis Schenkel, 1936: *Pellenes* .... 153, Map 31
[*godlewskii* Kulczyński, 1895]: *Attus* 211
[*godlewskii* (Kulczyński, 1895)]: *Sitticus* 211
grishkanae Marusik, 1988: *Chalcoscirtus* .... 51, Map 8
hamifer Simon,1895: *Yllenus* .... 252, Map 49
hastatus Clerck, 1758: *Araneus* 59, 66
hastatus (Clerck, 1758): *Dendryphantes* .... 66, Map 11
helvenacius Logunov, 1993: *Aelurillus* .... 28, Map 2

heterospinosa Reimoser, 1934: *Bristowia* .... 46, Map 7
hilarulus C. L. Koch, 1846: *Salticus* 227
hilarulus (C. L. Koch, 1846): *Synageles* .... 227, Map 51, Fig. 10
himeshimensis (Dönitz & Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906): *Icius* 191
himeshimensis Dönitz & Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: *Menemerus* 191
himeshimensis (Dönitz & Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906): *"Pseudicius"* . 191, Map 45
[*hotingchiehi* Schenkel, 1963]: *Bianor* 260
[*hotingchiehi* Schenkel, 1963]: *Mithion* 134
hyperboreus Marusik, 1991: *Chalcoscirtus* .... 57, Map 10
ibarakiensis Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: *Marpissa* 135
ibarakiensis (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987): *Mendoza* .... 135, Map 29
ignifrons Grube, 1861: *Attus* 155
ignifrons (Grube, 1861): *Pellenes* 155, Map 30
imperialis (Rossi, 1847): *Thyene* 265
incognitus Dönitz & Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: *Plexippus* 263
inermichelis Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: *Myrmarachne* .... 143, Map 32
inexpectus Logunov & Kronestedt, 1997: *Sitticus* .... 216, Map 40
inexploratus Logunov, 1991: *"Bianor"* .... 44, Map 7
infimus Simon, 1868: *Callietherus* 49, 50
infimus (Simon, 1868): *Chalcoscirtus* 260
inopinabilis Logunov, 1992: *Sitticus* .... 217, Map 41
insolitus Logunov, 1991: *Denryphantes* 243, 244
insolitus (Logunov, 1991): *Tuvaphantes* .... 244, Map 22
insulanus (Kishida, 1914): *Harmochirus* 261
iwatensis Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: *Euophrys* 186
iwatensis (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987): *Pseudeuophrys* .... 186, Map 44, Fig. 8
[*japonica* (Karsch, 1879)]: *Myrmarachne* 141, 145, 258
japonicus Logunov, Ikeda & Ono, 1997: *"Bianor"* 45
[*japonicus* Karsch, 1879]: *Salticus* 258
[*joblotti* Scopoli, 1763]: *Myrmarachne* 141
kalkamanicus Logunov & Marusik, 2000: *Yllenus* .... 253, Map 43
kataokai Ikeda, 1996: *Euophrys* ..... 75, Map 11
kazakhstanicus Logunov & Hęciak, 1996: *Asianellus* .... 37, Map 5
kimjoopili Kim, 1995: *Helicius* .... 98, Map 18
kochi Simon, 1868: *Heliophanus* 261
koktas Logunov, 1992: *Heliophanus* .... 114, Map 15
koponeni Logunov & Marusik, 1999: *Chalcoscirtus* .... 58, Map 4
[*koreanica* Schenkel, 1963]: *Marpissa* 124
[*koreanus* Wesołowska, 1981]: *Salticus* 191
koreanus (Wesołowska, 1981): *Icius* 192
koreanus Wesołowska, 1981: *Pseudicius* .... 192, Map 18
kulczynskii Punda, 1975: *Yllenus* .. 253, Map 54
kuraicus Logunov & Marusik, 2000: *Asianellus* .... 38, Map 3
kuwagata Yaginuma, 1967: *Myrmarachne* .... 144, Map 33
laetabunda C. L. Koch, 1848: *Euophrys* 89
laetabunda (C.L. Koch, 1848): *Evarcha* .... 89, Map 16
laetabundus (C.L. Koch, 1848): *Attus* 89
laevis (Simon, 1871): *Neon* 147
[*lamperti* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906]: *Hyllus* .. 78
laniger Logunov & Marusik, 2000: *Aelurillus* .... 28, Map 1
lapponica (Sundevall, 1832): *Evarcha* 157
lapponicus Sundevall, 1832: *Attus* 157
lapponicus (Sundevall, 1832): *Pellenes* .... 157, Map 32
latens Logunov, 1991: *Bianor* 96
latens (Logunov, 1991): "*Harmochirus*" .... 96, Map 19, Fig. 16
[*latidens* Kulczyński, 1895]: *Epiblemum* 198
[*latidens* (Kulczyński, 1895)]: *Salticus* 198
latidentatus Roewer, 1951: *Salticus* .... 198, Map 38
[*lepidus* Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1897]: *Synageles* 229
leucochelis Pavesi, 1897: *Mogrus* 140
levis Simon, 1871: *Attus* 147
levis (Simon, 1871): *Neon* .. 147, Map 28, Fig. 8
limbatus Kulczyński, 1895: *Pellenes* .... 158, Map 33
linea Karsch, 1879: *Euophrys* 170
linea (Karsch, 1879): *Icius* 170
linea (Karsch, 1879): *Jotus* 170
linea (Karsch, 1879): *Phintella* ..... 170, Map 38
lineiventris Simon, 1868: *Heliophanus* .... 115, Map 24
[*lineolatus* Grube, 1861]: *Attus* 220
[*lineolatus* (Grube, 1861)]: *Sitticus* 220
[*littoralis* Hahn, 1831]: *Salticus* 214
[*littoralis* (Hahn, 1831)]: *Sitticus* 214
logunovi Marusik, Hippa & Koponen, 1996: *Pellenes* .... 154, Map 32
lugubris (Kulczyński, 1895): *Myrmarachne* .... 145, Map 34

lugubris Kulczyński, 1895: *Salticus* 145
lutosus (Tyshchenko, 1965): *Aelurillus* .... 30, Map 2
lutosus Tyshchenko, 1965: *Melioranus* 30
lyachovi Logunov & Marusik, 2000: *Yllenus* .... 254, Map 50
macrocephalus Lawrence, 1928: *Mogrus* .. 140
maculata Keyserling, 1883: *Scythropa* 41
[*magister* (Karsch, 1879)]: *Hyctia* 132
[*magister* Karsch, 1879]: *Icius* 131
[*magister* (Karsch, 1879)]: *Marpissa* 131
martensi Żabka, 1980: *Chalcoscirtus* 260
marusiki Logunov, 1993: *Yllenus* . 254, Map 50
medvedevi Prószyński, 1979: *Yaginumaella* .... 244, Map 54
melanocephala MacLeay, 1839: *Myrmarachne* 141
[*melanotarsus* Grube, 1861]: *Attus* 33
melinus L. Koch, 1867: *Heliophanus* 261
[*mellotei* Simon, 1889]: *Maevia* 165
[*mellotei* (Simon, 1889)]: *Phintella* 165
memorabilis O. P.-Cambridge, 1876: *Attus* . 131
[*micans* (Caporiacco, 1935)]: *Chalcoscirtus* .. 55
[*micans* Caporiacco, 1935]: *Phintella* 55
michailovi Logunov, 1992: *Evarcha* .... 91, Map 19
milleri (Peckham & Peckham, 1894): *Marpissa* .... 124, Map 21
milleri Peckham & Peckham, 1894: *Marptusa* 124
minuta (Banks, 1895): *Talavera* ... 237, Map 27
minutus Banks, 1895: *Icius* 234, 237
minutus Żabka, 1985: *Neon* .... 148, Map 19
mirandus Logunov, 1993: *Sitticus* .. 217, Map 10
m-nigrum Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891: *Aelurillus* .... 30, Map 3
mongolica Danilov & Logunov, 1994: *Evarcha* .... 93, Map 19
[*mongolicus* Schenkel, 1953]: *Heliophanus* .. 102
mongolicus Prószyński, 1968: *Yllenus* .... 254, Map 55, Fig. 9
morsei Logunov & Marusik, 1999: *Synageles* . ... 228, Map 50
[*munitus* (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)]: *Icius* 175
[*munitus* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906]: *Jotus* . 175
muscosus Clerck, 1758: *Araneus* 123, 125
muscosa (Clerck, 1758): *Marpissa* . 125, Map 24
nigra Peelle & Saito, 1933: *Icius* 262
nigrociliatus Simon in L. Koch, 1875: *Pellenes* 263
nigriculus Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: "*Harmochirus*" .... 97, Map 4
nigriculus Danilov, 1997: *Synageles* .... 228, Map 45
nigrita (Thorell, 1875): *Euophrys* 52
nigritus (Thorell, 1875): *Chalcoscirtus* .... 52, Map 8
nigritus Thorell, 1875: *Heliophanus* 52
nigromaculatus (Keyserling, 1884): *Dendryphantes* 59
nipponica Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: *Tasa* .... 242, Map 48
nobilis Grube, 1861: *Attus* 136
nobilis (Grube, 1861): *Hyctia* 136
nobilis (Grube, 1861): *Marpissa* 136
nobilis (Grube, 1861): *Mendoza* .. 136, Map 29
nutanae Biswas & Biswas, 1984: *Marpissa* 123
[*obscura* Kroneberg, 1875]: *Marpessa* 132
[*obscura* Kroneberg, 1875]: *Marpissa* 132
obsoleta (Simon, 1868): *Euophrys* 186
obsoleta (Simon, 1868): *Pseudeuophrys* .... 188, Map 44
obsoletus Simon, 1868: *Attus* 188
ontchalaan Logunov & Hęciak, 1996: *Asianellus* .... 38, Map 2
[*orientalis* Kulczyński, 1895]: *Pseudicius* ... 192
palmarum Hentz, 1832: *Epiblemum* 265
[*paraviduus* Schenkel, 1963]: *Sitticus* 207
parva (Wesołowska, 1981): *Phintella* .... 171, Map 39
parvulus Marusik, 1991: *Chalcoscirtus* 260
parvus Wesołowska, 1981: *Icius* 171
parvus (Wesołowska, 1981): *Phintella* 171
patagiatus Thorell, 1875: *Heliophanus* .... 117, Map 25
paykulli Audouin, 1826: *Attus* 182
paykullii (Audouin, 1826): *Plexippus* .... 182, Map 42
penicillatus (Simon, 1875): *Attulus* 217
penicillatus Simon, 1875: *Attus* 217
penicillatus (Simon, 1875): *Sitticus* . 217, Map 50
penicilloides Wesołowska, 1981: *Sitticus* .... 219, Map 42
petrensis C. L. Koch, 1837: *Euophrys* 237
petrensis (C. L. Koch, 1837): *Talavera* .... 237, Map 51
[*pichoni* Schenkel, 1963]: *Carrhotus* 47
[*pichoni* (Schenkel, 1963)]: *Marpissa* 132
[*pichoni* Schenkel, 1963]: *Mithion* 131
[*pichoni* Schenkel, 1963]: *Phlegra* 34
[*pictilis* Simon, 1871]: *Attus* 188
[*pictilis* (Simon, 1871)]: *Evophrys* 188
platnicki Marusik in Eskov & Marusik, 1995: *Chalcoscirtus* .... 52, Map 2, Fig. 16
pomatia Walckenaer, 1802: *Aranea* 125
pomatia (Walckenaer, 1802): *Marpissa* .... 125, Map 26
pomatia (Walckenaer, 1802): *Marptusa* 125

popovi Prószyński, 1979: *Icius* 173
popovi (Prószyński, 1979): *Phintella* .... 173, Map 40
potanini (Schenkel, 1963): *Asianellus* .... 39, Fig. 10, Map 1
potanini Schenkel, 1963: *Heliophanus* .... 120, Map 24
potanini (Schenkel, 1963): *Langona* 39
potanini Schenkel, 1963: *Phlegra* 39
[*potanini* Schenkel, 1963]: *Salticus* 198
[*procus* Karsch, 1879]: *Phidippus* 258
profuga Logunov, 1996: *Phlegra* .. 178, Map 38
proszynskii Logunov, Cutler & Marusik, 1993: *Euophrys* .... 76, Map 15, Fig. 7
proszynskii Marusik & Logunov, 1998: *Evarcha* .... 94, Map 18, Fig. 4
pseudobrevis Logunov, Marusik & Rakov, 1999: *Pellenes* .... 154, Map 30
pseudochuldensis Peng, Xie & Kim, 1994: *Dendryphantes* .... 67, Map 11
[*pseudolaetabunda* Peng & Xie, 1994]: *Evarcha* 93
pubescens Fabricius, 1775: *Aranea* 219
pubescens (Fabricius, 1775): *Euophrys* 219
pubescens (Fabricius, 1775): *Sitticus* .... 219, Map 43
pulcher Logunov, 1995: *Pellenes* ... 151, Map 29
pulchra (Prószyński in Wesołowska, 1981): *Hyctia* 138
pulchra Prószyński in Wesołowska, 1981: *Marpissa* 136, 137
pulchra (Prószyński in Wesołowska, 1981): *Mendoza* .... 137, Map 9
pulla (Karsch, 1879): *Marpissa* .... 128, Map 23
pulla Karsch, 1879: *Marptusa* 128
pulla (Karsch, 1879): *Menemerus* 129
pullus Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: *Bianor* 97
pullus (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906): "*Harmochirus*" .... 97, Map 2
pullus (Karsch, 1879): *Menemerus* 129
[*quadrifasciatus* Grube, 1861]: *Attus* 258
[*quadrifasciatus* (Grube, 1861)]: *Philaeus* . 258
radiata (Grube, 1859): *Marpissa* .... 129, Map 27, Fig. 14
radiatus Grube, 1859: *Euophrys* 129
ramitus Andreeva, 1976: *Synageles* .... 229, Map 45
ranieri Peckham & Peckham, 1909: *Sittacus* 220
ranieri Peckham & Peckham, 1909: *Sitticus* ... . 220, Map 41
rayi Simon, 1875: *Attus* 147
rayi (Simon, 1875): *Neon* .... 147, Map 28
regius Wesołowska, 1981: *Plexippoides* .... 181, Map 41
reticulatus (Blackwall, 1853): *Neon* .... 148, Map 30, Fig. 3
reticulatus Blackwall, 1853: *Salticus* .. 146, 148
[*ritteri* (Scopoli, 1763)]: *Heliophanus* 112
robustior Prószyński, 1968: *Yllenus* .... 255, Map 51
[*roemeri* Strand in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906]: *Marpissa* 124
[*rostratus* Seo, 1995]: *Neon* 148
rotundiorificius Logunov & Marusik, 2000: *Yllenus* .... 256, Map 54
ruber Peckham & Peckham, 1885: *Philaeus* 162
rudis Sundevall, 1833: *Attus* 68
rudis (Sundevall, 1833): *Dendryphantes* .... 68, Map 13
rufipes (Simon, 1868): *Ballus* 260
rupicola (C. L. Koch, 1837): *Sitticus* 264
[*salsophila* Tyshchenko, 1965]: *Marpissa* .. 132
saltator (O. P.-Cambridge in Simon, 1868): *Attulus* 222
saltator O. P.-Cambridge in Simon, 1868: *Attus* 222
saltator (O. P.-Cambridge in Simon, 1868): *Sitticus* .... 222, Map 49
sasakii Ikeda, 1998: *Laufeia* 123
saxicola C. L. Koch, 1848: *Euophrys* 223
saxicola (C. L. Koch, 1848): *Sitticus* .... 223, Map 49
scenica (Clerck, 1758): *Calliethera* 199
scenicus Clerck, 1757: *Araneus* 195, 199
scenicus (Clerck, 1758): *Salticus* 199, Map 33
sellatus Simon, 1990: *Ballus* 40
semilimbatus Hahn, 1827: *Attus* 139
seriatus Thorell, 1875: *Attus* 159
seriatus (Thorell, 1875): *Pellenes* .... 159, Map 33, Fig. 6
setipes Karsch, 1879: *Plexippus* . 183, Map 43
[*sibirica*: Prószyński, 1979]: *Marpissa* 126
sibiricus Logunov & Marusik, 1994: *Pellenes* .. .. 159, Map 34
[*similis* Schenkel, 1963]: *Pseudoheliophanus* 258
simplex Simon, 1868: *Heliophanus* 262
sinensis Schenkel, 1963: *Sitticus* 264
somonensis Prószyński, 1982: *Yllenus* .... 256, Map 54
sp.: *Wala* 265
sp.A: *Marpissa* 262
sp. 1: *Talavera* .... 240, Map 52
sp. 2: *Talavera* .... 241, Map 16
sp. 3: *Talavera* .... 241, Map 52
sp. 4: *Talavera* .... 241, Map 52
[*staregai* Punda, 1975]: *Yllenus* 253
starmuehleri Roewer, 1955: *Yllenus* 179

stepposus Logunov, 1991: *“Bianor”* . 45, Map 7
striatipes Grube, 1861: *Attus* 244, 246
striatipes (Grube, 1861): *Pellenes* 246
striatipes (Grube, 1861): *Yaginumaella* .... 246, Map 55
subcingulatus Simon, 1878: *Leptorchestes* .. 229
subcingulatus (Simon, 1878): *Synageles* .... 229, Map 45
subfestivus Saito, 1934: *Aelurillus* 259
tabupumensis Petrunkevitch, 1914: *Ballus* .. 40
taeniatus (L. Koch, 1876): *Menemerus* 263
talturaensis Logunov & Marusik, 2000: *Chalcoscirtus* .... 58, Map 10
tanasevitchi Marusik, 1991a: *Chalcoscirtus* .... 53, Map 6
tannuolana Logunov, 1991: *Sitticus* .... 223, Map 44
tanyae Logunov & Marusik, 1999: *Chalco-scirtus* .... 59, Map 9
terebratus Clerck, 1758: *Araneus* 201, 224
terebratus (Clerck, 1758): *Attus* 224
terebratus (Clerck, 1758): *Sitticus* . 224, Map 47
[*thorelli* Kulczyński, 1895]: *Dendryphantes* 60, 63
thorelli Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891: *Euophrys* 238
thorelli (Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891): *Talavera* .... 238, Map 53
trinotata Simon, 1903: *Telamonia* 243
tripunctata Walckenaer, 1802: *Aranea* 151, 159, 161
tripunctatus (Walckenaer, 1802): *Pellenes* .... 161, Map 34
trivittata Schenkel, 1963: *Euophrys* 239
trivittata (Schenkel, 1963): *Talavera* .... 239, Map 46
tuvinensis Logunov, 1991: *Dendryphantes* .... 70, Map 13, Fig. 11
tuvinicus Logunov & Marusik, 2000: *Yllenus* ... . 256, Map 40
[*undulato-vittata* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906]: *Euophrys* 193
uralensis Logunov, Cutler & Marusik, 1993: *Euophrys* .... 77, Map 14
ussuricus Kulczyński, 1895: *Heliophanus* .... 121, Map 25, Fig. 9
[*ususudi* Yaginuma, 1972]: *Pellenes* .. 244, 246
[*ususudi* Yaginuma, 1972]: *Yaginumaella* .. 246
valentulus Falconer, 1912: *Neon* . 150, Map 28
[*varians* Simon, 1868]: *Heliophanus* ... 100, 112
venator Lucas, 1836: *Salticus* 226, 230
venator (Lucas, 1836): *Synageles* .... 230, Map 52
versicolor (C. L. Koch, 1846): *Chrysilla* 175
versicolor (C. L. Koch, 1846): *Phintella* .... 175, Map 37
versicolor C. L. Koch, 1846: *Plexippus* 175
v-insignitus (Clerck, 1758): *Aelurillus* .... 31, Map 4, Fig. 10
v-insignitus Clerck, 1758: *Araneus* 31
[*viduus* Kulczyński, 1895]: *Attus* 207
viduus C. L. Koch, 1846: *Plexippus* 47
[*viduus* (Kulczyński, 1895)]: *Sitticus* 207
vietnamensis Żabka, 1985: *Carrhotus* 243
[*vilis* Kulczyński, 1895]: *Sitticus* 203
vittata Karsch, 1879: *Marptusa* 200
vittata (Karsch, 1879): *Silerella* 200
vittatus Thorell, 1875: *Yllenus* ..... 257, Map 55
vlijmi Prószyński, 1984: *Telamonia* .... 243, Map 53
[*vlijmi* Prószyński, 1976 (n.nud.)]: *Viciria* ... 243
vulpes Grube, 1861: *Attus* 192
vulpes (Grube, 1861): *Pseudicius* .... 192, Map 45, Fig. 7
xanthogramma (Latreille, 1819): *Carrhotus* .... 47, Map 8, Fig. 14
xanthogramma Latreille, 1819: *Salticus* 47
yaginumai Prószyński, 1976: *Helicius* .... 98, Map 20
zaisanicus Logunov, 1998: *Sitticus* . 225, Map 42
zebra (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992): *Hyctia* 138
zebra Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992: *Marpissa* 138
zebra (Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992): *Mendoza* .... 138, Map 9
zebranea C. L. Koch, 1837: *Calliethera* 200
zebraneus (C. L. Koch, 1837): *Salticus* .... 200, Map 32, Fig. 12
zhilcovae Prószyński, 1979: *Synagelides* .... 233, Map 13
zimmermanni Simon, 1877: *Attus* 225
zimmermanni (Simon, 1877): *Sitticus* .... 225, Map 50

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МАРУСИК Юрий Михайлович

КАТАЛОГ ПАУКОВ-СКАКУНЧИКОВ СЕВЕРНОЙ АЗИИ (ARACHNIDA, ARANEAE, SALTICIDAE).
2000. 299 стр. На английском языке.

НАУЧНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

Налоговая льгота:
Общероссийский классификатор продукции ОК 005-93:
95 3000 — книги и брошюры.

Товарищество научных изданий КМК
ЛР № 070831 от 14.04.1998
111531 Москва, ш. Энтузиастов 100-5-56

Отпечатано в типографии ООО “Галлея-Принт”
Москва, 5-я Кабельная ул., 2б

Подписано в печать 28.12.2000. Формат 60x90/16
Гарнитура Таймс. Печать офсетная. Усл. печ.л. 18,75.
Тираж 500 экз.